



A baseline survey for the
Komuniti Lukautim Ol Meri (KLOM),
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*Communities Caring for Women and
Girls Project*

JUNE 2014

Survey on Family Wellbeing in Western Highlands and Sanduan (West Sepik) Provinces

Papua New Guinea (PNG)

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BUPNG	Baptist Union of Papua New Guinea
DFAT	Australian Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade
FLA	Family Life Apostolate
FSC	Family Support Center
FSVC	Family Sexual Violence Center
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GBVIMS	Gender-based Violence Information Management System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IRC	International Rescue Committee
KABP	Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs and Practices
KLOM	Komuniti Lukautim Oi Meri (Communities Caring for Women and Girls)
LLG	Local-level Government
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PEP	Post-exposure Prophylaxis
PHSC	Protection of Human Subjects Committee
PI	Principal Investigator
PNG	Papua New Guinea
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
SANCOEDF	Sanduan Community and Resource Defense Front
SPSN	Strongim Pipol, Strongim Nesen (Empower People, Strengthen the Nation)
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
US CDC	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
WHO	World Health Organization
WHRWE	Western Highlands Rural Women's Empowerment

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The study was conducted by Mirriam Dogimab and Jonathan Davai from the FHI 360 PNG Country Office. William Yeka provided in-country technical assistance and wrote the original report. Maryce Ramsey from the FHI 360 Asia Pacific Office provided input and critical review. The report was edited by Richard Pierce and formatted by Irinn Vinaiphat.

Executive Summary

“*Komuniti Lukautim Ol Meri*” (KLOM), or “communities caring for women and girls,” is a three-year project by FHI 360 in partnership with the Australian Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). The project was implemented in 2012 to address violence against women and girls (VAWG) in Papua New Guinea (PNG). The study populations were from Western Highlands and Sanduan provinces, where the project is being implemented.

This baseline survey was conducted to inform project design. It offers a glimpse of attitudes toward violence, an understanding of the social norms involved and an understanding of the levels of knowledge among participants. It is a household-based, cross-sectional, quantitative study using two-stage cluster sampling. Survey teams visited households to interview selected participants. Some examples of the kind of data they sought: prevalence of rape and physical violence by men and prevalence of marital rape.

The data reveal how harmful gender norms are the root cause of VAW. Gender norms that promote violence against women and children, such as forced marriage, restriction of movement or denial of land and property ownership, as well as acceptance of marital rape, remain common. This was the environment probed by the survey team.

It's important to note too that this survey was carried out one-and-a-half years into the project. This was due to delays in ethical approval. It may then reflect some of the project's own results. Incidence of rape and physical violence, for example, may have reduced during data collection as a result of KLOM interventions.

We do not consider this to have skewed the data unduly, however, or to have biased results enough to render data unusable. Violence against women is very pervasive in PNG and the data scant. Any efforts to record and analyze them are highly valuable to programming. An extension of the project, by three more years, has now been granted and recommendations from this survey will be incorporated.

We hope that these findings will be used to inform new activities that bring an end to violence against women and we look forward to a PNG where all a women and girls enjoy true gender equality and freedom from violence.

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Introduction

1.1 | BACKGROUND

The United Nations defines violence against women (VAW) as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.” (General Assembly Resolution 48/104 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, 1993)

VAW encompasses but is not limited to:

1. physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence against women and girls by intimate partners; and
2. all forms of physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence perpetrated against women and girls by members of their family, community, strangers, or by the state.

1.2 | VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (VAWG) IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Violence against women is endemic in Papua New Guinea (PNG). A study commissioned by the Government of PNG in the 1980s found that 66% of the men interviewed acknowledged beating their wives, while 67% of the women reported being beaten (Law Reform Commission, 1992). A study conducted in the 1990s then showed that 55% of women reported having been forced into sex at least once, usually by men known to them (PNGIMR, 1993). Half of the married women in this study also reported that their husbands used beatings or threats to force them to have sex. A 2009 cross-sectional survey conducted in five provinces of PNG showed similar findings, with 65% of women reporting past physical and sexual violence (Ganster-Breidler, 2010). In this same study, 86% of the women had been beaten during their last pregnancy. This violence has numerous physical and emotional consequences as well. The 2008 Violence against Women in Papua New Guinea study found, for example, that sexual abuse in relationships was associated with HIV serostatus (Lewis, 2008). In PNG, young girls and children too are also at risk of both physical and sexual violence. Data collected by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), from the Family Support Centers (FSCs), between 2008 and 2010 showed that:

- in the city of Lae, 49% of sexual violence consultations were among children under the age of 18, 22% of whom were below 12; and
- in Tari, a large settlement in the Highlands, 74% of all sexual violence consultations were among children under the age of 18, 56% of whom were below 12.

In PNG, violence against women and girls both contributes to, and is exacerbated by, women’s economic vulnerability. A 2010 behavioral surveillance survey conducted among women engaging in transactional sex in Port Moresby found that 75% of respondents had been sexually abused by clients, regular partners or street youth, and 71% reported having been forced into sex in the previous month (FHI 360, 2011).

Other studies, of women engaging in transactional sex in Goroka, Eastern Highlands Province; Lae, Morobe Province; and Mount Hagen, Western Highlands Province, found similar incidence of physical and sexual violence (Millan, 2006, Maibani, 2005). A 2006 study conducted in Port Moresby among out-of-school youth further found that 46% of unmarried women aged 15 to 24 were survivors of physical violence and 44% were survivors of sexual violence (Millan, 2006). Violence against women is rooted in social, political, cultural and traditional beliefs in PNG stemming from unequal power structures. Women traditionally are subordinate to men in society, often being economically dependent on them, lacking land rights and lacking decision-making power. Compounding this situation are a high unemployment rate, social instability, urban migration, polygamy and the disintegration of “clan protection.” Violent behaviors are also exacerbated by alcohol and drug use. Further, stemming in part from the custom of bride price, women are viewed as commodities, thus when women are perceived to be “unaffordable” by young unemployed men, rape is viewed as their (the young men’s) only option for having sex. Adultery and the growing role of compensation to resolve disputes have also eroded women’s traditional rights.

¹ “Clan protection” refers to the traditional system of protection of individuals from one clan or language group. This protection includes protection from enemy tribes and also welfare of individuals within the tribe. This protection covers men, women and children.

These combined factors have had a profound impact on women's physical, emotional, psychological and social health and wellbeing. Pervasive sexual violence against women negatively affects their productivity and their capacity to care for themselves and their families, and results in a multitude of negative health outcomes, including increased risk of STIs, HIV and cervical cancer.

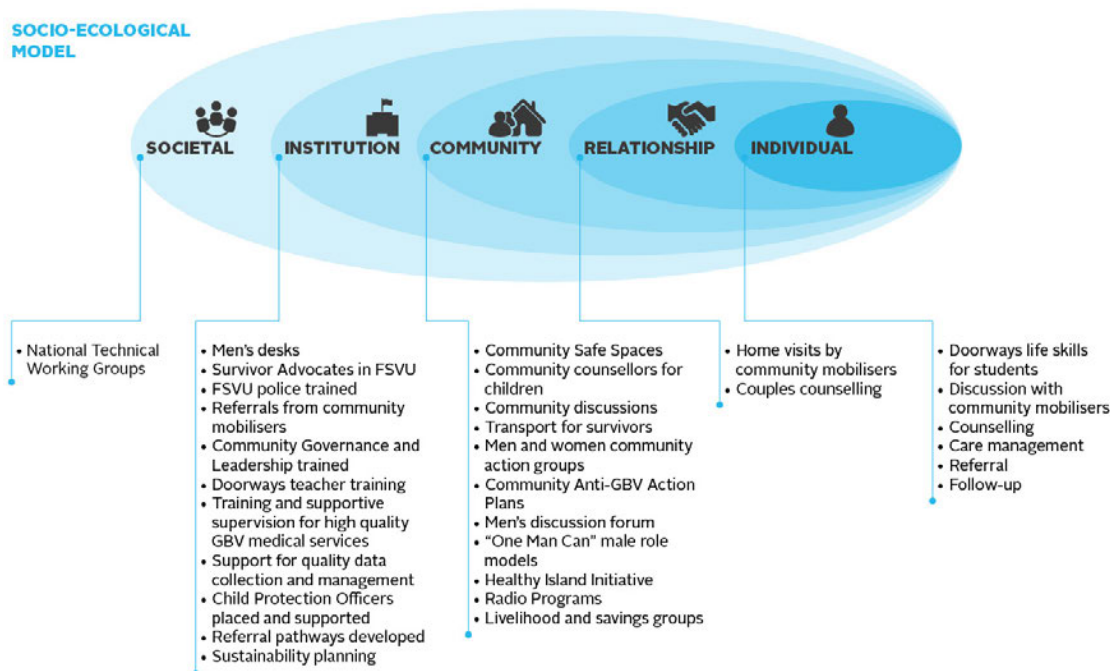
1.3 | EFFORTS TO CURB VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The Government of PNG recognizes that violence against women and girls is impeding the country's development and it has set targets to reduce such violence in the PNG Vision 2050, the PNG Development Strategic Plan (2010-2030) and the Medium-term Development Plan (2011-2015). To achieve these targets, the Strongim Pipol, Strongim Nesen (SPSN) partnership between the Government of PNG and the Government of Australia addresses gender equality, with a particular emphasis on violence against women and girls, also focusing on health, education and disability (AusAID, 2009).

1.4 | KOMUNITI LUKAUTIM OL MERI

"Komuniti Lukautim Ol Meri" (KLOM) means "communities caring for women and girls" in Tok Pisin (Pidgin). It is a three-year project designed by FHI 360 in partnership with the Australian Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) (formerly AusAID) implemented in 2012 to address violence against women and girls in PNG.

KLOM aims to strengthen community systems to address violence against women and girls in select sites of two PNG provinces, Western Highlands (WHP) and Sanduan (also known as West Sepik). The overall program approach is grounded in a socio-ecological model, which is based on the notion that decisive action to end violence against women at the individual, community, institutional and societal levels will lead to positive changes in behaviors and practices of communities, institutions and individuals.



KLOM takes a three-pronged approach to address violence against women and girls: (1) prevention; (2) response; and (3) empowerment. The project emphasizes capacity building and sustainability through partnerships with the Western Highlands Provincial Health Authority in Western Highlands and with the Sanduan Provincial Health Authority in Sanduan Province. FHI 360 partners with two local organizations, Baptist Union of Papua New Guinea (BUPNG) and Sanduan Community and Resource Defense Front (SANCOREDF) to meet these aims. The project works with two provincial hospitals to deliver quality, coordinated services for survivors, including psychosocial support, emergency contraception, HIV post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) and case management for survivors of violence.

In addition, the project's Prevention component focuses on taking action to prevent violence against women and girls by sensitizing communities through the activities of (1) trained community mobilisers, (2) men's action groups and (3) women's action groups. The Prevention component also seeks to strengthen community leadership. This is based on the belief that ending violence against women requires the active involvement of men and boys, and the project thus promotes family and community wellbeing as the benefits of addressing violence targeted toward women and girls. KLOM operates in selected villages of Mount Hagen Central and Dei Districts in the Western Highlands, and in Vanimo Green district in Sanduan.

This report serves as a baseline and will be used to assess impact. It estimates the magnitude of violence against women and girls, assesses attitudes toward violence, identifies factors of vulnerability among women and girls, estimates survivors' uptake of services and assesses attitudes toward violence against children. The findings from this research may be used by government agencies, civil society and bilateral agencies for planning interventions and for advocacy.

1.5 | GOALS OF THE STUDY

Goals were to inform the design of the project and document the extent of violence against women and girls in intervention areas. The primary objectives here were to measure the prevalence of (1) sexual and physical violence by men against women and (2) the uptake of medical and legal services among survivors in KLOM intervention areas. These data will serve as a baseline for future impact evaluation.

The secondary objectives were to:

- identify demographic and economic factors in women's lives that may contribute to violence;
- identify community support and services to women survivors of violence;
- assess community responses to violence against women and girls;
- assess both men's and women's knowledge and attitudes toward violence against women and girls; and
- assess attitudes toward violence against children.

Methodology

2.1 | STUDY DESIGN

This was a household-based, cross-sectional, quantitative study. In Western Highlands, a total of 17 census divisions in three districts, Dei, Mount Hagen Central and Mul Baiyer, were grouped into eight clusters, with the smaller units combined with the other nearby census units. In Sanduan, a total of 10 census units were grouped together into clusters based on the size of each unit. Selected participants were contacted at their home and invited to a safe location where they were interviewed face-to-face by trained interviewers using paper-based, structured questionnaires. Women were only interviewed by women and men were only interviewed by men.

2.2 | STUDY POPULATION

Eligibility criteria were: must be between the ages of 15 and 39² and must have lived in the area for over one year. Anyone under the influence of alcohol was not interviewed and anyone whose age could not be determined was excluded.

2.3 | ENUMERATION AND SAMPLING

The survey used two-stage cluster sampling to obtain representative samples of men and women in the respective intervention areas. Data for Western Highlands and data for Sanduan were not mixed. The sampling design was self-weighted: the first-stage clusters (from census units) were selected using probability proportional to size from the 2011 National Population Census data, and in the second stage, a fixed number of participants was selected from each cluster using systematic random sampling. Census units with less than 25 households were merged with other census units located in the same ward to make a single cluster.

Two teams of community mobilizers, one from BUPNG and one from SANCORDEF, conducted enumeration of the selected census units and produced an updated list of all the men and women aged 15 to 39 who had lived in the area for more than a year. Participants were selected using systematic random sampling. In each cluster, 15 men and 25 women were selected. Data sets for men and data sets for women were not mixed, they were kept segregated by sex. A total of 640 individuals, 200 women and 120 men each

from Western Highlands and Sanduan, were selected overall and lists were destroyed once sampling was completed. Any remaining lists of selected participants were destroyed once data collection was completed in each cluster as well. When respondents were between the ages of 15 and 18, survey takers sought consent from parents. They also sought consent again from these respondents at interview site. Those who did not give consent did not participate in the research.

Survey team members were recruited from implementing partner staff, and they informed village leaders about the surveys a week prior to arriving. The team then visited households to request an interview with the selected participant. In cases where a participant was absent, team members informed other family members in the household and set an appointment for the next day with the selected participant. If the participant was still absent, team members visited the house two more times, after which the participant was declared “not found.” Selected participants who were not found at home after three visits, and those who refused to participate prior to or during informed consent, were not replaced.

The team contacted participants at their homes and explained the actual survey. Potential participants were offered the option to be interviewed at their homes if there was space, allowing total privacy. Otherwise, the team gave participants the option to be interviewed in a designated safe house.

2.4 | SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

Questionnaires covered the following topics:

- Socio-demographic characteristics, including age, age when first married, marital status, polygamy status, level of literacy, education, employment, sources of income;
- Knowledge of violence against women and girls in the community, including forced marriage, denial of economic opportunities, denial of freedom of movement, denial of educational opportunities, physical and sexual violence, rejection of cases by police;

² The Marriage Act of 1963 recognizes customary marriages as valid and excludes them from certain statutory requirements, including the minimum age requirements (Marriage Act 1963, ss 3 & 6(3)). However, currently two bills, the Marriage bill 2015 and Matrimonial bill 2015 are under review and will be tabled to parliament for endorsement. These bills set age of consent for marriage at 18. When the bills are passed they will reinforce Lukautim Pikinini Act 2015 (child protection legislation), which included provisions that made marriage of minors under 18 years of age illegal. When the research was conducted the Lukautim Pikinini Act 2015 was still under review. The Marriage bill and the matrimonial bill are still under review. Consequently, married women above the age of 15 are considered as adults.

