



COMMUNITY PEACE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

POST ASSISTANCE MONITORING SURVEY REPORT



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Cover image: Women, men, youth and children from Humba-Topa celebrate completion of their multi-purpose community hall.

Back cover image: Women in Daga presenting inputs from their group discussion during drafting of the Community Peace for Development Plan.

Photo credits: IOM/ Peter Murorera

This document has not undergone professional editing by IOM.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CPDP	Community Peace for Development Plan
CwC	Communicating with Communities
GYPI	Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative
IOM	International Organization for Migration
PAM	Post Assistance Monitoring
ToT	Training of Trainer
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

1.0 BACKGROUND

Tribal conflict, sometimes linked to decades old disputes, continue to be prevalent in the Highlands region of Papua New Guinea.

Conflict over land boundaries and natural resources, and escalating law and order issues have caused population displacement, loss of human lives and destruction of property in several Highlands communities.¹

Like other parts of the Papua New Guinea, the Highlands region is prone to natural hazards such as landslides and flooding and in February 2018 was struck by a magnitude 7.5 earthquake that affected some half a million people. In some instances, community conflict in Hela and Southern Highlands Provinces hindered the smooth delivery of humanitarian aid targeting communities that were affected by the quake.

To help reduce violence, promote peaceful resolution to conflict and advance sustainable development in Hela and Southern Highlands Provinces, the United Nations (UN) in Papua New Guinea embarked on Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative (GYPI) project, funded through the UN Peacebuilding Fund. The GYPI was a joint project initiative of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The GYPI contributed to a broader UN led Highlands Joint Peace Building Programme and it sought to strengthen the role of women and youth as peace builders to improve development in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea.

IOM interventions under the GYPI project included delivering Training of Trainer (ToT) on community-based peace for development planning and implementation targeting community champions. Particular focus was given to the inclusion of women and youth as catalysts

for peace and development in the target communities of Daga, Pombereal, Semin, Humba-Topa and Kumin in Southern Highlands Province. Following the training, IOM facilitated community level planning sessions that led to the drafting, launching² and operationalizing of Community Peace for Development Plans (CPDPs) across the five target communities.

In an effort to reinforce the community's commitment to progressive growth and sustained peace, IOM supported the implementation of two community-driven priority projects: **installation of safe drinking water points and construction of multi-purpose community halls.**

Following the successful installation and utilization of the water points and multi-purpose community halls, IOM conducted a **Post-Assistance Monitoring (PAM)** survey from 02-07 October 2020 across the five target communities to assess community perceptions, impact and utilization of support provided. The PAM applied field observations and administered structured questionnaires in gathering the PAM data (qualitative and quantitative). The PAM survey sought to verify that the beneficiaries received the agreed upon assistance materials, determine effectiveness of the support provided by IOM in relation to addressing the needs of the target communities, and present recommendations for continued community peace for development planning and implementation in the region.

A critical finding from the survey shows that interventions by IOM under the GYPI project have strengthened community participation in peace and development. It was reported by survey respondents that women, youth and men from the five target communities worked together in drafting and launching the CPDPs that were developed with the technical assistance from IOM and that they have also noted that the CPDP process has contributed to community stabilization and maintaining peace.

¹ <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/papua-new-guinea-%E2%80%93-profiling-idps-december-2017>

² <https://papuanewguinea.un.org/en/89164-southern-highlands-communities-celebrate-launch-community-peace-development-plans>

The newly constructed water points are providing community members with clean and safe drinking water within a short walking distance. The multi-purpose community halls are providing a safe space especially for women and youth in conducting planning meetings and attending trainings. The halls are also used for purposes such as church events and village court.

All respondents to the household survey (100%) reported that their communities received support from IOM. Also, all respondents (100%) highlighted that they were satisfied with the assistance received from IOM.

Many of the people contacted during the survey expressed a sense of shared responsibility and willingness to voluntarily maintain the community infrastructures installed under the GYPI project and 98 per cent of the respondents mentioned that they know their community's contribution regarding maintaining the infrastructures. Community members contacted during the PAM highlighted that they noticed the joint interventions of IOM, UN Women and UNFPA focusing on community peace for development planning and promoting participation of women and youth in the community have led to a new sense of community pride and behavioural change.

Considering that the water points are serving many people in the beneficiary communities, this report recommends the installation of additional water tanks and fittings to reduce overuse of the water points installed. The report also recommends the use of the multi-purpose community halls to deliver programs such as farmer trainings listed in the CPDPs. Lastly, this report recommends the continued operationalization of the CPDPs including supporting communities to implement the various interventions listed in the plans.

