Pacific Women Annual Reflection
29th April – 01st May 2019

SARV – What we’re Learning
Oxfam GBV Report

• Data analysis collected from Oxfam Partners 2013-2016
• 232 cases of Sorcery related violence
• 1/3 of SARV cases identified themselves as living with disability
• Cases were collected by seven organisations from five provinces in PNG. A total of 6,176 cases were recorded between 2013 and 2016.
Oxfam GBV Report
The analysis demonstrates that sorcery accusations affect men and women almost equally. In addition, sorcery accusations are often directed towards families and perpetrators are more likely to be immediate family members or known community members. The data also showed that widow(er)s were strongly affected by sorcery related accusations and violence.

While the client data captures complainant and perpetrator as individuals it does not capture the communal act of sorcery accusation where often whole families are stigmatized because of the accusations, and there is a group of perpetrators involved. In almost a quarter of all cases organisations provided refuge accommodation and repatriation. These were often not only provided to the individuals but to families.
Summary of SARV cases attended to in 2018 (Jan-Dec)

Survivors of sorcery or aggravated violence are removed from immediate harm and have more options.

Repatriation & Reintegration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date/Period</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan – June 2018</td>
<td>22 (27%)</td>
<td>2 (3%)</td>
<td>55 (69%)</td>
<td>1 (1%)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July – Dec 2018</td>
<td>33 (70%)</td>
<td>6 (13%)</td>
<td>5 (11%)</td>
<td>3 (6%)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>55 (43%)</td>
<td>8 (6%)</td>
<td>60 (47%)</td>
<td>4 (3%)</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type of Cases requiring Repatriation & Reintegration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date/Period</th>
<th>SARV</th>
<th>GBV (Extreme)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan – June 2018</td>
<td>79 (99%)</td>
<td>1 (1%)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July – Dec 2018</td>
<td>15 (32%)</td>
<td>32 (68%)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>94 (74%)</td>
<td>33 (26%)</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secondary Survivors supported (Dependents of primary survivor)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date/Period</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan - June 2018</td>
<td>41 (21%)</td>
<td>65 (34%)</td>
<td>8 (4%)</td>
<td>79 (41%)</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July – Dec 2018</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>6 (55%)</td>
<td>5 (45%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>41 (20%)</td>
<td>71 (35%)</td>
<td>13 (6%)</td>
<td>79 (39%)</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Learnings

• Tribal conflicts are associated with Sorcery Accusations

• Current Safe houses in the region are not inadequate & lacks management knowledge & skills

• Trauma & Fear experiences not only by the Survivors but the Secondary survivors
What is being done about it

• Men and Boys, women and girls behaviour change and awareness activities
• Work with local leaders including police to become influencers of change
• Raising awareness on the local laws and how it applies to local context through DJAG’s support (“Communicating the Law” toolkit)
• Community Healing and Rebuilding (prevention) program – Trauma Informed Approach which includes self-reflection, relationship building, action planning
• INAP NAU Campaign focusing on youths – promoting “Non-violent conflict resolution in the household”
Areas needing Focus

➢ Human rights defenders continue to be at risk rescuing survivors of SRV.
➢ Communication – HRD most times have difficulty communicating (phone credit) with key service providers for assistance with sorcery cases.
➢ Monitoring and ongoing support R&R Survivors, almost all survivors cannot be easily contacted due to no phone for various reasons.
➢ Police intervention to rescue (Repatriate) survivors remains a challenge, especially when needing immediate Police support to repatriate survivors is urgently needed from remote places. (Poor road condition & no road links, poor vehicle condition & other logistical issues).
➢ Police are under resourced to support with repatriating survivors.
➢ Survivor safety and security – there are not enough safe houses and temporary shelters. Families are not always willing to take in survivors of sorcery accusation related violence.
➢ Communities reluctant to speak up and against sorcery killings etc. in fear of being attacked by the perpetrators hence, become spectators. A need to protect and empower individual people and general communities to speak against the sorcery killings or torture.
➢ Witness Protection – afraid to testify in court or giving statements to Police or community leaders in fear of being attacked.
➢ Survivors and family or dependents are also at risk and affected (especially they are a father or mother to kids or Husband or Wife to someone). Sons lose birth rights, no safe places to resettle etc. These people become internally displaced and exposed to more harm.
Thank you for your attention 😊