- Gender norms, including freedom of movement, intimate partner violence (IPV), attitudes toward intimate partner violence and other forms of partner violence, forced marriage, multiple sexual relations, freedom of movement;
- Personal experience, including incidence of physical and sexual abuse by partner and/or other men, “seeking refuge in other men,” reporting violence to police, refusal by police to accept cases, men’s experience as perpetrators, men’s experience in abating violence;
- Knowledge and uptake of services and assistance to survivors of violence, including services for physical violence, services for sexual violence, uptake of services, men’s knowledge of services for violence; and
- Violence against children, including physical abuse as discipline, abuse of foster children and sexual abuse of children.

2.5 | DATA COLLECTION

Each survey team included two men and three women. All team members attended a one-week training on (1) the survey protocol, including its purpose, its methodology, its sampling approach and its ethics, and (2) on the survey instrument itself. The training also touched on interviewing techniques, including interview practice sessions. Field supervisors, recruited from KLOM partner staff, were responsible for ensuring adherence to protocol and supervision of fieldwork. Supervisors ensured that informed consent was adequately administered and documented, that forms were completed and that all data were safely stored and transported.

FHI 360 principal investigators (PIs) and co-investigators provided overall field supervision to ensure data were collected according to the protocol, that data recording was complete and that informed consent procedures were administered and appropriately documented. In addition, field supervisors ensured that data collection was conducted in a manner that respected participants’ rights, confidentiality and wellbeing.

2.6 | DATA MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS

Following interviews, the interviewers brought completed questionnaires to field supervisors for checking. If there were no errors, the supervisors signed the questionnaire. The questionnaires were then stored in a locked cabinet at the FHI 360 offices

in Mount Hagen and Vanimo and subsequently shipped to Port Moresby, where the data was entered into a database.

Data was “double-entered” by two part-time data entry clerks using the Epi-Info 3.4.3 software developed by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US CDC). The data files were then exported to Stata 11 (Stata Corporation) and “matched” to find discrepancies. Stata 11 was also used for data processing and analysis, and any inconsistencies were resolved and data appropriately recoded using programming features.

Primary outcome:

Incidence of physical and/or sexual violence by men against women will be estimated by the proportion of women who survived in the past year at least one episode of either rape or beating by any man including husband, permanent partner or other.

Secondary outcomes:

- Incidence of rape among women was estimated by the proportion of women who reported at least one episode of rape in the past year regardless of her relationship with the perpetrator.
- Incidence of physical and/or sexual violence perpetrated by husband or permanent partner was estimated by the proportion of women with a permanent partner who experienced at least one episode of forced penetrative sex or beating in the past year.
- Proportion of survivors who sought assistance from police or medical services for sexual or physical violence in the past year.

2.7 | ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The study received ethical approval from the FHI 360 Protection of Human Subjects Committee (PHSC) and the PNG FSVAC (the coordinating body for GBV in Papua New Guinea). PIs were trained and certified by FHI 360 in research ethics, and in turn provided training to interviewers and field supervisors. Research ethics training focused on the fundamental principles of ethics in human research, including the process of obtaining informed consent.

A “pre-field training” was conducted in Sanduan from 29 April to 3 May, 2014, followed by another one in Mount Hagen from 6 to 10 May, during which participants practiced obtaining informed consent.

Data collection proceeded only upon informed consent of participants and each participant was given the freedom to refuse the study at any time or to withdraw. Interviews were conducted in spaces with complete privacy, to ensure confidentiality.

The informed consent process involved stating the reasons for the survey, stating duration of the interview, stating benefits and risks involved as well as reassuring participants that confidentiality would be maintained. No names were recorded anywhere and the research team signed a confidentiality agreement and code of conduct agreeing not to share information with anyone outside of the team itself.

2.8 | LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Rates of refusal to participate in Sanduan among both men and women were higher than anticipated when sample size was determined. But there was nothing that the survey team could do to rectify this, as the survey protocol restricted replacement candidates for any refusals. The findings may therefore be distorted to a certain extent.

The survey team may have also erred in the way the questions relating to literacy were administered, which may have affected the results. They asked participants to read a sentence from the consent form in *Tok Pisin* but did not ask them to read something in English even though it is English that is taught in schools and not *Tok Pisin*.

Also, due to a lengthy process of obtaining ethical approval overall, the baseline survey was conducted almost one-and-half years *after* actual implementation of KLOM. The project is therefore expected to have had a certain effect on the results of this study.

Characteristics of the Study Population

This chapter discusses the socio-demographic characteristics of the men and women included in the baseline. In addition, we also look at women sharing their experiences of violence with other female friends in the community.

3.1 | DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDY POPULATION

A total of 348 women and 199 men participated in the survey among Western Highlands and Sanduan provinces. A total of 192 women and 115 men were interviewed in Western Highlands while 156 women and 84 men were interviewed in Sanduan. The general characteristics of the survey participants were:

- **Age:** A large proportion of men and women sampled in both provinces fell into the 18-to-29 age group, including 61.4% of women in Western Highlands, 62.8% percent of women in Sanduan, 67.8% of men in Western Highlands and 44.8% of men in Sanduan.
- **Marital status:** 56.3% of women in Western Highlands and 54.5% of women in Sanduan were married, while 55.7% of men in Western Highlands were either married and living with a spouse or had never been married but were living with a partner; in Sanduan, 54.5% of men sampled had never been married and were not living with a partner.

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of study population

Sex	Women		Men	
	WHP	Sandaun	WHP	Sandaun
Province				
Number of Participants	192	156	115	84
Age (years)				
15-17	12.0	14.7	10.4	14.3
18-24	40.6	36.5	47.8	34.5
25-29	20.8	26.3	20.0	14.3
30-34	13.0	10.9	9.6	17.9
25-39	13.5	11.5	12.2	19.1
Marital Status				
Currently married living with spouse	56.3	54.5	40.9	41.7
Not married and living with permanent partner	1.0	1.9	14.8	3.6
Separated or divorced (No partner in house)	4.7	3.2	0.0	2.4
Separated or divorced (living with a partner)	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.0
Widow (no partner in house)	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Widow (living with a partner)	0.5	2.6	0.0	0.0
Never married and not living with a partner	35.9	36.5	43.5	52.4
Wife's ranking (number of wives of a man)				
Husband has only 1 wife (one)	48.6	88.2	(91.5)	(91.4)
First wife	30.8	2.4		
Second wife (two wives)	13.1	7.1	(6.4)	(2.9)
Third wife (three wives)	5.6	0.0	(0.0)	(2.9)
After third in ranking (> 3 wives)	1.9	0.0	(2.1)	(2.9)
No response	0.0	2.4		
Number of adult men living in house				
none	10.4	26.9		
only one man	34.4	35.9		
Two men	21.35	21.2		
Three men	17.19	5.1		
More than three men	16.67	10.9		

- **Practice of polygamy:** In Sanduan, 88.2% of women reported that their husbands had only one wife; in Western Highlands this was 48.6%.
- **Women reporting on number of adult men in the dwelling:** In Western Highlands, 66.2% of women sampled reported two or fewer adult men living in the same house; in Sanduan this was 84.0%.

The majority of the women sampled from Sanduan were in the 18-to-25 age group (62.6%) and just over half of the women from Western Highlands (52.6%) and Sanduan (51.2%) sampled were below 25. More than half the sampled men from Western Highlands were under 25 (58.2%) while 44.8% of the men sampled from Sanduan were in this age group.

Just over one-third of women from Western Highlands (35.9%) and one-third from Sanduan (36.5%) had never been married and were not living with a partner. Only a small proportion of the women sampled from both provinces were divorced, separated or widowed. Those who were divorced, separated or widowed, but living with a steady partner, were grouped together under “married” and “living with partner” for the purposes of analysis. Among the men sampled, a significant proportion had never been married and were not living with a partner. For Western Highlands this was 43.5%, and for Sanduan, 52.4%; 40.9% of men in Western Highlands and 41.7% in Sanduan were married and living with a wife or partner.

In Western Highlands, among women who were married and living with their husband, 30.8% were found to be the “first” wife and 13.1% the “second” wife in a polygamous marriage. The baseline survey also sought to establish whether the presence of other adult men living in the house had any effect on violence against women and girls living in the same house. Significant numbers of women sampled in both Western Highlands (34.4%) and Sanduan (35.9%) were found to be living with one adult man in the house who was most likely their husband or partner.

3.2 | SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY POPULATION

Among those sampled in Western Highlands, 45.5% of women and 43.5% of men had completed high school or above, where in Sanduan, 21.9% of women and 25.0% of men sampled had completed high school or above (see Table 2). The participation of students from two educational institutions in Western Highlands may have affected distribution.

When asked to read a sentence in in *Tok Pisin* on the consent form, 46.4% of the men sampled from Sanduan read with ease while just 13.9% of the men in Western Highlands (and none of the women in either province) were able to read with ease (see Table 2). This is despite a high number of women from Western Highlands and Sanduan who reported completing high school or higher, and could simply be attributed to the fact that *Tok Pisin* is not the medium of education in PNG. Thus, the majority had difficulty reading with ease.

All women sampled in Sanduan and 90.1% of women sampled in Western Highlands worked out of their homes. As shown in Table 2, women who were sampled in both provinces reported earning income from various sources such as gardening, farming, growing cash crops and selling betel nut, which all require them working out of their homes. Only 8.3% of sampled women in Western Highlands and 7.7% in Sanduan were formally employed, compared to 17.4% of men in Western Highlands and 31.0% of men in Sanduan.

Among those that were “unemployed,” the bulk of the women reporting this in Western Highlands (83.3%) and Sanduan (95.5%) - and 71.3% of men reporting as “unemployed” in Western Highlands - formally reported at least some varying sources of income (see Table 2). Only 16.7% of “unemployed” men in Sanduan reported some source of income, perhaps indicating that they relied on their wives to work out of their homes to generate family income. Men in Western Highlands, on the other hand, shared some of the burden of generating income: 86.1% of the “unemployed” men here engaged in a wide variety of income generation activities, from selling betel nut (49.6%) to selling garden produce (71.3%).

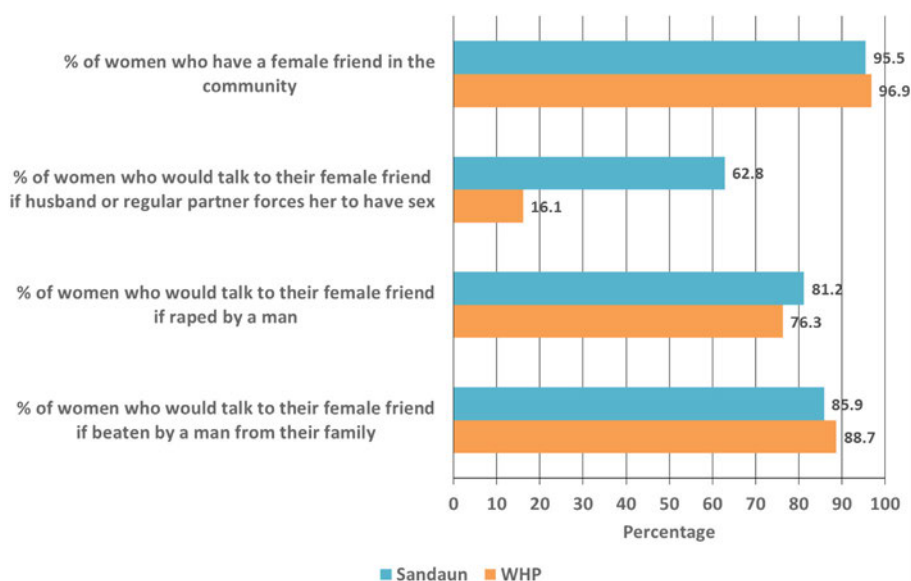
3.3 | WOMEN CONFIDING IN FRIENDS WHEN AFFECTED BY VIOLENCE

When women were asked if they had female friends, almost all of those surveyed in Western Highlands (96.9%) and almost all in Sanduan (95.5%) responded yes. Among those who reported that they had female friends in their community, most said that they would talk to these friends if they were raped by a man other than their husband or partner, or if they were beaten by a man from their family (see Figure 1). Only 16.1% of the women in Western Highlands reported that they would tell their female friends if they were raped by their husband or partner, however, compared to 62.8% for women from Sanduan.

Table 2: Socio-economic characteristics of study population

Sex	Women		Men	
	WHP	Sandaun	WHP	Sandaun
Province				
Number of Participants	192	156	115	84
Level of Education				
Completed Elementary or less	23.0	22.4	24.4	17.9
Completed Primary School	31.4	55.8	32.2	57.1
Completed High School	25.1	18.0	24.4	9.5
Completed Secondary School or above	20.4	3.9	19.1	15.5
Can Read				
Yes, with ease	0.0	0.0	13.9	46.4
Yes, with difficulty	77.6	72.4	70.4	39.3
No, cannot read	22.4	27.6	15.7	14.3
Works out of home				
Yes	90.1	100.0		
No	9.9	0.0		
Employed				
Yes	8.3	7.7	17.4	31.0
No	91.7	92.3	82.6	69.1
Sources of income (among unemployed)				
selling garden produce	76.6	87.8	71.3	8.3
selling betelnut	59.4	89.1	49.6	14.3
selling farm produce	69.8	57.7	67.0	9.5
selling cash crops	71.4	28.9	67.8	3.6
selling other goods	59.0	35.9	54.8	9.5
any one of the above	83.3	95.5	86.1	16.7
compensation/royalties	75.5	32.7	71.3	25.0

Figure 1: Percentage of women who had female friends in their communities and would talk to them if they were raped or beaten



Knowledge of Violence Against Women and Girls

This chapter discusses level of knowledge of violence against women and girls in each province among both men and women participants in the study. Types of violence covered include forced marriage, denial of economic opportunities and inheritance, denial of freedom of movement, denial of education and physical and sexual violence.

4.1 | FORCED MARRIAGE

Forced marriage is the marriage of an individual against her or his will (Gender-based Violence Information Management System [GBVIMS] initiated in 2006 by OCHA, UNHCR, and the IRC). Study participants were asked if they had heard of forced marriage³ happening in their community. Just over 80% of men and 87.5% of women in Western Highlands had heard of forced marriage happening in their communities while a lesser, but still large, proportion of men (40.5%) and women (62.2%) in Sanduan had heard of it. Knowledge of forced marriage among men sampled in Western Highlands was significantly higher than that among men in Sanduan (Chi-squared test = 34.30, $p < 0.001$). The same was true for women sampled in the two provinces (Chi-squared test = 24.56, $p < 0.001$).