2.0 SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Location details

The PAM survey was administered to household representatives from the five target communities (Table

1) in Southern Highlands Province.

*Table 1: Survey locations**

Community	Ward	Local Level Government	District
Daga	3	Lake Kutubu Rural	Nipa
Pombereal	13	Nembi-Plateau Rural	Nipa
Semin	2	Nembi-Plateau Rural	Nipa
Humbra-Topa	2	Karints Rural	Mendi Munihu
Kumin	10	Mendi Urban	Mendi Munihu

2.2 Household demographics

The survey collected data from 93 randomly selected household representatives whose age ranged between 19 and 70 years demonstrating that the PAM collected data from a diverse group – the young, middle-aged, and older persons. Data from the survey shows that men make-up the majority of the heads of household (90%) and only 10 per cent of the households surveyed are headed by women. However, **more women (61%) than men (39%) participated in the household survey interviews** (Figure 1).

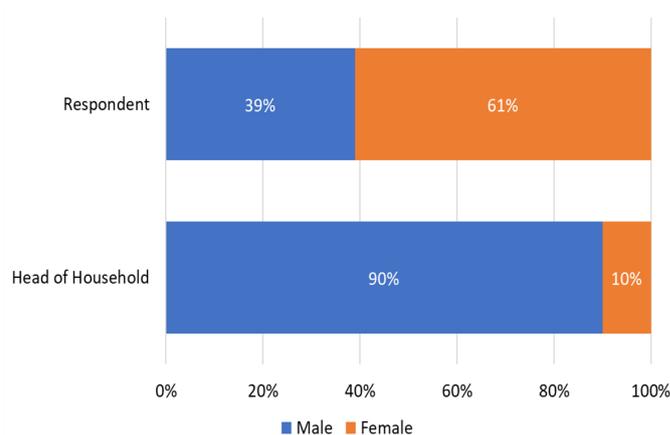


Figure 1: Gender of respondent and head of household

Most Highlands communities are patrilineal and past field assessments by IOM noted that men sometimes 'decline' women from participating in surveys and other related data collection exercises.

* Disclaimer: The names shown in the Table do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



IOM administering the PAM household survey in Humba-Topa community.

The fact that there were more female respondents to the GYPI survey suggests that women and youth (female) are more empowered and involved in the community's affairs. Households contacted during the surveyed host orphans (14%) and persons living with disability (15%). These particularly vulnerable groups actively participated in the drafting of the CPDPs and are benefitting from the interventions by IOM, an indication of inclusiveness and promoting the principle to 'leave no one behind.'

2.3 Household welfare

Most of rural Papua New Guinea households rely on subsistence farming for income and livelihood³ and the same was noted by IOM during the CPDP ToT and community planning and feedback sessions.

Data collected during the PAM shows that less than one third of surveyed households host at least one individual who is formally employed and receiving formal or wage labour (Figure 2).

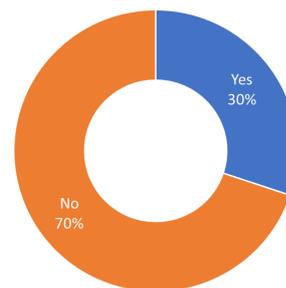


Figure 2: Response to question, "Is anyone in the household formally employed receiving formal or wage labour?"

The limited sources of income was highlighted as one of reasons many of the people from target communities find it difficult to construct or improve community or household infrastructures, including rain-harvesting tanks, which were listed as priority across the five communities.

2.4 IOM assistance

All participants in the household survey (100%) reported that their communities received assistance or support from IOM and mentioned that they were satisfied with IOM's assistance. "I am very happy for what was given to our community," said a woman's representative contacted during the survey.

³ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0743016786900070>

“Halivim yupela [IOM] givim ino save kamap bipo long komuniti bilong mipela na mipela hamamas tru. (The support you [IOM] provided us is first of its kind and we are very happy.)” - Daga woman.



Daga youth representative receiving materials for the water supply and multi-purpose community hall from IOM.

Many of the women, youth and men contacted during the survey mentioned that IOM supplied materials such as water tanks, polyvinyl pipes, steel poles, galvanized iron sheets and plywood that were utilized in constructing the water points and multi-purpose community halls. A woman contacted during the PAM highlighted, *“We received materials such as roofing sheets, timbers, water tanks and pipes to build our community center [community hall] and put up two water tanks.”*

A notable number of respondents mentioned their communities received office furniture for the community halls while a few others highlighted participating in trainings delivered by IOM. Technical assistance in developing the CPDPs was mentioned by a few respondents.