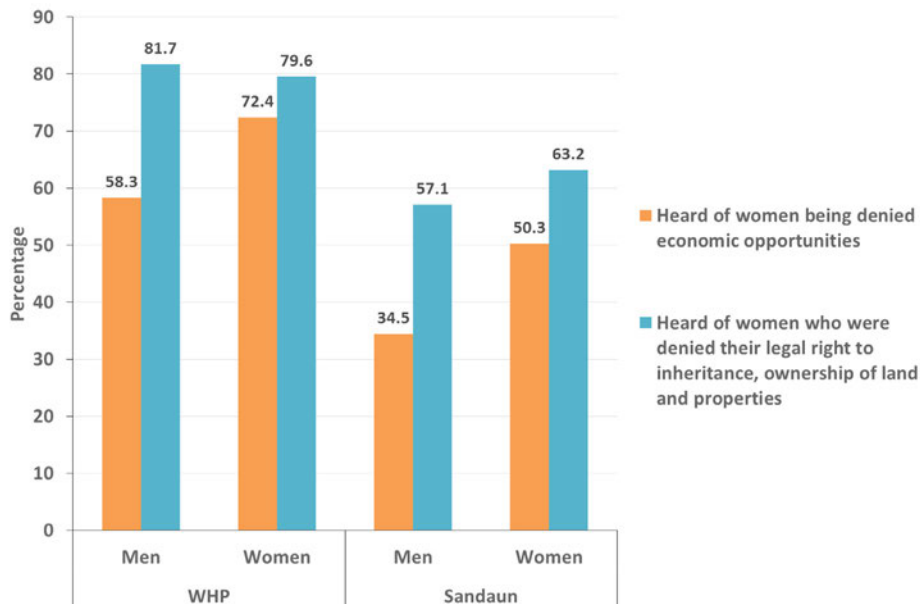
This level of knowledge of forced marriage among sampled men was significantly higher than among sampled women in Sanduan (Chi-squared test = 13.51, $p < 0.001$).

4.2 | DENIAL OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND OF INHERITANCE

When asked if they had heard of women who were denied economic opportunities⁴ in their community, 58.3% of men and 72.4% of women sampled in Western Highlands said yes. In comparison, just 34.5% of men and 50.3% of women in Sanduan said they had heard of this occurring.

When asked if they had heard of women being denied their legal right to inheritance and ownership of land or property, 87.7% of men and 79.6% of women sampled in Western Highlands said they had, while a lesser proportion of men (57.1%) and women (63.2%) in Sanduan said they had heard of this. There was general consensus among men and women in each of the two provinces that denial of women's and girls' legal right to land and property does occur in both provinces.

Figure 2: Proportions of respondents who had heard of women being denied economic opportunities or their legal right to ownership of property and land



³ Marriage of an individual against his/her will.

⁴ Denial of rightful access to economic resources/assets or livelihood opportunities, education, health or other social services. Examples include a widow prevented from receiving an inheritance, earnings forcibly taken by an intimate partner or family member, a woman prevented from using contraceptives, a girl prevented from attending school, etc.

4.3 | RESTRICTION SEEKING HEALTH SERVICES

When asked if they had heard of women in their community who were restricted by their husbands from seeking health care services, 45.2% of men and 66.5% of women sampled in Western Highlands said they had. In comparison, 26.6% of men and 47.4% of women in Sanduan said they had heard of this. The study shows that fewer men than women in both Western Highlands and Sanduan had heard of women being restricted from seeking health care services, indicating that men are less affected by this than are women, or that women are sharing more information about this abuse with their female friends.

4.4 | REJECTION OF CASES BY POLICE WHEN VICTIMS FILE A COMPLAINT

When asked if they had heard of women being rejected by police when filing a complaint of abuse by men, 60.5% of men and 58.1% of women sampled in Western Highlands were in agreement. In comparison, more women (74.4%) than men (60.2%) said they had heard of this.

4.5 | DENIAL OF EDUCATION FOR WOMEN & GIRLS

Almost all the men and women sampled in both provinces reported that they thought girls had equal opportunity to learn how to read and write. However, despite this understanding on equal opportunity in education, more men than women were able to read in the survey. When asked about girls having equal rights as boys to learn, 96.5% of men and 96.9% of women in Western Highlands agreed with this statement. The same was observed in Sanduan, where 100.0% of men sampled and 98.1% of women also agreed.

High proportions of men (98.3%) and women (99.5%) in Western Highlands thought that women had equal right to pursue further education. Similarly, positive perceptions were observed in Sanduan, where 98.8% of men and 98.7% women thought the same. Yet despite this understanding, more men than women were actually educated.

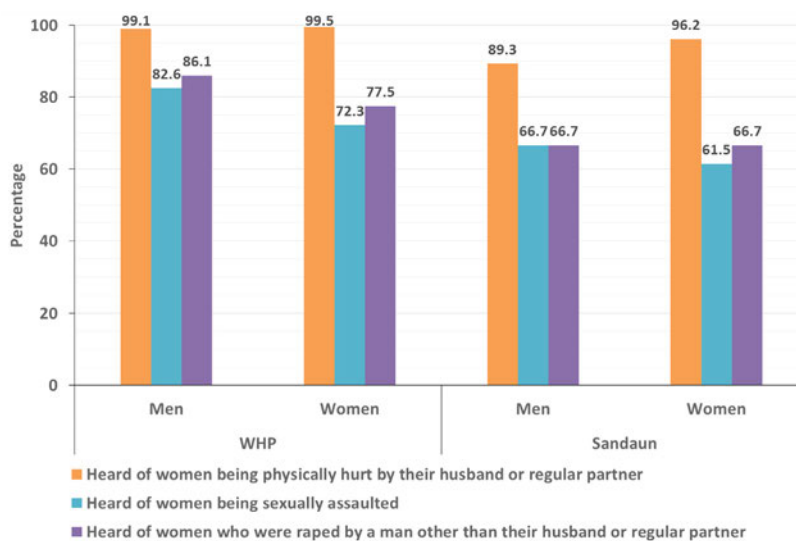
4.6 | PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

When asked if they had heard of women being physically assaulted by their husband or regular partner (slapped, punched, kicked, burnt or attacked with weapons), almost all the men (99.9%) and women (99.5%) sampled in Western Highlands said they had. The response to the same question among respondents in Sanduan was equally high, as shown in Figure 3.

A very high proportion of men and women in both Western Highlands and Sanduan also reported having heard of women being sexually assaulted⁵ by men in their community. Awareness of sexual assault among respondents was higher in Western Highlands than in Sanduan.

The proportion of men and women sampled in Western Highlands and Sanduan who had heard of women being raped (sexually penetrated in the vagina, anus or mouth) by a man who was not their husband or partner was also very high (See Figure 3). This was similar to the response for sexual abuse.

Figure 3: Proportion of respondents who had heard of physical and sexual violence happening in their community



⁵ Any form of non-consensual sexual contact that does not result in or include penetration. Examples include attempted rape, unwanted kissing, fondling, or touching of genitalia and buttocks. Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) is an act of violence that impacts sexual organs, and as such should be classified as sexual assault. This incident type does not include rape, e.g., where penetration has occurred.

Gender Social Norms

This chapter discusses the findings on gender social norms. The sub-sections discuss statistical associations between various gender norms and their socio-demographic factors using the Chi-squared test with a p-value less than 0.05. Variables explored included province, sex, age, marital status and education level.

5.1 | MARRIED WOMEN'S FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

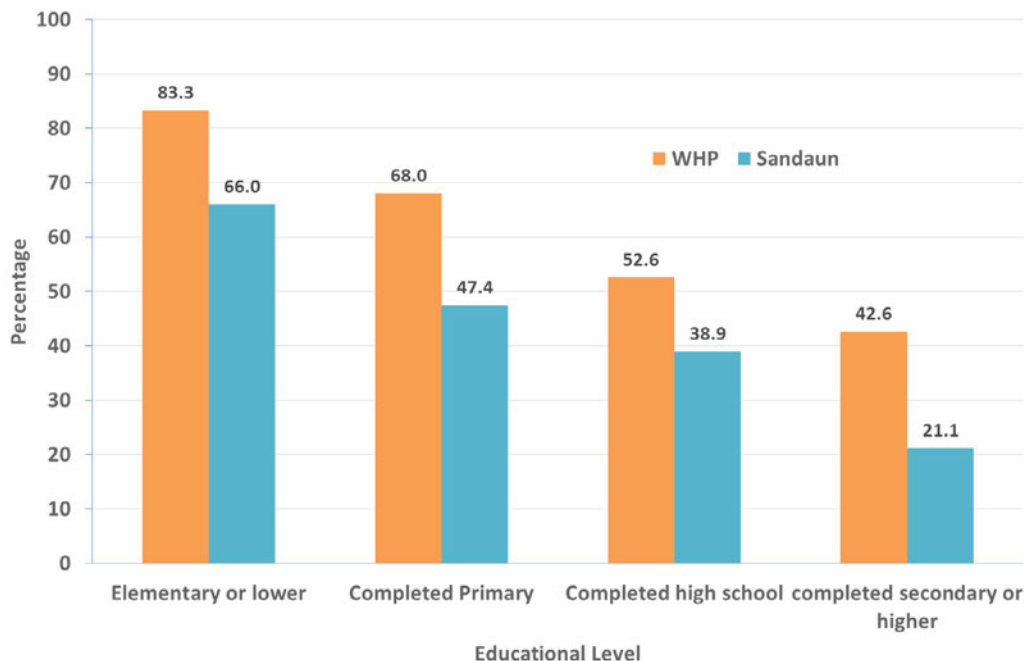
The survey team asked two questions relating to gender norms, regarding a married woman's freedom of movement. One question explored whether a woman needs permission from her husband before visiting her friends and relatives while the other tried to determine whether a woman needs permission from her husband before seeking healthcare.

A vast majority of the sample population in Western Highlands (98.4%) were of the opinion that a woman needs to seek permission from her husband before visiting her friends and relatives, while a lesser but equally large proportion of men and women sampled in Sanduan (90.4%) said this. This difference was statistically significant (Chi squared test = 18.0, $p < 0.001$). Apart from women in Sanduan being less

likely to be restricted by their husbands from visiting friends and relatives than were married women from Western Highlands, no other significant factors were observed. The same proportion was observed regardless of age, educational level, marital status and sex.

A large proportion of the sampled population in both provinces thought that women should also seek permission from their husbands before seeking health care: 47.9% of the sample population in Sanduan saw this as a norm, compared to 62.9% among respondents from Western Highlands. This difference was also statistically significant (Chi-squared test = 12.20, $p < 0.001$). An interesting association was also observed in both provinces with respect to educational level, where norms for married women seeking health care mirror level of education (see Figure 13). The higher the level of education, the more freedom of movement they have. Statistically significant associations were also observed among sample populations in both Western Highlands province (Chi-squared test = 13.24, $p < 0.01$) and Sanduan Province (Chi-squared test = 28.11, $p < 0.001$).

Figure 4: Respondents who thought that a woman needs permission from her husband before seeking health care



5.2 | ACCEPTABILITY OF RAPE BY INTIMATE PARTNER

Survey takers asked, “Do you think it is a woman’s duty to have sex whenever her husband or partner demands it?” This question was designed to establish whether rape by an intimate sexual partner is a norm in the studied communities: 93.5% of the sample population in Western Highlands said yes, compared to 56.7% from Sanduan. This difference was statistically significant (Chi-squared test = 104.49, $p < 0.001$). Both men and women in Western Highlands considered “sex on demand” an acceptable practice, whereas there was a statistically significant difference in the perceptions by men and women in Sanduan: 69.1% of men sampled in Sanduan thought intimate partner rape was acceptable (Chi-squared test = 15.7, $p < 0.001$) and 50.0% of women felt this way.

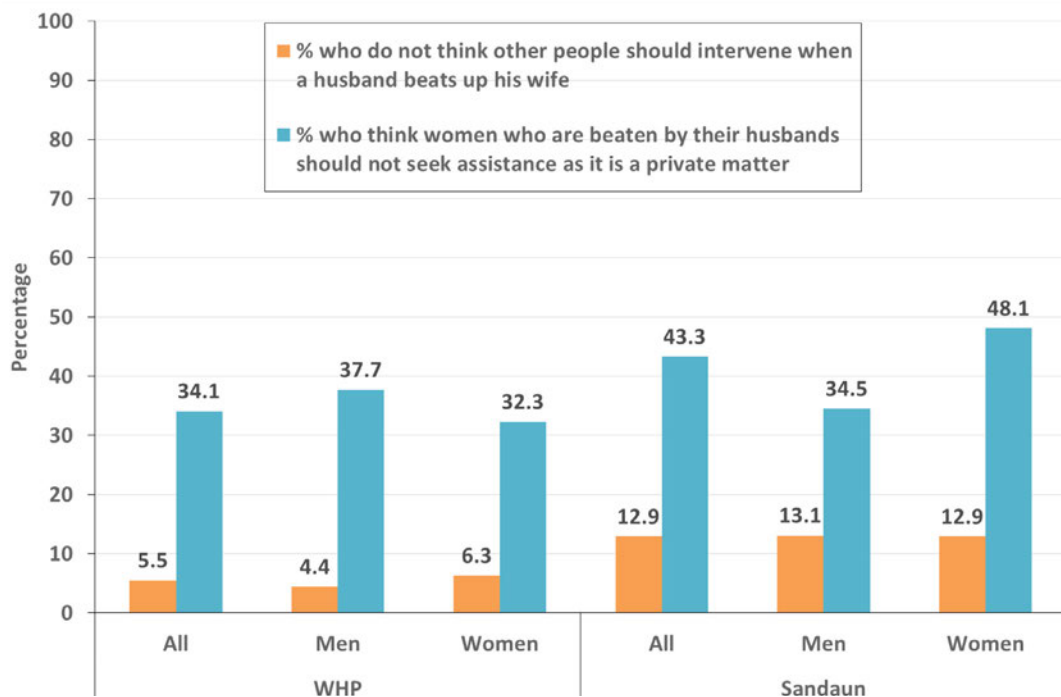
Apart from the differences in intimate partner rape highlighted above, further analysis of the data did not reveal any significant associations with the other socio-demographic variables. In marital relationships, there is a cultural expectation of the woman be submissive to the man. Thus, forced sex in marriage is not viewed as rape, and acceptance of bride price by the family of the woman often reinforces this.

5.3 | PHYSICAL ABUSE BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER

There were two questions designed to assess social norms on physical intimate partner violence (IPV) against women. The first question asked, “Do you think that other people should intervene when a husband beats up his wife?” The other question was, “Do you think that women who are beaten by their husbands should not seek assistance, as it is a private matter?” As shown in Figure 5, the proportion of those who answered “no” to the first question is plotted against those who said yes to the second question.

About 5.5% of the sampled population in Western Highlands did not think that other people should intervene when a husband beats up his wife, compared to 12.9% in Sanduan. This difference was statistically significant (Chi-squared test = 9.16, $p < 0.01$). The majority of the sampled population was ultimately of the opinion that other people should intervene. In Sanduan, although not statistically significant, the notion that other people should not intervene when a husband beats up his wife was higher among those who had elementary school education or lower (14.0%) as compared to those who had high school (2.8%) or secondary education and higher (5.3%). Apart from the differences highlighted, further analysis of the data did not reveal any significant associations with the other socio-demographic and economic variables.

Figure 5: Norms that tolerate physical violence in intimate relationships



With respect to survivors seeking assistance themselves, 34.1% of the population sampled in Western Highlands thought that women who are beaten by their husbands should not seek assistance, compared to 43.3% for Sanduan. This difference was statistically significant (Chi-squared test = 4.62, $p < 0.05$). A statistically significant difference was also observed between men (34.5%) and women (48.1%) sampled within Sanduan (Chi-squared test = 4.08, $p < 0.05$).

Ultimately, the majority of the sampled population agreed that other people should intervene to help victims of intimate partner violence, but some also had reservations about allowing the victims themselves to seek assistance. Further analysis of the data by

socio-demographic characteristics for Sanduan revealed that 66.7% of married women thought that they should seek assistance when beaten by their husbands, while just 37.2% of “never-married” women thought this. This difference was statistically significant (Chi-squared test = 12.45, $p < 0.01$), whereas no such difference was observed among married and “never-married” women in Western Highlands.

5.4 | MULTIPLE SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS

The survey team employed questions designed to assess acceptability of men and women having many sexual partners, such as “In your community, is it acceptable for men to have sex with many women?” and “In your community, is it acceptable for a woman to have sex with many men?”

Table 3: Socio-demographic factors associated with acceptance of forced marriage as a social norm

Province	WHP		Sanduan	
	n	%	n	%
Number of Respondents				
N	307		240	
Sex				
Men	115	64.0	84	66.8
Women	192	69.8	156	65.4
	ns		ns	
Age				
15-17	35	82.9	35	74.3
18-24	132	59.9	86	75.6
25-29	63	71.4	53	50.9
30-34	36	55.6	32	78.1
35-39	40	85.0	34	44.1
		***		***
Educational Level				
Completed elementary or less	72	83.3	50	62.0
Completed primary school	97	74.2	135	72.6
Completed high school	76	55.3	36	61.1
Completed secondary school or more	60	53.3	19	36.8
		***		*
Marital Status				
Currently living with husband/partner	177	68.9	132	56.8
Divorced/separated/widowed not living with partner	11	81.8	7	42.9
Never married, not living with partner	118	64.4	101	79.2
		ns		**

* Statistically significant at $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, ns=not statistically significant

Almost all the men and women in both Western Highlands and Sanduan answered no to both questions, meaning that there has been a positive shift in attitudes, which could result in a more positive social norm. None of the men sampled in Western Highlands and Sanduan agreed that a man should have sex with many women, yet 1.6% of the women in Western Highlands and 3.2% of the women in Sanduan did agree! Similarly, 0.9% of the men in Western Highlands and none of the men in Sanduan agreed that it is acceptable for a woman to have sex with many men. Roughly the same proportions of women in Sanduan and Western Highlands who agreed that it is acceptable for a man to have sex with many women also agreed that it is acceptable for a woman to have sex with many men. Possible explanations for this: reduction in number of sexual relationships is a key HIV/AIDS message and the findings could be attributed to HIV/AIDS awareness raising conducted in both provinces by various stakeholders.

5.5 | FORCED MARRIAGE

On forced marriage, survey takers asked, “Do you think that a girl must marry a man when her parents have accepted the bride price?” High proportions of the sampled population in Western Highlands (67.7%) and Sanduan (65.8%) said yes. And while this was the norm in both provinces, there were statistically significant associations with various socio-demographic variables, as shown in Table 3. Notable among the associations was the tendency of those in Sanduan who were unmarried and not living with a partner to agree that forced marriage was acceptable while for those married and divorced/separated it was not. There was also strong, statistically significant, negative correlation between acceptance of forced marriage and educational status in both Sanduan and Western Highlands. The higher the education level, the less likely the respondent was to agree with forced marriage.

Women and Men's Experiences of Violence

This chapter reports on the experiences of women and men regarding violence. The first and second sub-sections discuss the prevalence and incidence of physical and sexual violence and later subsections (1) report on socio-demographic and economic determinants of violence against women and girls, and (2) cover the experiences of the men as perpetrators and also as change agents.

6.1 | PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The research included several questions asking about gender-based violence among women. Survey takers asked about any experience of physical violence when inflicted by husband or permanent partner, and about any experience of rape by a husband, permanent partner or other man. The results are shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Prevalence of physical violence and rape against women and girls

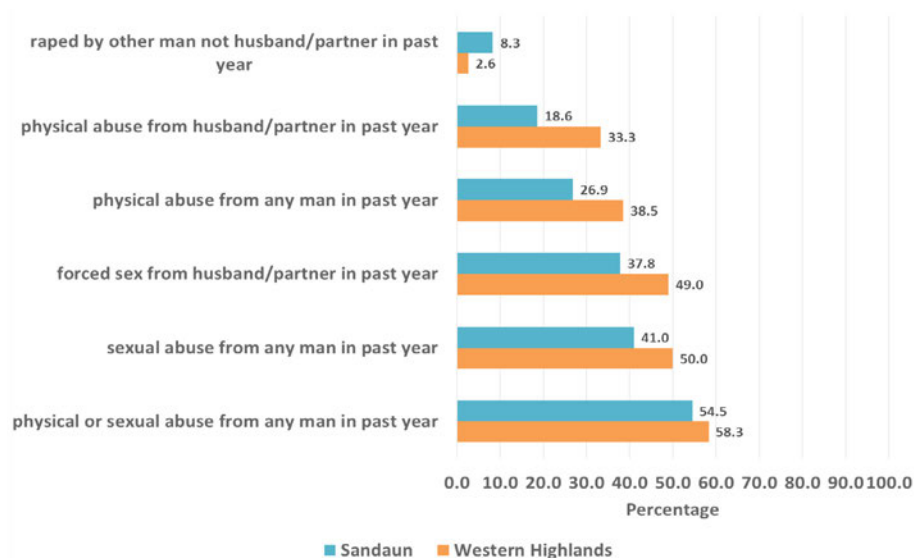


The prevalence of rape among women in Western Highlands was 6.3% while prevalence for Sanduan was 23.2%. Prevalence of marital rape was also slightly higher among sampled women in Western Highlands (54.7%) than among those in Sanduan (47.1%). (This difference was not statistically significant.)

As stated in the survey methodology, incidence of physical and sexual violence was defined by the proportion of women who had survived at least one episode of physical or sexual violence by husband, partner or any other man in the past 12 months. Rape was only defined as either penetration of the vagina,

anus or mouth without consent. Sexual assault (labeled "sexual abuse" in the table below) includes any form of non-consensual sexual contact that does not result in or include penetration. Physical violence was defined as slapping, punching, kicking, burning or attack with weapons. Just over half of the women sampled in both Western Highlands (58.3%) and Sanduan (54.5%) reported experiencing either physical or sexual violence from any man in the previous year (Figure 7). This difference was not statistically significant.

Figure 7: Incidence of physical violence and rape among women and girls



6.2 | INCIDENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

In Sanduan, the incidence of rape by a man other than a husband or partner was 8.3% and in Western Highlands was 2.6%. Incidence of rape by a husband or live-in partner was also higher among women in Western Highlands (49.0%) than among women in Sanduan (37.8%). As reported earlier, rape by a husband/partner was considered an acceptable practice by the bulk of respondents in Western Highlands and by more than half the sampled population in Sanduan.

6.3 | INCIDENCE AND CORRELATES OF PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

6.3.1 | Characteristics of women in the study and their experience with physical violence

Table 4 shows the analysis of the incidence of physical violence reported by sampled women and girls in the two project provinces, from any perpetrator, by background characteristics. As reported in the previous section, the incidence of physical violence in Western Highlands and Sanduan was significantly different, thus separate contingency table analysis was performed for each province.

Age, educational status, marital status, province of origin and literacy level were significantly associated with physical violence among survivors in Western Highlands. Younger women, mostly aged 15 to 17,

experienced significantly less violence from any men than did older women. Among women in Western Highlands, incidence of physical violence by any man went from 8.7% among 15-to-17 year-olds to 55.0% among 25-to-29 year-olds, then dropped slightly among the 15-to-17 age group.

In Western Highlands, physical violence dropped from 56.8% among women with elementary education or lower to 25.6% among those with secondary education or higher. Literacy level also tended to follow this trend: the higher the literacy, the lower the likelihood of violence. Women in Western Highlands who were either married or divorced/separated and living with a partner (or not with a partner) experienced significantly more violence than did women and girls who had never been married and were not living with a partner. Women who were not from the province of study experienced significantly more violence than did women from the surveyed area.

In Sanduan, age of women respondents and whether or not they were from the local area were two factors significantly associated with physical violence. Sampled women age 30 to 34 experienced significantly more physical violence from any man than did both younger women and women aged 35 and over. Physical violence by any man increased from 8.7% among 15-to-17 year-olds and peaked at 55.0% for women aged 25 to 29.

Table 4: Correlates of physical abuse against women and girls

Province	WHP		Sandaun	
	%	n	%	n
Age (years)	**		**	
15-17	8.7	23	0.0	23
18-24	33.3	78	31.6	57
25-29	55.0	40	34.2	41
30-34	44.0	25	47.1	17
35-39	50.0	26	11.1	18
Level of Education	*		ns	
Completed Elementary or no education	56.8	44	28.6	35
Completed Primary School	36.7	60	29.9	87
Completed High School	35.4	48	17.9	28
Completed Secondary School or college	25.6	39	16.7	6
Marital Status	***		bs	
Currently living with husband/partner	53.6	112	33.0	94
Divorced/seperated not living with partner	54.6	11	40.0	5
Never married and not living with a partner	11.6	69	15.8	57
From this province	*		*	
Yes	34.4	157	23.7	131
No	57.1	35	44.0	25
Husband has other wives	bs		ns	
Yes	45.6	57	25.0	8
No	63.5	52	36.4	77
Number of adult men living in house	ns		ns	
none	30.0	20	23.8	42
only one man	45.5	66	30.4	56
Two men	43.9	41	24.2	33
Three men	36.4	33	50.0	8
More than three men	25.0	32	17.7	17
Can Read	**		ns	
Yes, with ease	-	-	-	-
Yes, with difficulty	32.9	43	27.4	113
No, cannot read	58.1	149	25.6	43
Employed	ns		ns	
Yes	25.0	16	25.0	12
No	39.8	176	27.1	144
Earn Money (informal)	bs		ns	
Yes	41.3	160	27.5	149
No	25.0	32	14.3	7

Note: Statistically significant at: $P < 0.001$ (***), $P < 0.01$ (**), $p < 0.05$ (*), not/borderline significant (n/bs)

6.3.2 | Women's Characteristics and Sexual Violence (Rape)

The analysis of the incidence of rape by any man reported by sampled women and girls in the two provinces appears in Table 5, by socio-demographic and economic characteristics. As reported earlier, the incidence of rape differed significantly among Western Highlands and Sanduan, thus separate contingency table analysis was performed.

As reported, for physical violence in Western Highlands, age of women, their educational status, marital status and literacy level was significantly correlated with rape. There was also strong correlation among women who were formally unemployed but still earned money informally. Table 5 reports how female respondents aged 15-to-17 experienced significantly less rape from any men than did older women. This was mainly due to the fact that the majority of younger women were not married and therefore were less subject to being raped by their husbands.

The incidence of rape by any man in Western Highlands went from 13.0% among 15-to-17 year-olds up to 75.5% among 25-to-29 year-olds. Rape by any man in Western Highlands also dropped significantly, from 65.9% among those with elementary education or lower to 28.2% among those with secondary education or higher. There was significant correlation for literacy level in Western Highlands, which again is related to educational status. Women in Western Highlands who were either married or divorced/separated, living with a partner or not, experienced significantly more rape than did women and girls who had never been married and were not living with a partner. Also, women who were not from the study area experienced more rape than did women from the area, however this difference was not statistically significant.

Table 5 also shows that, unlike in Western Highlands, only marital status was significantly associated with rape in Sanduan, while number of adult men living in the house and employment status (of women) showed borderline difference only. Although not statistically significant, the incidence of rape among female respondents aged 15 to 17 was low (4.4%) compared to the incidence among those 18 to 24 (49.1%) and 25 to 29 (48.8%). Women in Sanduan who were formally employed experienced more rape (66.7%) by any man than did women who were not formally employed (38.9%). Though not statistically significant, women in Sanduan who were formally unemployed, but who

reported earning money informally, were subject to rape by any man, husband, partner or otherwise, more often than were women who *did not* earn any money.

One revealing observation was the association between incidence of physical violence and rape with socio-demographic and economic factors. For instance, incidence of both physical violence and rape were low among female respondents 15 to 17 years old, but increased among those aged 18 to 29.

6.3.3 | Determinants of physical violence and rape

Given that the results reported in sections 6.3.1 and 6.3.2 are from a cross-sectional survey, further analysis is necessary to adjust for outlying factors. The relationships were therefore re-assessed using multivariate logistic regression models to identify statistically significant determinants, and adjust for possible confounders. Separate models for Sanduan and Western Highlands were used in the analysis for identifying the determinants of either physical abuse or rape by any men. The model for Sanduan had odds ratios with very wide confidence intervals and was therefore not considered. The model for Sanduan was replaced with another model that looked at data for both provinces combined. The dependent variable was whether or not the individual women reported experiencing either physical violence or rape in the past 12 months. Only the variables that were significant or borderline significant in the bivariate analysis were included in the multivariate models. Results from the logistic regression models are tabulated in Table 6.

Model I for Western Highlands showed that unmarried women and girls who were not living with a partner were 50 times less likely (odds ratio = 0.02; CI = 0.01-0.09) to experience physical or sexual abuse by any man than were women and girls who were married, separated or divorced but living with a partner.

Model II for both Western Highlands and Sanduan showed that there was significant association between women and girls aged 18 to 24 (odds Ratio = 5.87, CI = 1.92-17.90) or aged 25 to 29 (odds Ratio = 5.18, CI = 1.46 – 18.35) and 15-to-17 year-olds (and completed primary education) compared to elementary or less (odds ratio = 3.03, CI = 1.13-8.13), who were more likely to experience physical or sexual violence. On the other hand, women and girls who were unmarried and not living with a husband or partner compared to married or living with a partner (odds ratio = 0.12, CI = 0.01-0.09) were 8.3 times less likely to experience physical or sexual violence from any man in Western Highlands or Sanduan.