The feedback from respondents shows that IOM’s assistance was delivered as expected and agreed upon by the beneficiaries during rendered the CPDP planning stage. The materials providing by IOM addressed beneficiaries’ needs through improving their access to safe drinking water and provided a safe space for women, youth and men to meet and conduct various programs including community planning sessions and peace negotiations. The need for adequate water supply

and community hall were identified as priorities by community members during the drafting of the CPDPs.

A few community members contacted during the survey highlighted having received various assistance materials including blankets, tarpaulins, shelter construction tools, and Build Back Safer training from IOM during the time they were affected by the earthquake of February 2018. Such feedback shows that people are aware of the IOM’s interventions targeting their communities.

2.5 Community participation

Data from the PAM survey shows that many of the respondents have observed an **increase in the participation of women and youth on peacebuilding and development** initiatives or programs targeting their communities (Figure 3).

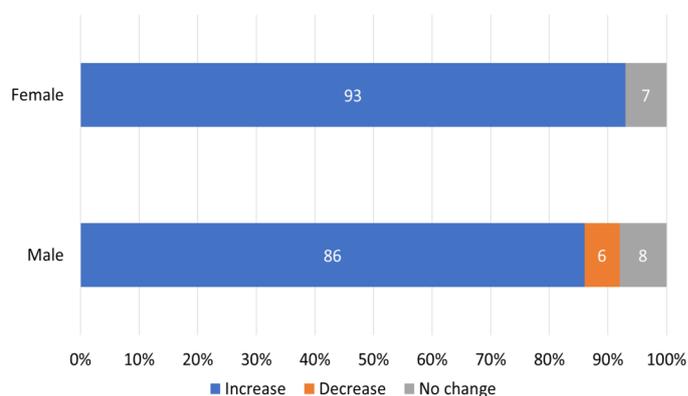


Figure 3: Response to question, “Has there been an increase, decrease or no change in the participation of women and youth on peacebuilding and development initiatives or programs in this community following IOM’s interventions?”

The reported decline in the participation especially of youth (male) can be a result of the high expectation to receive incentives when implementing community projects. It was highlighted in one of the communities surveyed that the youth previously engaged by a construction company that refurbished the main road were paid money and hoped for the same when implementing projects under the CPDP. Less than 10 per cent of the respondents reported ‘no change’ in the participation of women and youth. Because behaviour change is a long process, starting with awareness, the proposed interventions under the CPDPs should aim to

work with the same participants for an extended period to achieve some sustained difference in attitudes and behaviours.

On the question of whether most community members actively participate or participated in implementing interventions identified in the CPDPs, the majority of respondents said yes (92%) and eight per cent said no. *“Many mothers and youths are actively participating in community discussions and meetings,”* said a 39-year-old Humbra-Topa.

“We all equally participated in planning and building of the community hall and water tanks.”

- Kumin woman.

Those who answered “no” mentioned a reported lack of unity and cooperation among selected members of the community highlighting that some of the people expect payment in return if they are to support the implementation of projects listed in the CPDPs. More awareness and community engagement are therefore needed to improve people’s knowledge and understanding of volunteering on interventions that benefit their communities.

Many of the women contacted during the survey mentioned that they prepared food for community members (women, men, and youth) who did the construction works of the water points and community halls. Gathering local materials such as stones, sand and gravel used in the construction was the second most reported contribution by women (this was reported also by majority of the youth (female) regarding their support). A woman from Semin highlighted, *“I participated in the setting up of the water tanks because I knew that this service would benefit me and my children.”*

“I like this kind of development in the community. I participated along with other women because we know the beneficial impacts of this development.”
- Survey respondent.



Semin women clearing the land at the community hall site.

In Semin and Daga, community members reported that they gathered additional resources (funds and materials) from different actors including the government (funds) and local church (ceramic floor tiles) to improve their multi-purpose community halls. Providing inputs during trainings and community session, and clearing the land used to install the water points and community halls were reported among women, men, and youth.



Women (and child) from Daga display ceramic floor tiles they out-sourced for the community hall.

The PAM found out that many of the men and youth (male) contributed to construction works including digging the building’s foundation, mixing concrete, laying poles and timber, fitting doors and water connections, and painting.