Table 5: Incidence and correlates of rape among women and girls

Province	WHP		Sandaun	
	%	n	%	n
Age (years)	***		ns	
15-17	13.0	23	4.4	23
18-24	37.2	78	49.1	57
25-29	75.5	40	48.8	41
30-34	64.0	25	41.2	17
35-39	69.2	26	44.4	18
Level of Education	**		ns	
Completed Elementary or no education	65.9	44	31.4	35
Completed Primary School	51.7	60	44.8	87
Completed High School	52.1	48	42.9	28
Completed Secondary School or college	28.2	39	33.3	6
Marital Status	***		*	
Currently living with husband/partner	74.1	112	50.0	94
Divorced/seperated not living with partner	54.6	11	40.0	5
Never married and not living with a partner	10.1	69	26.3	57
From this province	ns		ns	
Yes	49.0	157	41.2	131
No	54.3	35	40.0	25
Husband has other wives	ns		ns	
Yes	82.5	57	50.0	8
No	69.2	52	48.1	77
Number of adult men living in house	ns		bs	
none	35.0	20	54.8	42
only one man	57.6	66	39.3	56
Two men	51.2	41	30.3	33
Three men	57.6	33	62.5	8
More than three men	34.4	32	23.5	17
Can Read	*		ns	
Yes, with ease	-	-	-	-
Yes, with difficulty	45.6	149	41.6	113
No, cannot read	65.1	43	39.5	43
Employed	ns		bs	
Yes	50.0	16	66.7	12
No	50.0	176	38.9	144
Earn Money (informal)	*		ns	
Yes	53.8	160	42.3	149
No	31.3	32	14.3	7

Note: Statistically significant at: $P < 0.001$ (***), $P < 0.01$ (**), $p < 0.05$ (*), not/borderline significant (n/bs)

Table 6: Risk factors physical violence or rape against women and girls

RISK FACTORS	Model I (WHP)		Model II (Both Provinces)	
	OR	C.I.	OR	C.I.
Age (years)				
15-17	1.00	-	1.00	-
18-24	1.96	0.41-9.29	5.87**	1.92-17.90
25-29	1.06	0.16-6.86	5.18*	1.46-18.35
30-34	0.86	0.12-0.03	4.06*	1.00-16.4
35-39	0.88	0.12-6.10	2.68	0.70-10.25
Level of Education				
Completed Elementary or no education	1.00	-	1.00	-
Completed Primary School	1.95	0.31-12.42	3.03*	1.13-8.13
Completed High School	1.51	0.20-11.37	1.57	0.51-4.85
college	0.50	0.06-3.64	0.62	0.18-2.14
Marital Status				
Currently living with husband/partner	1.00	-	1.00	-
partner	0.57	0.10-3.36	0.83	0.23-3.01
partner	0.02 ***	0.01-0.09	0.12***	0.06-0.26
From this province				
Yes	1.00	-	1.00	-
No	0.88	0.27-2.94	1.86	0.86-4.07
Can Read				
No, cannot read	1.00	-	1.00	-
Yes, with difficulty	0.42	0.06-2.88	0.35*	0.13-0.93
Yes, with ease	-	-	-	-
Employed				
No	1.00	-	1.00	-
Yes	0.69	0.18-2.68	0.94	0.37-2.37
Earn Money (informal)				
No	1.00	-	1.00	-
Yes	1.02	0.29-3.65	1.23	0.45-3.35

Note: Statistically significant at: $P < 0.001$ (*), $P < 0.01$ (**), $p < 0.05$ (*)**

6.4 | MEN'S EXPERIENCE AS PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE

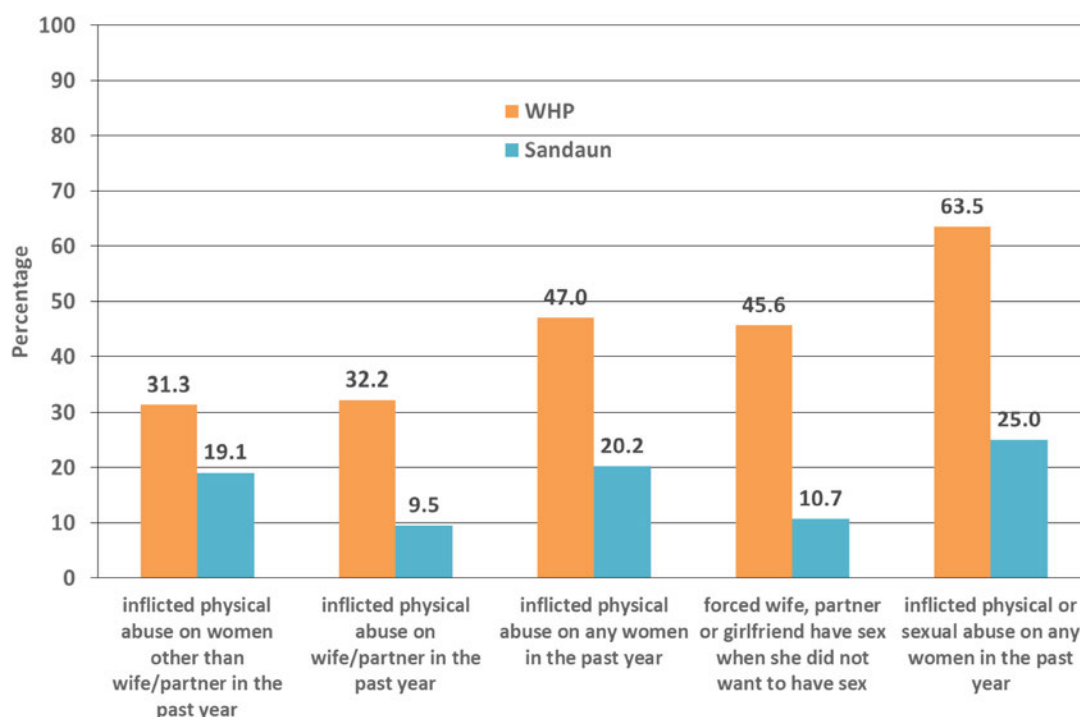
Proportions of men who reported inflicting physical and sexual violence on women and girls are reported in Figure 8. Men sampled in Western Highlands reported more physical and sexual violence against women and girls than did men from Sanduan. Statistically significant differences were reported between the

two provinces for physical violence inflicted by men on their own wives and steady partners or girlfriends (Chi-squared test = 14.23, $p < 0.001$); physical violence inflicted on any women (Chi-squared test = 15.10, $p < 0.001$); physical or sexual abuse of any woman including wife, partner and girlfriend (Chi-squared = 28.84, $p < 0.001$).

While level of violence perpetrated by men in Western Highlands on their wives, partners or girlfriends compared to other women and girls was similar, more men in Sanduan appeared to have perpetrated violence against women other than wives, partners and girlfriends (19.1%) compared to their own wives, partners or girlfriends (9.5%). Although the survey

included no question of sexual violence inflicted by men on other women who were not their wives, partners or girlfriends, the proportion of men in Sanduan inflicting sexual violence on other women could be higher than that inflicted on their wives and partners.

Figure 8: Proportions of men who reported perpetrating physical violence or rape against women and girls



6.5 | CHARACTERISTICS OF PERPETRATORS

Contingency table analysis of the proportion of men sampled in the two provinces who perpetrated either sexual or physical violence against their wives or permanent partners, by socio-demographic and economic characteristics, is reported in Table 7. The proportions of men reporting that they had perpetrated either physical or sexual violence in Western Highlands versus Sanduan were significantly different, thus separate contingency table analysis was performed for the two groups.

None of the socio-demographic and economic characteristics turned out to be significant factors for men in Western Highlands who inflicted either physical or sexual violence on their wives or permanent

partners. Only borderline differences were observed, for men in Western Highlands who could not read being more likely to inflict violence (83.3%) compared to those who could read (50.0%) (Chi-squared test = 4.42, p=0.11). The strong culture of masculinity in Western Highlands might contribute to the high level of violence regardless of socio-demographic and economic characteristics. One key variable that was not explored was the religious affiliation of the men, as there were no questions on religion specifically. Only four men in the sample from Western Highlands reported that they had more than one wife and all of these men reported perpetrating violence against their wives or regular partners compared to 59.1% (n=44) for men who had only one wife.

Table 7: Profile of perpetrators of physical and sexual violence

Province	Physically or sexually abused wife/partner			
	WHP		Sanduan	
Number of Participants	%	n	%	n
Age (years)	ns		ns	
15-17	75.0	12	8.3	12
18-24	63.6	55	27.6	29
25-29	56.5	23	33.3	12
30-34	63.6	11	40.0	15
25-39	64.3	14	12.5	16
Level of Education	ns		ns	
Completed Elementary or no education	67.9	28	26.7	15
Completed Primary School	70.3	37	20.8	48
Completed High School	60.7	28	37.5	8
Completed Secondary School or college	60.7	22	30.8	13
Marital Status	ns		*	
Currently married living with husband partner	63.1	65	36.8	38
	-	-	0.0	2
Never married and not living with a partner	64.0	50	15.9	44
Ability to read	bs		ns	
Cannot read	83.3	18	25.0	12
Can read with difficulty	61.7	81	15.2	33
Can read with ease	50.0	16	33.3	39
Employed	ns		ns	
Yes	75.0	20	30.8	26
No	61.1	95	22.4	58
Unemployed (but earn money)	ns		**	
Yes	63.6	99	57.1	14
No	62.5	16	15.9	63

Note: Statistically significant at: $P < 0.001$ (*) , $P < 0.01$ (**), $p < 0.05$ (*), not/borderline significant (n/bs)**

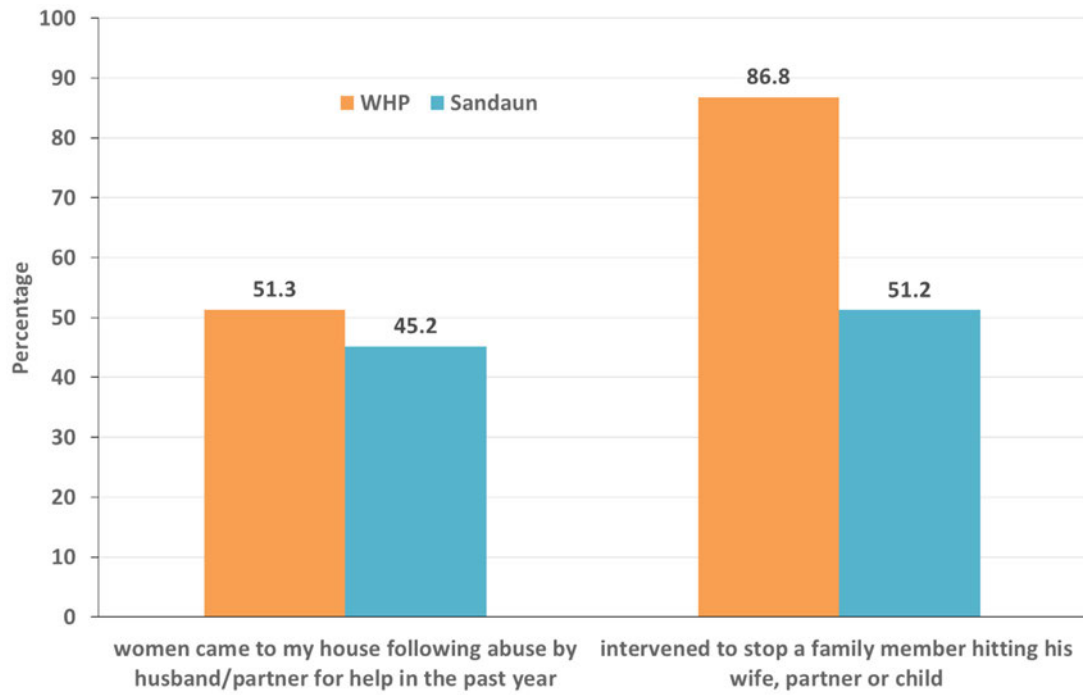
In comparison, in Sanduan, for those who were married or separated, living with a partner (Chi-squared test = 4.69, $p < 0.05$), and unemployed but earning money through the informal sector, (Chi-squared test = 15.9, $p < 0.001$) there was significant association with being a perpetrator of violence. Male respondents aged 15 to 17 and men aged 25 to 39 were the least likely to perpetrate physical or sexual violence against their wives and permanent partners than were those aged 25 to 34. However this difference was not statistically significant.

6.6 | MEN'S EXPERIENCE IN ABATING VIOLENCE

The survey also asked men if they had either been sought out for refuge by women running away from violent husbands or if they themselves had intervened

to prevent physical violence from being perpetrated. The results reported in Figure 9 show that just over half (51.3%) of men in Western Highlands and 45.2% of men in Sanduan reported women coming to them for assistance following violence. Almost all men surveyed in Western Highlands (86.8%) reported that they had intervened to stop a family member hitting his wife, partner or child at some point, compared to 51.2% of men in Sanduan. This difference may be a reflection of the level of violence prevalent in the respective provinces. And in further findings, 83% of those who inflicted violence on women in past the year also reported intervening to stop violence, while 90% of men in Western Highlands who did not inflict violence in the previous year did intervene to stop violence at some point.

Figure 9: Proportions of those who reported a positive experience in abating violence



Uptake of Services for Violence

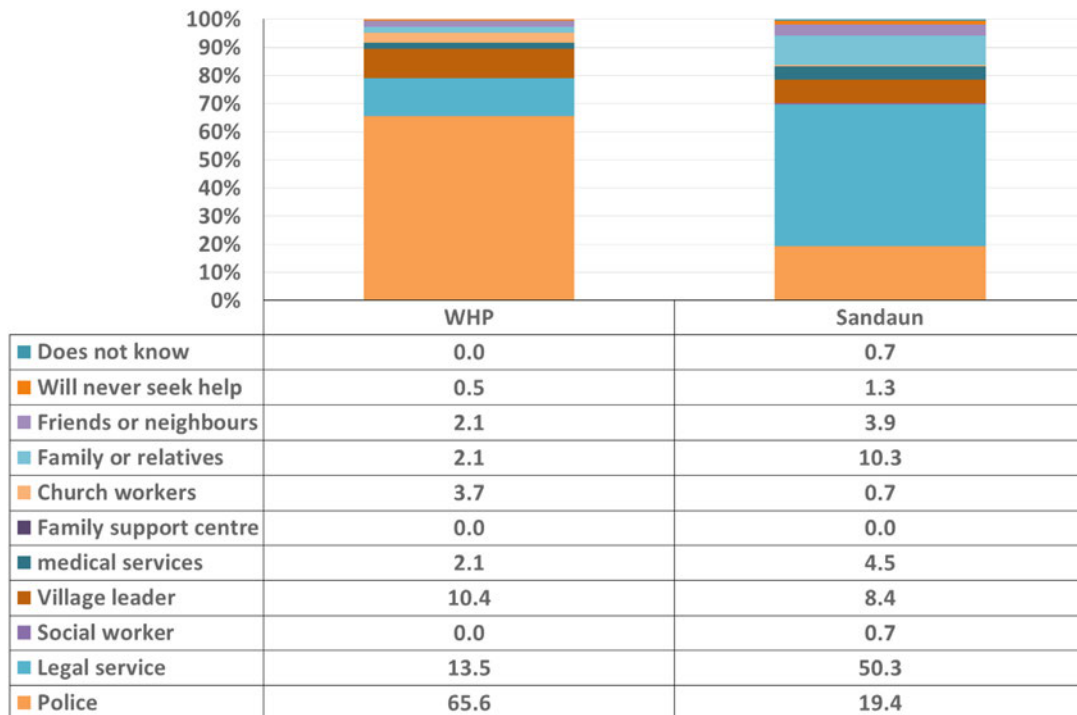
This section reports on women's perception of the services they seek when they experience violence as well as on the men's perceptions. This section also reports on where women and girls have actually sought help when they experience violence and what men have done to assist them.

7.1 | KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES AMONG WOMEN AND GIRLS

Figure 10 reports on the question, "Where would you go first to seek assistance if you experienced violence caused by a man other than your husband

or partner?" A large proportion of women sampled in Western Highlands (65.6%) reported that they would first seek assistance from the police. But most women in Sanduan (50.3%) reported that they would rather go to the village courts, and only 19.4% (in Sanduan) would go to the police first for assistance. A significant number of women in Western Highlands named village courts and leaders, while those in Sanduan named family or relatives (and also village leaders to an extent) as the place they would go first if attacked by a man other than their husband or partner.

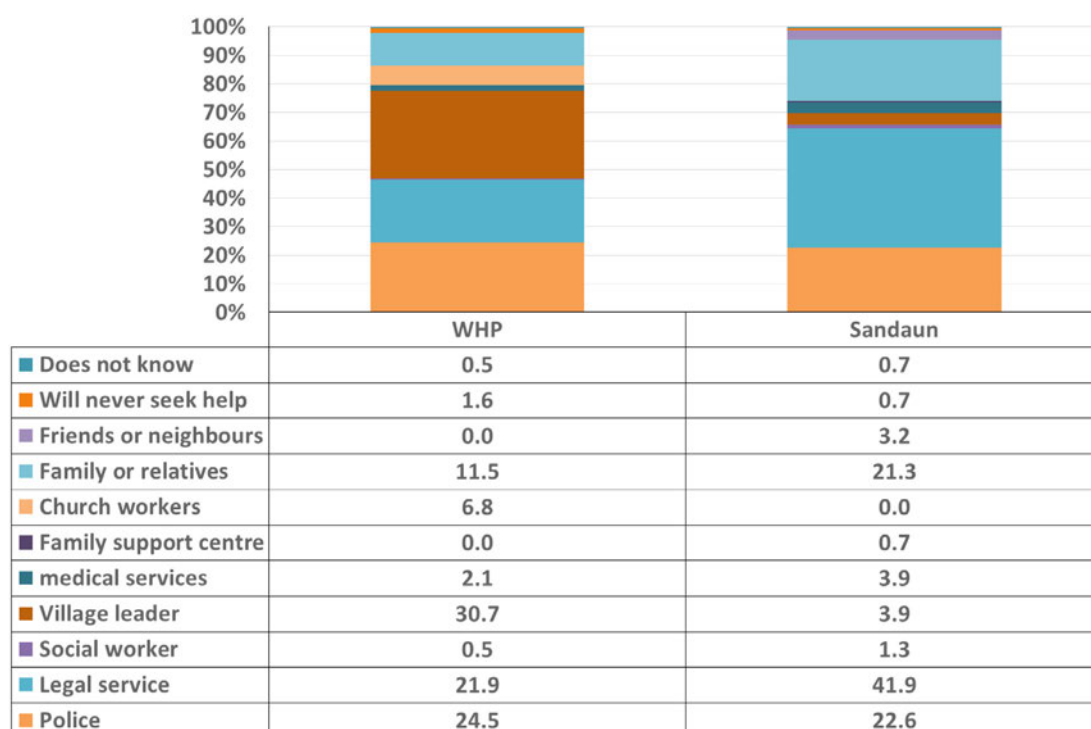
Figure 10: Where women and girls go first to seek assistance for violence by men other than their husbands or partners



When asked, "Where would you go first to seek assistance if you experienced violence by a husband or a partner?" the findings differed significantly between provinces, in that only a quarter of the women from Western Highlands would go to the police. As shown in Figure 11, most women in Western Highlands would either go to village leaders (30.7%), village courts

(21.9%) or family and friends (11.5%) first if violated by their husbands or steady partners. One unexpected finding: 41.9% of women in Sanduan still preferred to go to the village courts first while a roughly equal proportion would go to the police first. A significant number of women in Sanduan also said they would go to their families and relatives (21.3%).

Figure 11: Where women and girls would go first to seek assistance for violence by their husband or partner



7.2 | UPTAKE OF SERVICES FOR VIOLENCE BY WOMEN AND GIRLS

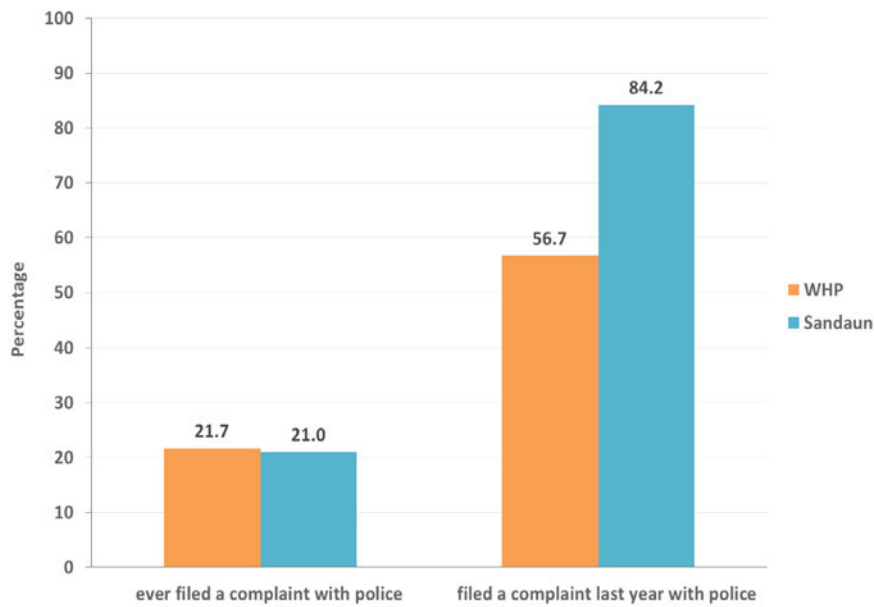
7.2.1 | Reporting of violence to police

There were also two questions for women and girls related to filing a complaint with police in cases of violence. The first question asked if they had ever actually filed a complaint with the police for either physical or sexual violence by men. The second question asked if they had filed a complaint with the police *in the past year* for either physical or sexual violence by men. Both of these were cross-tabulated with women who had survived physical or sexual violence ever and those who had survived physical or sexual violence in the past year. The results are reported in Figure 12.

These findings show that more women in Western Highlands and Sanduan had filed a complaint with the police in the previous year for either physical or sexual violence than in previous years. And among these, the proportion filing a complaint in the past year was much higher in Sanduan (84.2%) than in Western Highlands (56.7%).

While sampled women in Sanduan preferred to go to village courts, local leaders or family members first rather than police (see Section 7.1) to actually seek help for violence, they ended by reporting it to the police. These findings from both sections show that women in Sanduan and perhaps also in Western Highlands needed other people to support them to file complaints with the police. This favorable outcome could be attributed to KLOM project.

Figure 12: Percentage of survivors of violence who reported filing a complaint with police



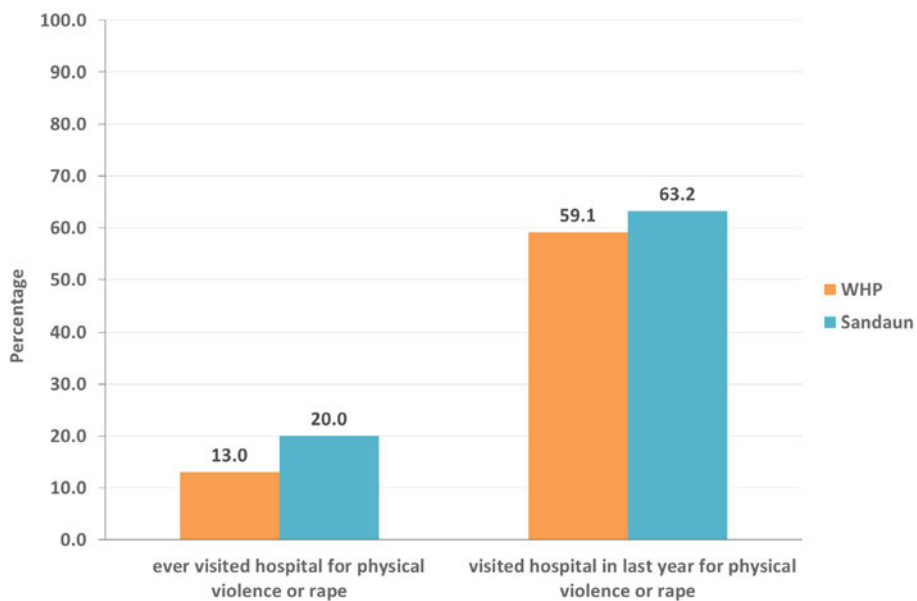
7.2.2 | Uptake of healthcare services following incidents of violence

The survey also asked women and girls two questions on access to healthcare following either physical violence or rape. The first question asked if they had ever visited a hospital after being hit or raped by a man. The second question asked if they had visited a hospital *in the past year* because they had been hit or raped by a man. Both questions were also cross-tabulated with women who had experienced physical

or sexual violence at least once and those who had experienced physical or sexual violence in the previous year. The results of the analysis are reported in Figure 13.

These findings show that 59.1% of women in Western Highlands and 63.2% in Sanduan had visited hospitals because of either physical violence or rape in the past year and this was greater than in previous years. This finding is likely due to the KLOM project.

Figure 13: Survivors of violence who reported accessing health care

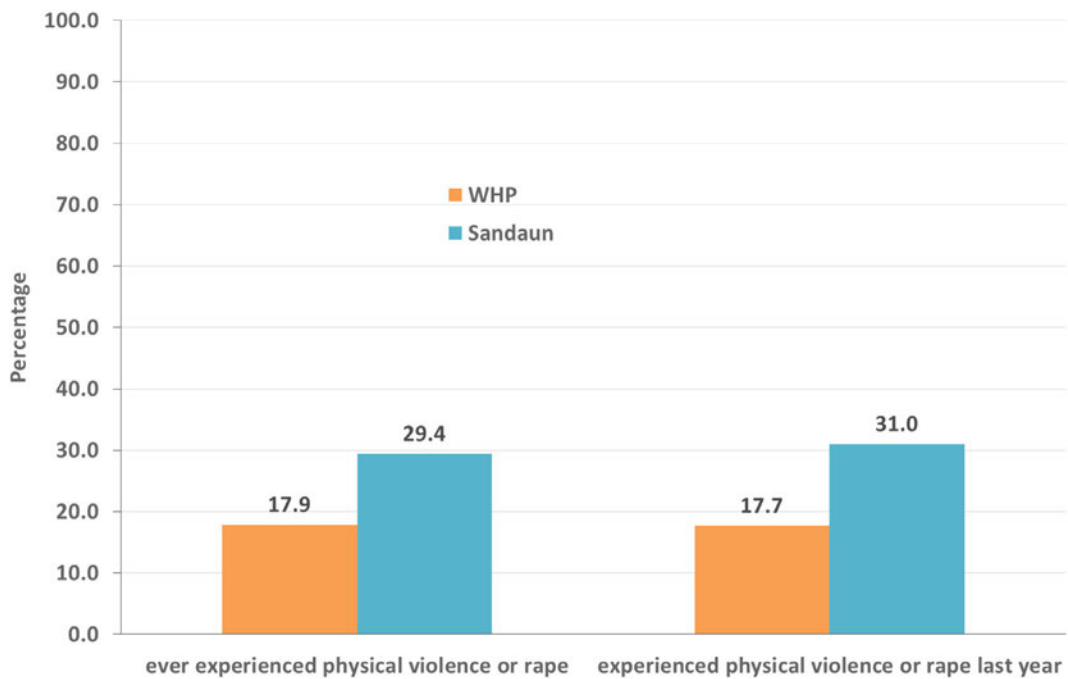


7.2.3 | Seeking assistance from others in the community

The survey asked women and girls if they had ever sought assistance from someone from their community after being hit or raped by a man. Results were cross-tabulated with women who had ever survived physical or sexual violence and those who had survived physical or sexual violence in the previous year. This is reported in Figure 14.

In Western Highlands, 17.7% of those who had experienced physical abuse or rape in the year to date sought assistance from others in the community while for Sanduan this was 31.0%. There was no appreciable difference between those who had ever experienced physical or sexual violence and those who had experienced violence within the previous year when seeking assistance from other people.

Figure 14: Survivors of violence who reported seeking assistance from other members of the community



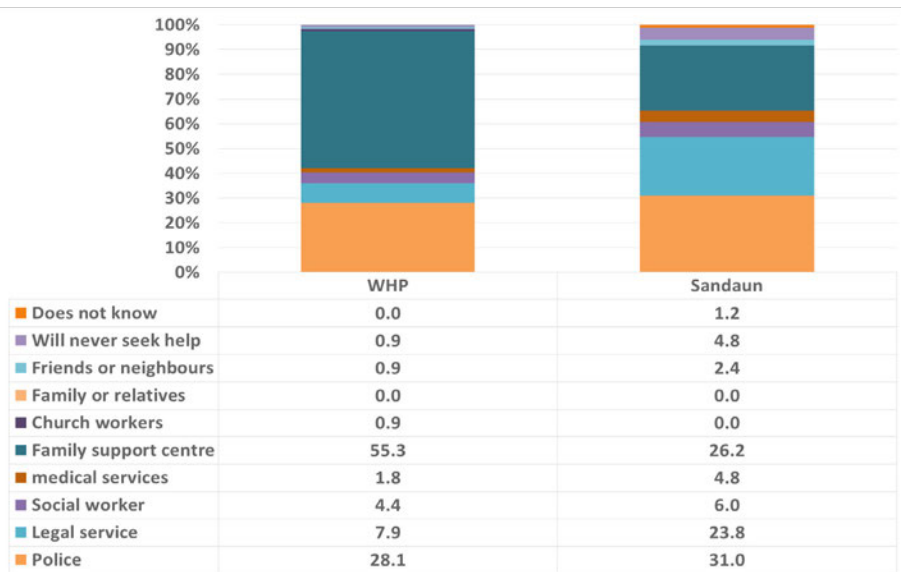
7.3 | MEN'S KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES AND THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD IT

7.3.1 | Men's knowledge of services for survivors of rape

When men sampled in Western Highlands were asked where they thought women who have been raped should go first to seek help most indicated Family Support Center (55.0%) and police (28.1%). Most men sampled in Sanduan indicated police (31.0%), Family Support Center (26.2%) and legal services (23.8%) as

the places to go first if raped, as shown in Figure 15. The fact that an overwhelming majority of the men in Western Highlands gave the correct answers could be attributed again to KLOM itself, (1) in conducting outreach and (2) in distribution of communication materials focusing on post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) at project sites. Just 57.2% of men in Sanduan mentioned "police" and "family support centers," suggesting that more education/outreach needs to be done there.

Figure 15: Men's knowledge on where survivors of rape should go first to seek assistance

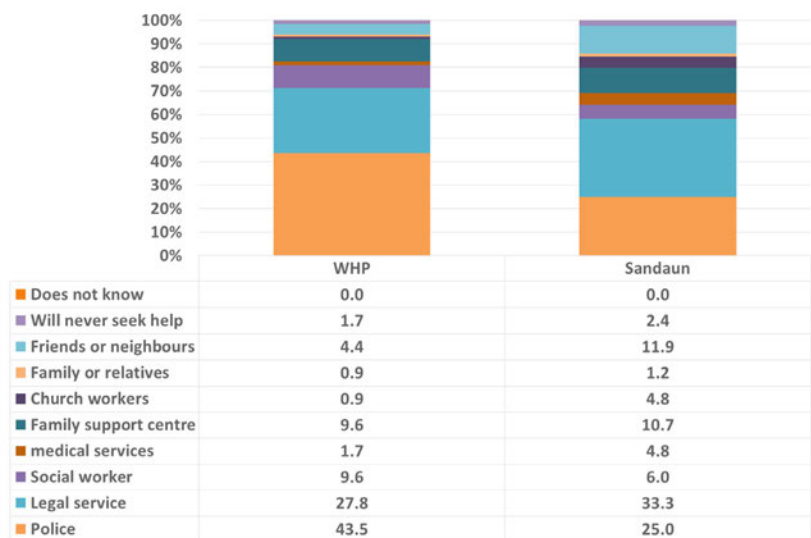


7.3.2 | Men's knowledge of services for survivors of physical violence

When men in Western Highlands were asked where they thought women who had been physically abused should go first to seek help most indicated police (43.5%) and legal services (27.8%). Most men sampled in Sanduan indicated legal services (33.3%), and police (25.5%), as shown in Figure 16. Respondents mentioned a number of other places, such as “family support center,” “friends and neighbors,” and “social

worker” for both Sanduan and Western Highlands. In both provinces, many respondents did not identify “family support center” and “police” as the place for survivors of physical violence to go first, however, possibly because they perceived physical violence as being less serious than rape. More work is therefore necessary to change this perception, as men need to know that reporting physical violence to police, and any resulting action, are supposed to function as important deterrents against physical violence.