The points below summarize community contribution on interventions (trainings, drafting and launching the CPDPs, and construction of the community infrastructures) by IOM under the GYPI project.



Participated in trainings and drafting the CPDPs.



Provided land used to install the community infrastructures.



Supplied tools used during installation of the community infrastructures.



Provided labour during installation of the community infrastructures.



Gathered local resources used in the construction.



Prepared meals/ food for people who did the construction works.



Out-sourced resources/ materials to improve the community halls.

Many of the community members (98%) reported that they are aware of the community contribution regarding maintaining the community's infrastructures (Figure 4).

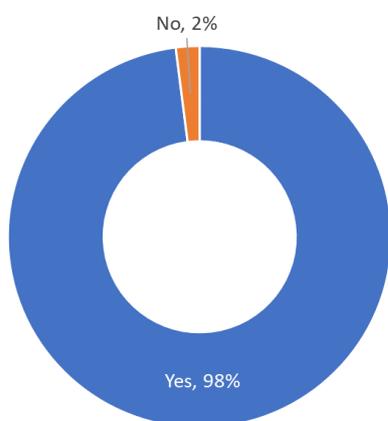


Figure 4: Response to question, “Are you aware of the community’s responsibility in managing the infrastructures installed in this community with the support of IOM?”

The feedback given and commitment shown by women, men and youth in installing and maintaining the water points and multi-purpose community hall demonstrates commitment to ensuring their sustainability.

“It is my responsibility to look after these infrastructures,” said a man from Daga. *“Yes, I am aware. It is freely given to us and we must take good care of it. The infrastructures will help us to live good lives,”* noted 29-year-old male respondent. It is clear from field observations that community members are taking good care of their water points and community halls. In Kumin and Daga community members meet regularly to clean up the water points and community hall areas.

“This hall is well looked after,” highlighted an old man from Pombereal. A few respondents to the survey (2%) lacked awareness of the community’s contribution in maintaining the water points. One of the interviewed respondents mentioned that he thought it is was the responsibility of community leaders to look after the water points and community halls. During the PAM, IOM reiterated the messaging initiated from the start of the project underscoring the importance of the participation of women, men, youth and children in taking ownership of the interventions under the project.

2.6 Immediate impacts of the project

Many of the people contacted during the survey highlighted that they noticed the joint interventions of IOM, UN Women and UNFPA focusing on community peace for development planning and promoting participation of women and youth in the community have led to a **new sense of community pride and behavioral change**.

“Several community members including drunkards and drug addicts were involved in the community peace and development planning and we note a lot of good changes among many people,” highlighted Kumin’s community member. Stacy, a grade 7 student from Kumin confirmed this, noting that she is **now able to**



Members of Kumin community constructing their multi-purpose community hall.

move freely around the community including going to fetch water from the IOM support water points.⁴ “Honestly, I can see our youths especially young boys organizing themselves and contributing towards the development of this community. I see youths changing from drinking alcohol and taking drugs and trying to lead by example and live a better life,” said a Topa woman.

“The community hall is used to discuss community law and order issues including resolving conflict. I have seen a lot of positive changes from the time you [IOM] trained our people and helped us build this community hall.” – Woman respondent.

“I have noted a decline in the conflict-related village court cases. I see people upholding peace and this has reduced incidents of conflict,” highlighted a youth (male) contacted during the survey.

Though several people contacted during the PAM mentioned a positive change in behaviour, a few others highlighted that their communities continue to experience problems relating to law and order issues. It is therefore important to continue efforts that promote peace and development in target and other communities.

⁴ <https://papuanewguinea.un.org/en/98919-sigh-relief-stacy>

⁵ <https://papuanewguinea.un.org/en/54106-iom-strengthens-community-participation-peacebuilding-and-development>

Findings from the PAM shows that IOM’s interventions have strengthened community participation in peace and development⁵, improved community access to clean and safe drinking water and provide a safe space for communities to meet and discuss important issues including resolving conflict. Not only has the newly installed water points improved access to safe drinking water but also reduced the walking distance and time taken by community members in fetching water for their household use.



Members of Humba-Topa fetching clean and safe drinking water from the IOM supported water point.

Following the planning sessions, people especially youth from Kumin mobilized themselves and repaired the access road. Previously, people visiting the Kumin had to leave their vehicles a distance away and walk into the common meeting place Kumin (location of the newly constructed community hall).

Daga's Councilor mentioned the community hall is used for Village Lending and Savings targeting women and youth, and other programs such as church events.



IOM staff and local community members at the newly constructed multi-purpose hall in Daga.

Topa community is using their hall as a village court in addition to a venue for meetings and trainings. Women, youth and men from Topa expressed their gratitude to the Papua New Guinea Government and IOM for the support in promoting sustainable development and strengthening local capacities for peace in Topa.

"I can now sit comfortable on a chair and preside over village court sessions. I will not worry anymore of the sun, the cold wind or the rains. We now have an office to keep our court records and other documents safely," noted Kiap Brian Buka, a Village Court Magistrate from Humba-Topa.⁶

The interventions under the GYPI project have promoted peaceful resolution to conflict. ***"This place [Topa] used to be a battlefield but is now a centre for peace,"*** said a representative from the Southern Highlands Provincial Administration during a UN joint visit to Topa in October 2020. During the visit, the UN delegation recommended the installation of solar lighting at the community halls—this was done a few weeks later across the five communities—further improving the safety especially of women and girls when conducting evening meetings or gatherings.

Selected survey respondents, especially youths, highlighted that some were initially apprehensive about

cooperating fully with IOM staff during the introduction of the GYPI project because of their limited knowledge about IOM. *"We used to debate among ourselves whether your coming [IOM] to our community was genuine and if the project was going to work out,"* highlighted a youth contacted during the PAM. Mainstreaming Communicating with Communities (CwC) in IOM's programming proved to be useful in gaining community confidence and support that led to the successfully completing the project.



IOM and UNFPA teams briefing local authorities following monitoring visits to target communities.

In terms of building upon initial CPDP projects, limited technical know-how and finances were listed among challenges surveyed communities face in implementing the various projects such as conservation farming and improving education facilities listed in their CPDPs. A few respondents mentioned misunderstandings and differing opinions among community members on challenges experienced.

A mention was made that a few community members think that people who attended trainings and supported construction works of the water points and community halls received payments (work was in fact done voluntary). It is recommended that awareness raising especially by the trained community champions should continue and ensure all members of the community in the target areas are fully aware of the voluntary works done or being done by members of their community, emphasizing the importance of community ownership to ensure sustainability.



Members of Pombereal community welcome materials for their water supply and multi-purpose community hall from IOM.

2.7 Protection

The majority of survey respondents (96%) noted that people feel safe to move around in the community (Figure 5).

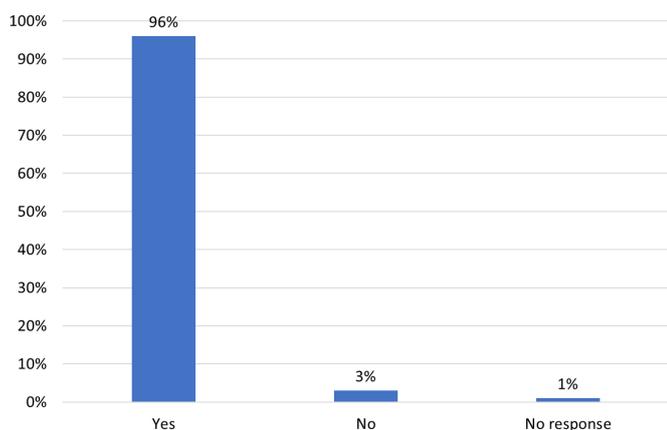


Figure 5: Response to question, “Do people feel safe to move around in the community?”

In settling disputes including addressing law and order,

the community leader and Village Court Magistrate are the top two referral mechanisms reported by men and women contacted during the survey. These two mostly reported referral mechanisms (traditional leadership) have been synchronized with the modern governance system of Ward Councilors and Magistrates.



Village Court Representatives inside the newly built multi-purpose community hall in Humba-Topa.

Through implementing interventions in the Highlands region, IOM found out that village elders, community leaders and Village Court Magistrates are in general

⁶ <https://papuanewguinea.un.org/en/98467-i-will-no-longer-stand-hours-preside-over-village-court-sessions-simple-improvement-justice>

respected and valued members of the community and are perceived as best placed to in addressing conflicts. Use of the multi-purpose community halls for village court sessions is playing a key role in promoting peace in the target communities.

Community Leaders and Village Court Magistrates tops among the referral mechanisms applied by men, women and youth from target communities in settling disputes.