Figure 16: Men's perception of where women should go first to seek assistance if physically abused by a husband or partner



7.3.3 | Men's perceptions and attitudes toward abating violence

When men sampled were asked whether they thought any/all kinds of violence against women and girls should be reported to the police, an overwhelming majority in both Western Highlands (91.3%) and Sanduan (92.9%) said yes. This is an encouraging finding, which suggests that men think any case of

violence against women and girls should go to the police. When men were also asked if they would intervene when they witnessed violence against women among their neighbors or friends, an equally overwhelming majority in Western Highlands (92.9%) and Sanduan (83.8%) said they would. This is also an encouraging finding, and could be attributed to KLOM.

Violence Against Children

This chapter reports the findings relating to violence against children. Both male and female study participants were asked questions about their perception of various forms of violence against children.

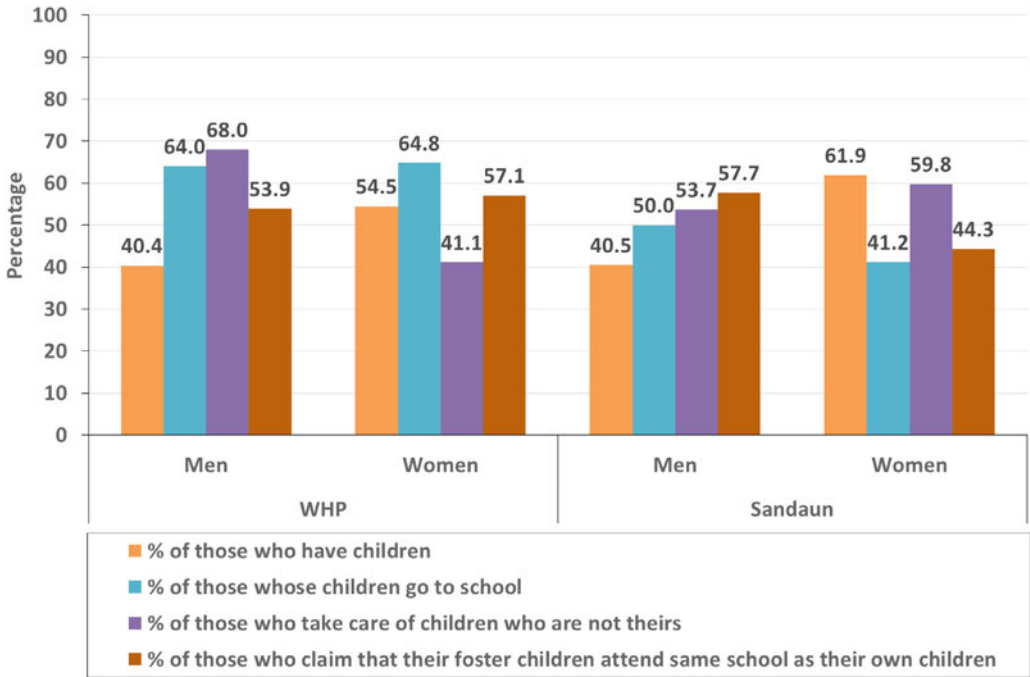
8.1 | VIOLATION OF CHILDREN'S RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Survey takers asked participants if they (1) had children and (2) if they did have children, whether these children went to school. They also asked participants if they had foster children, and if they did have foster children, whether these children went to the same school as their own children. (See Figure 17.) This was

to establish if there was any violation of children's right to education as stipulated under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

One major limitation in this section was the fact that age of children was not specified in the questionnaire, to account for children who were below school age. Thus, proportions of men and women whose children "went to school" among those who "had children" reported in Figure 17 does not give a true representation. The same is also true for proportions of men and women who had foster children who were below school age.

Figure 17: Participants whose own children went to the same school as their foster children



8.2 | WHEN CERTAIN FORMS OF "DISCIPLINE" ARE REALLY VIOLATIONS OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

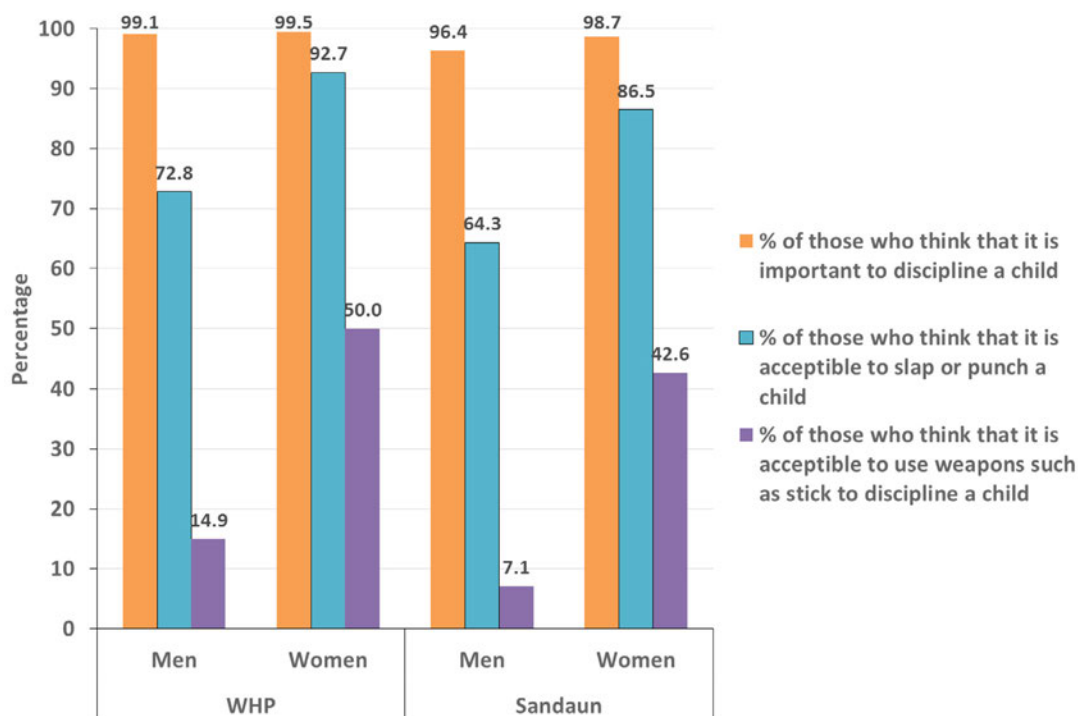
The study team asked participants their opinions regarding discipline and whether or not it was acceptable to slap or punch a child, or to use an instrument such as a stick, for example, to discipline a child. Almost all individuals sampled in both provinces

thought of "disciplining" as being "important," as reported in Figure 18. A large proportion of the men and women in both provinces did think that it was acceptable to slap or punch a child, which indicates that there may be high prevalence of physical violence against children in both communities.

There were statistically significant differences in the perceptions among women and men in both provinces regarding beating using (1) bare hands and (2) use of implements such as sticks to discipline a child. Among women in Western Highlands, 92.7% thought that it was acceptable to slap or punch a child, compared to 72.8% of sampled men (Chi-Squared test = 21.37, $p < 0.001$). Similarly, among women in Sanduan, 86.5% thought it was acceptable to slap or punch a child, compared to 64.3% for men (Chi-squared test = 16.92, $p < 0.001$).

In both provinces there were similar responses on use of implements such as sticks to discipline a child. In Western Highlands, 50.0% of women thought that it was acceptable to use such objects, compared to 14.9% for men (Chi-Squared test = 37.27, $p < 0.001$). Also, more sampled women in Sanduan (42.6%) thought that it was acceptable to use weapons to discipline a child compared to 7.1% of sampled men (Chi-squared test = 16.92, $p < 0.001$).

Figure 18: Knowledge and attitudes toward “discipline” and whether or not methods used actually constitute violations of children’s rights

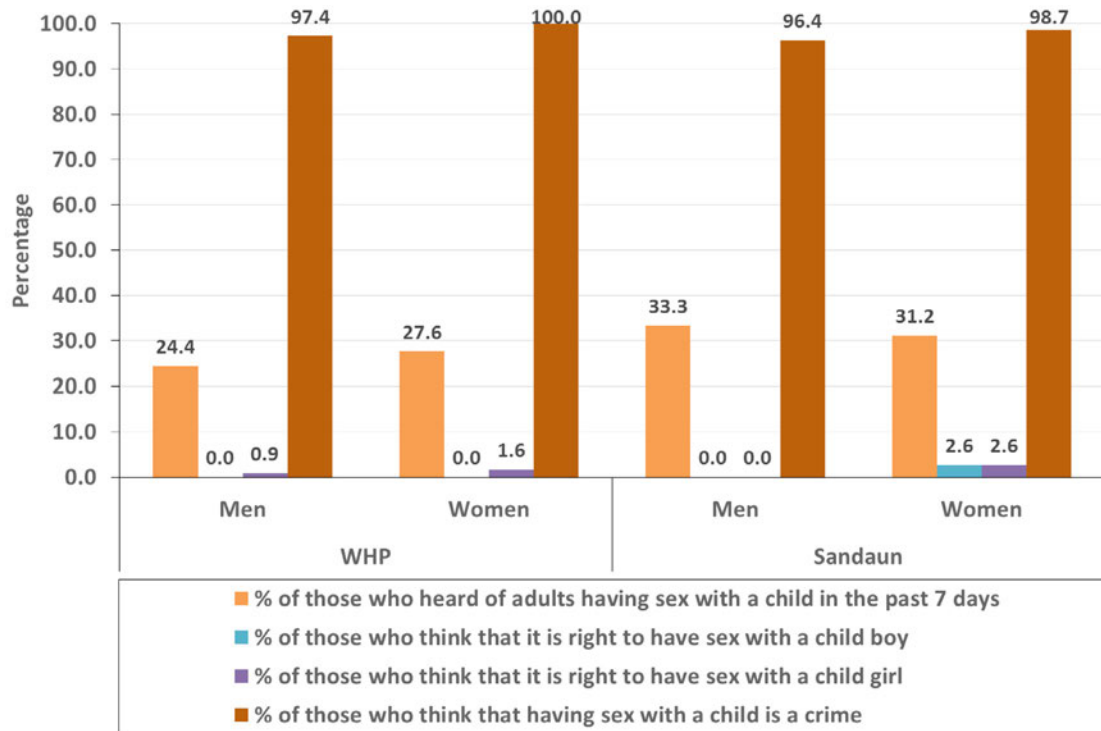


8.3 | SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

Study teams asked participants about sexual abuse of children and there was universal agreement among both men and women in both provinces that sex with a child is unacceptable, whether it be with a male or female child. There was also universal agreement

that sex with a child is a crime. But in spite of these acceptable perceptions, roughly one-quarter of the men and women in Western Highlands and one-third of the men and women in Sanduan responded that sexual abuse was prevalent in the community, as reported in Figure 19.

Figure 19: Knowledge and attitudes toward sexual violence against children



Summary of Findings

The data generated by this survey have allowed us to analyze knowledge on, attitudes toward and experiences of violence against women and girls in the KLOM provinces of PNG. They also give us: (1) an understanding of the social norms that tolerate violence against women and girls; and (2) an understanding of the levels of knowledge and the behaviors related to accessing GBV services for women who have been victims.

It's important to keep in mind that a heretofore unexpected delay in ethical review for the survey did effect data collection and analysis and, while the main purpose of a baseline survey is to generate data that informs preliminary design, this project was almost at its conclusion when this survey was conducted. Nevertheless, the survey team anticipated that the data generated would still inform future design of similar projects.

An extension of the project, by one more year, has now been granted and recommendations from this survey will be incorporated.

9.1 | SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS

9.1.1 | Demographic characteristics of study population

The study populations from Western Highlands and Sanduan were generally homogeneous in most of their characteristics with only slight variations, except for the practice of polygamy, which differed significantly between Western Highlands and Sanduan.

A large proportion of men and women sampled in both provinces fell into the 18-to-29 age group, including 61.4% of women in Western Highlands, 62.8% percent of women in Sanduan; 67.8% of men in Western Highlands and 44.8% of men in Sanduan. About 56.3% of women in Western Highlands and 54.5% of women in Sanduan were married, while 55.7% of men in Western Highlands were either married and living with a spouse or had never been married but were living with a partner; in Sanduan, 54.5% of men sampled had never been married and were not living with a partner.

In Sanduan, 88.2% of women reported that their husbands had only one wife; in Western Highlands this was 48.6%. In Western Highlands, 66.2% of women sampled reported two or fewer adult men living in the same house; in Sanduan this was 84.0%.

9.1.2 | Socio-economic characteristics of the study population

Education: 20.4% of women in Western Highlands had secondary-level education or higher, compared to 3.9% for Sanduan, and 55.8% of women from Sanduan had just primary school education, compared to 31.4% for Western Highlands. Among men, 24.4% in Western Highlands had completed high school while just 9.5% in Sanduan had achieved this level; 57.1% of men sampled in Sanduan had completed primary school compared to 32.2% for Western Highlands.

Literacy: None of the women sampled in Western Highlands or Sanduan were able to read Pidgin (Tok Pisin) "with ease"; 77.6% of women in Western Highlands and 72.4% in Sanduan were able to read it "with difficulty." Just over 46.0% of men in Sanduan were able to read Pidgin "with ease" compared to 13.9% for Western Highlands. One problem with this question was that Pidgin is not the medium of education in PNG, and participants should have been asked to read a sentence in English.

Working out of the home: Almost all women in Western Highlands (90.1%) and Sanduan (100.0%) worked out of their homes. The roughly 10% of women in Western Highlands who reported staying in their homes (without working out of them) may be samples from the two census units in the two peri-urban areas of Holy Trinity and Warakum.

Employment status: In Western Highlands, 91.7% of women were employed and in Sanduan 92.3% were employed. And in Western Highlands, just 17.4% of men were employed, while in Sanduan this was 31.0%. Men in Sanduan who were employed mostly worked for logging companies or worked "in town."

Other sources of income: In Western Highlands, 83.3% of women with no formal employment were at least engaged in other income generation activities. For Sanduan this was 95.5%. Among unemployed men, 86.1% in Western Highlands and 16.7% in Sanduan had some income from the informal sector.

9.1.3 | Knowledge of violence against women and girls

The survey team asked participants if they had heard of violence occurring in their communities and whether or not they had heard of police rejecting complaints of violence filed by women. Teams also asked participants to identify the ages at which women and girls were most vulnerable to rape and physical violence.

On forced marriage: 80.9% of men and 87.5% of women in Western Highlands had heard of forced marriage in their communities, compared to 40.5% of men and 62.2% of women in Sanduan.