Survey data shows that more men (64%) than women (25%) rely on engaging family members in settling disputes (Figure 6). The response given is linked to the point that many of the surveyed communities are patrilineal societies that usually place a significant value to men leaders in solving conflicts.

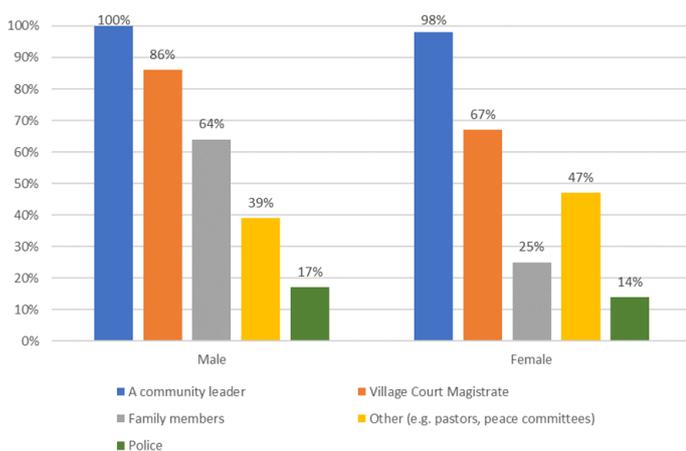


Figure 6: Response to question, “How does the community settle disputes when they happen?”

A survey finding shows that more women (47%) than men (39%) rely on referral mechanism such as engaging church pastors in settling disputes. Generally, more women than men in the target communities attend church and in so doing women tend to have more trust and respect in the pastor or church leaders for solving conflicts. Reliance on the police was the least reported referral mechanism. Assessments done in the drafting of the CPDPs found out that there is limited or no presence of police stations near the target communities.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The PAM findings show that the CPDP planning and implementation, and installation of water points and multi-purpose community halls have brought positive benefits, such as improved community access to safe and clean drinking water and a safe space for community members to meet and discuss important issues. Not only has the water points installed improved access to clean and safe drinking water but has also reduced the walking distance and time taken by community members to fetch water for their household use.

The training and community planning sessions facilitated by IOM have improved people’s knowledge on planning for peace and sustainable development, including implementing community-led projects. The community halls are serving multiple purposes including providing a safe and comfortable space for women, youth and men to discuss important issues including peace mediation events. The halls have also been utilized for trainings targeting women and youth in Daga community.

Use of the multi-purpose community hall in delivering the various community programs such as life-skills and other trainings listed in the CPDPs is recommended. Also, the report recommends support from other actors (state and non-state) in assisting the target communities implement the various projects or proposed interventions listed in the CPDPs.

In Semin and Daga, community members gathered additional resources (funds and materials) from different actors including the government (funds) and local church (ceramic floor tiles) to improve their multi-purpose community halls, indicating the potential the CPDP has for attracting complementary action and support for community development. Such proactive measures that reduces or eliminates a dependency syndrome among communities are recommended. Interventions by IOM under the GYPI project have strengthened community participation in peacebuilding and development.

Based on field observations and feedback gathered during the PAM, this report recommends the additional supply of water tanks and fitting extension taps to the water tanks to increase supply and help reduce pressure on the newly installed water points and queuing time at the water points. It is recommended also that communication with the beneficiary communities be maintained including following-up on progress in implementation of the CPDPs.

Mainstreaming CwC under IOM's intervention proved useful and beneficial to all members of the target communities—ensuring that 'no one is left behind' and that community concerns are properly addressed in a timely manner. Mainstreaming CwC and promoting inclusiveness is recommended for similar projects or interventions that seek to promote peace and sustainable development at the local level.

It is clear from the survey data that the interventions of IOM, UN Women and UNFPA focusing on community peace for development planning and promoting participation of women and youth in the community have led to a new sense of community pride and behavioral change. Interventions under the CPDPs are contributing towards building local capacities for peace and sustainable development in the target communities.



Members of Kumin community are happy recipients of the water supply installed with the support of IOM.



TOPIC: BAD THINGS WHICH HAPPENING IN COMMUNITY

- ① MARIJUANA
- ② ALCOHOL / TAIWARA
- ③ STEAL
- ④ Prostitution / Pamuk Pavin
- ⑤ PLAYING CARD
- ⑥ FIGHTING WHEN DRINKING
- ⑦ PRACTISSING S DRINKING

Community members drafting inputs during the development of their Community Peace and Development Plan.



WOMEN LEAD
COMMUNITIES
SAFER AND
EQUAL

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