Denial of economic opportunities and right to inheritance: 72.4% of women in Western Highlands had heard of women being denied economic opportunities while just 58.3% of men had heard of this. And 50.3% of women in Sanduan had heard of it while just 4.5% of men had heard of it. Between the two provinces, 87.7% of men and 79.6% of women in Western Highlands reported hearing of women being denied inheritance of land and property, while in Sanduan, 57.1% of men and 63.2% of women had heard of it.

Restriction of women, by their partners, to seek healthcare: In Western Highlands, 45.2% of men and 66.5% of women had heard of married women being prevented from seeking healthcare by their husbands; 26.6% of men and 47.4% of women in Sanduan had heard of this. Differences in this among the sexes in each province, and between provinces for each sex, were also statistically significant.

When police reject women's complaints of violence: A high proportion of men and women in both Sanduan and Western Highlands had heard of police rejecting cases of violence filed by women. Just over 60.0% of men and 58.1% of women in Western Highlands noted this while 60.2% of men and 74.4% of women in Sanduan noted it.

Denial of rights in acquiring literacy and in pursuing further education: 96.5% of men and 96.9% of women in Western Highlands agreed that girls have equal rights to boys in learning to read and write. In Sanduan, 100.0% of men and 98.1% of women said this. Similar proportions of men (98.3%) and women (99.5%) in Western Highlands also believed that women had equal right to pursue further education. This was 98.8% of men and 98.7% of women in Sanduan.

Sexual assault: 82.6% of men and 72.3% of women in Western Highlands had heard of women being sexually assaulted by men in their communities. This was 66.7% of men and 61.5% of women in Sanduan. Equally high proportions of men and women in both provinces had also heard of women being raped by men other than their husbands or regular partners.

9.1.4 | Gender social norms

The survey team combined responses between the two provinces for this, as there were no significant differences between the sexes.

Freedom of movement: 98.4% of study participants in Western Highlands and 90.4% in Sanduan were of the opinion that a woman needs permission from her husband or partner before visiting friends and relatives. In comparison, 62.9% of participants from Western Highlands and 47.9% from Sanduan were of the opinion that a woman needs permission from her husband or partner before seeking healthcare. (The latter decreased significantly with level of education in both provinces.) The proportion of participants agreeing that women should seek permission from their husbands before visiting relatives and friends remained the same between both sexes, among all levels of education, among all ages and among all marital states.

Rape by intimate partner: More respondents in Western Highlands reported this as a social norm (93.5%) than did those in Sanduan (56.7%). Both men and women in Western Highlands were generally in agreement, whereas for Sanduan, 69.1% of men considered rape of a wife or steady partner as normal (50.0% of women also considered this normal.) Despite the statistically significant differences observed between the sexes in Sanduan, the level of acceptance by women that marital rape is normal in both provinces is alarming.

Physical abuse by intimate partner: Only a small proportion of the participants in Western Highlands (5.5%) and Sanduan (12.9%) were of the opinion that other people should not intervene when a husband beats up his wife. No statistically significant association with socio-demographic characteristics were found. Furthermore, only a small proportion of participants in Western Highlands (34.1%) and Sanduan (43.3%) were of the opinion that women who were beaten by their husbands should not seek assistance, as it was a private matter. More men than women in Sanduan thought women should seek assistance when beaten by their husbands and 66.7% of married women thought women should seek assistance when beaten compared to 37.2% of never married women. Despite the difference, more women regardless of marital status still think women should not seek assistance when beaten by their husbands, which is a negative norm that needs to be broken.

Multiple sexual relationships: Almost all men and women in both Western Highlands and Sanduan considered it an unacceptable practice for a man to have many female sexual partners. None of those sampled in Western Highlands and Sanduan agreed that it was acceptable for a man to have many sexual

partners, compared to 1.6% and 3.2% of women in Western Highlands and Sanduan respectively. Similarly, 0.9% of men in Western Highlands and none in Sanduan agreed that a woman should have many male sexual partners.

Forced marriage: An equally high proportion of men and women sampled in Western Highlands (67.7%) and Sanduan (65.8%) supported the notion of forced marriage with significant associations with age and educational level in both provinces and marital status only in Sanduan.

9.1.5 | Women's experiences of violence

Women and girl's lifetime experiences of violence, as well as experiences in the past year, were used to determine the prevalence and incidence rates respectively. Contingency table analysis as well as multivariate logistic regression analysis also helped determine the risk factors of physical and sexual violence among women and girls.

Prevalence of rape: 6.3% and 23.2% of women sampled in Western Highlands and Sanduan respectively had been raped by men other than their husbands or steady partners during their lifetime. The prevalence of rape of women by husband or regular partner was 54.5% for Western Highlands and 47.1% for Sanduan; 56.3% of women from Western Highlands and 52.3% from Sanduan had been raped by any man during their lifetime.

Prevalence of physical abuse: 38.0% of women in Western Highlands and 29.0% of women in Sanduan reported being beaten by their husband or partner in their lifetime.

Incidence of rape: 2.6% of women sampled in Western Highlands and 8.3% in Sanduan were raped by men other than their husbands or steady partners in the past year. More sampled women in Western Highlands (49.0%) experienced rape by their husbands or regular partners than did their counterparts in Sanduan (37.8%) in the past year; 50.0% of women from Western Highlands and 41.0% from Sanduan were raped by any man during the past year. "Being older in age," with "less education" and "living with a spouse or a partner" and "not being a local" were significantly associated with increased incidence of physical violence by any men in Western Highlands. "Living with a husband or partner" and "employed" were the only factors associated with increased incidence of rape by any men in Sanduan.

Incidence of physical abuse: 18.6% of women in Sanduan and 33.3% in Western Highlands had experienced physical violence in the year previous by their husbands or regular partners; 26.9% of women in Western Highlands and 38.5% in Sanduan experienced physical violence in the year previous from any man. "Being older," "less educated," "living with a spouse or a partner," "being illiterate," being "not local" and "earning money through the informal sector" were significantly associated with increased incidence of physical violence by any men in Western Highlands. Being older in age, not being a local and currently living with a husband or partner were the only factors associated with increased incidence of physical abuse in Sanduan.

Incidence of physical abuse or rape: 54.5% of women in Sanduan and 58.3% in Western Highlands had experienced either physical violence or rape by any man in the past year. Being unmarried and not living with a partner were the only factors associated with either rape or physical violence by any men in Western Highlands. Those in the 18-to-34 age group and those who had completed only primary education had higher incidence of rape and physical violence by any man in both provinces while those who were not married, were not living with a partner and were literate had decreased incidence.

9.1.6 | Men's experiences in violence against women and girls

Perpetration of physical abuse: Men in Western Highlands perpetrated significantly higher levels of physical violence than did men in Sanduan; 31.3% versus 19.1%. For physical violence against women who were not wives or regular partners in the past year; 32.2% of men in Western Highlands and 9.5% of men in Sanduan beat their wives/partners in the past year; 47.0% of men in Western Highlands and 20.2% in Sanduan inflicted violence on any woman in the past year. Men in Sanduan tended to perpetrate physical abuse more against other women than against their own wives.

Perpetration of rape: Men in Western Highlands perpetrated significantly higher levels of rape against wives, partners or girlfriends than did men in Sanduan; 45.6% of men in Western Highlands and 10.7% in Sanduan had raped their wives, partners or girlfriends in the year previous.

Perpetration of physical abuse or rape: Men in Western Highlands perpetrated significantly higher levels of physical abuse or rape against their wives, partners or girlfriends than did men in Sanduan; 63.5% of men in Western Highlands and 25.0% of men in Sanduan either beat or raped their wives, partners or girlfriends in the year previous. Men in Western Highlands who could not read were more likely to perpetrate physical abuse or to rape their wives, partners or girlfriends and men in Sanduan who were currently married and living with their wives or partners, and men who were unemployed but earning money informally, were more likely to perpetrate violence against women.

Men's experience in abating violence: 51.3% of men in Western Highlands and 45.2% in Sanduan reported that women came to their house following abuse by their husbands or regular partners in the past year. More men in Western Highlands (86.8%) reported intervening to stop a family member hitting his wife, partner or child than did men in Sanduan (51.2%). This is a positive result and could be attributed KLOM aggressively conducting awareness raising.

9.1.7 | Uptake of services by survivors of violence

Where survivors of violence would go first to seek assistance: 65.5% of women in Western Highlands would go to the police first if violated by men who were not their husbands or partners, compared to 19.4% from Sanduan; 50.3% of women from Sanduan would rather go to the courts compared to 13.5% from Western Highlands for the same offence. If violated by an intimate partner, most women in Western Highlands would go first to either village leader (30.7%), police (24.5%) or court (21.9%) and 10.0% would go and see their family or relatives first. Among women in Sanduan who were attacked by their intimate partners, 41.9% would go to the courts first, followed by police (22.6%) followed by family and relatives (21.3%). Going to the police would serve as a deterrent more than would going other entities, but most women in Western Highlands and Sanduan did not see that, perhaps out of a fear of retaliation or of getting their partners "in trouble." Individual members of the communities, family members and relatives of women and girls need to be sensitized. Leaders and village court officials likewise need to be equipped to adequately assist survivors of violence.

Reporting of violence to police: Among those women who had been victims of either physical or sexual violence at least once, 21.7% in Western Highlands and

21.0% in Sanduan had filed a complaint with the police. In comparison, 56.7% of women in Western Highlands and 84.2% in Sanduan who had survived violence in the past year reported filing a complaint with the police. This is a significant improvement, which could also be attributed to the contributions made by the KLOM project in closely working with community members and police. While women in Sanduan reported that they would rather go to other services first to seek help for violence, it appears that they eventually ended up filing a complaint with the police, which is more appropriate.

Accessing health care services for violence: Among study participants who had survived at least one incidence of physical or sexual violence, 13.0% from Western Highlands and 20.0% from Sanduan had visited a hospital. In sharp contrast, 59.1% of survivors from Western Highlands and 63.2% Sanduan had visited a hospital in the past year. This result can also be attributed to the KLOM project promoting GBV services in the respective communities.

Seeking assistance from others in the community: 17.9% of women from Western Highlands and 29.4% from Sanduan who had ever survived violence by men had also sought help from other members of the community. Almost the same proportions in Western Highlands (17.7%) and Sanduan (31.0%) have sought assistance from other members of the community for violence experienced in the year previous. In both provinces, survivors appeared to avoid seeking assistance from members of their communities, and this needs to be explored. The services of community mobilizers deployed in KLOM project sites have yet to be recognized by survivors.

Knowledge of GBV services for rape by men: (55.0%) and of men sampled in Western Highlands indicated family support center as the place for rape survivors to go first to seek assistance and 28.1% said police; 31.0% of men sampled in Sanduan indicated police and 26.2% said family support center as the places for rape survivors to go first for assistance. About 23.8% of men in Sanduan mentioned legal services, indicating that more education and outreach needs to be done there. The correct response by most men in both project provinces is encouraging and could be attributed directly to the impact of the KLOM project.

Men's willingness to assist in abating violence against women and girls: 91.3% of men sampled in Western Highlands and 92.9% in Sanduan reported that any kind of violence against women and girls

should be reported to the police; 92.9% of men sampled in Western Highlands and 83.3% in Sanduan said that they would intervene if they witnessed violence against women and girls in their communities. The favorable perceptions expressed by men in the two project provinces are another positive outcome of the KLOM project.

9.1.8 | Violence against children

Violation of children's right to education: In Western Highlands, 64.0% of men and 64.8% of women who had children reported that their children went to school. But among those with foster children, just 53.9% of men and 57.1% of women had them in the same school as their own children. Similar proportions were reported for Sanduan participants. Questionnaire did not specify children's age, however, making it difficult to draw conclusions on the proportion of men and women who had violated children's rights to go to school. Ultimately there is evidence that the rights of some foster children have been compromised.

When "discipline" is actually violence: There was universal perception in both provinces that children should be "disciplined." An alarming proportion of participants in both provinces thought that it was acceptable to slap or punch a child: 72.8% of men and 92.7% women in Western Highlands answered this way, and 64.3% of men and 86.5% of women in Sanduan answered this way. In both provinces, opinion differed between men and women on slapping and punching; in Western highlands, 14.9% of men and 50.0% of women thought that it was acceptable to use weapons such as stick to discipline a child; 7.1% of men and 42.6% of women in Sanduan felt this way. Again, statistically significant differences existed between men and women's perceptions in both provinces. The higher level of tolerance of child abuse through discipline by women in both provinces may be due to psychological reasons and needs to be further explored. Women may be venting their anger and frustration over their husbands on children.

Sexual violence against children: 24.4% of men and 27.6% of women in Western Highlands and had heard of children being sexually abused by adults in the past seven days, and in Sanduan 33.3% of men and 31.2% of women had heard of this happening. This indicates that sexual violence against children is prevalent in these communities. There was also universal agreement that sex with a child is a crime.

9.2 | CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There is evidence of a wide variety of forms of violence against women and girls in KLOM provinces, including: forced marriage; denial of freedom of movement for married women; denial of economic opportunities and legal right to ownership of land and property; and physical and sexual abuse. Police are also largely still unwilling to pursue cases, although this may be just a perception based on past experience, as increasing numbers of survivors have begun to file complaints with police. The only favorable finding was the knowledge of very limited violation of women and girls' rights to acquire literacy and further education.

Women in both Western Highlands and Sanduan reported high prevalence of rape and physical violence by men, which supports the perception that such violence is present in both communities. The level of marital rape is very high in both provinces, as is the level of physical violence, which must be addressed. Incidence of rape and physical violence in the past year may also have reduced as a result of KLOM, which does offset these findings. This has been evident in the positive response made by both men and women in project provinces relating to knowledge of services and health seeking behaviors.

The root cause of VAW is harmful gender norms, which seek to blame women for "causing" men to beat and rape them, because they "criticize" or "nag" their husbands, flirt with other men, are from another place, are unable to conceive or are poor, while men blame their own violent behavior on alcohol or substance abuse.

Norms that promote violence against women and children, such as forced marriage, restriction of movement or denial of land and property ownership, as well as acceptance of marital rape, remain common. Yet there is some evidence that harmful norms are beginning to subside following aggressive awareness raising, again by KLOM.

Violence against children is now widely regarded as a crime and there is universal acceptance that sexual violence must not be tolerated. However physical violence against children in the form of "discipline" is still being tolerated, and more so by women than men in both project provinces. This needs to be addressed.

Recommendations:

1. Continue to conduct outreach focused on:
 - a. dismantling harmful social and cultural practices such as polygamy and forced marriage; ending restriction of movement for married women; giving women the right to participate in economic opportunities; and giving women legal right to own land and property; and
 - b. increased awareness of the rights of women and girls, to be literate and to be well educated.
2. Promote services for gender-based violence, such as filing complaints with police and visiting family support centers.
3. Continue to work with law enforcement agencies, such as police and the courts, to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice as a means to deter violence. The problem of rejection of cases and neglect by police in both Western Highlands and Sanduan was reported as equally serious, and needs to be addressed.
4. Continue to work with family support centers to ensure that quality, friendly services are provided to survivors.
5. Continue to implement programs aimed at reducing physical and sexual violence against children. Conduct focus groups with women to find out why they tolerate physical violence against children more than men do, and find ways to promote the right of children to education and right to be free from physical and sexual violence.
6. Conduct an end-of-project survey to assess impact.
7. Lobby for this model to be replicated in all districts throughout the KLOM provinces as well as in other provinces.

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