Women’s Participation in Governance
Simbu Province, Papua New Guinea
17-19 September, 2003

Workshop Report

Edited by Bernie Lovegrove, ASPBAE Program Manager

Asia South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education
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Acknowledgements:

The Meri Kirap organizing team: Sarah Garap, Diana Ulke, Anna Golang and other members did a great job of organizing this event in a short amount of time. Thanks too to Ms Molly Daure, ASPBAE’s new Melanesia Cit Ed Program Officer for undertaking documentation of the event.

This Workshop in Kundiawa, the Simbu provincial capital was made possible with major funding support from Oxfam New Zealand and some additional support from the Centre for Democratic Institutions (CDI), Australian National University.

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1. Background

Meri Kirap in collaboration with the Asia South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education (ASPBAE) held a Workshop on Women’s Participation in Governance at the Malaria Compound Facility, Kundiawa, Simbu Province, PNG from 17-19 September, 2003.

The main organisers of the Workshop were Ms Sarah Garap, Coordinator of Meri Kirap and Ms Diana Ulke and Ms Anna golang both Meri Kirap founding members. This was the first provincial level follow-up to the Highlands-wide Women and Governance Workshop held in Goroka, 2-4 April, 2003 where a critical assessment was made of the 2002 National Elections specifically based on personal testimonies of the region’s women candidates. One of the key recommendations of the April workshop was the need to follow up at the provincial level with similar workshops. So Meri Kirap and ASPBAE have begun the process in Simbu Province and workshops in other Highlands provinces are planned for 2004.

More than 60 people, 90% of who were women participated in the Simbu Workshop. 30 women were invited but another 30 joined in after hearing that the Workshop was taking place. Most of the key women’s organizations in the Province were represented.
2. Objectives

The objectives of the Simbu Provincial Workshop were:
1. To provide an opportunity for women in Simbu to discuss their experiences, issues, constraints relating to the inclusion of women in governance, drawing on women candidate’s first hand experience
2. To discuss key issues relating to elections and the electoral process
3. To develop strategies for increasing women’s participation in governance in Simbu Province.
4. To facilitate networking and exchange among Simbu civil society organizations to ensure efficient follow up work on educating for active citizenship and good governance.

3. Workshop Proceedings

Official Opening
The Workshop began officially with the guests welcome at the entrance of the venue by young girls in traditional costumes and the ancient cry of welcome by elderly women. The initial welcome remarks were given by Ms Diane Ulka, then a speech by Ms Anna Golang from the Provincial AIDS Office who was the official chairperson of week’s workshop. Ms Garap, Ms Ulka and Ms Golang are the founders of the Meri Kirap Support Team. The Workshop was conducted in Tokpisin. English presentations were translated to ensure full understanding by participants.

Ms Anna Golang, one of the founders of Meri Kirap, based in Kundiawa

Ms Sarah Garap, Director of Meri-I-Kirap acknowledged all participants and invited guests and introduced Mr Bernie Lovegrove, ASPBAE Program Manager and thanked ASPBAE for their support including funding assistance to have made it possible for Meri Kirap to begin operating and to conduct this workshop in Kundiawa. She presented a
brief summary on the origin of the Meri Kirap, and the recent inception of the office in Goroka. Sarah also shared her personal experience as a candidate of the national elections and the challenges and discrimination that she suffered from the preparations time to the end with the actual voting and the repercussions as a woman in the male dominated sphere.

**Message from Lady Carol Kidu**
Other speakers included Ms Molly Daure formerly of the Department of Social Welfare and Development who represented Minister Lady Carol Kidu. She mentioned that the common ground for our attendance was the one belief and philosophy that life should be free from discrimination. The workshop was focusing on women because discrimination against women was rampant in the country and many societies in the world. Lady Carol Kidu believed in working together as communities to address it these problems. Molly mentioned that governments of the world were looking for best practices of democracy and that PNG should take it as a challenge to share with the world its experiences and forge a better system and better attitudes.

*‘The national Constitution / Mama Loa contained the principles and rights which unfortunately most of our people in both the rural and urban areas have no knowledge about. On the other hand many churches and NGO’s were doing good development work. Critical in all of this was and is democracy. Our people need to contribute critically to the process of governance in the country, however, that can only be done meaningfully with adequate knowledge of the political system and the principles of democracy’.*

Ms Molly Daure, ASPBAE Melanesia Cit Ed Project Officer

**Presentation by Mr Kunda, the Acting Provincial Advisor, Simbu Provincial Government**
Mr Kunda, the Acting Provincial Advisor for the Simbu Provincial Government, said that women in PNG, with a specific emphasis in Simbu, are either going backwards or have
come to a serious standstill and this was caused mainly by men. He admitted that generally men in the province were not supportive of women and deliberately overlooked them in every sphere of development. He apologized that the Provincial Administration did not have the already available funding to disperse for development in the province, such as for infrastructure. He expressed concern and made a personal commitment to ensure that some senior positions in the province’s public service would be given to women officers. However, he reiterated that women should continue to make impact at policy level. On that note he urged that the women of Simbu get together and develop a cabinet submission for more women in the Provincial Assembly. He urged Meri Kirap as a women’s network focusing on governance to work hand in hand with the Provincial Council of Women, who is the legally recognized women’s network in the province by the Provincial Government.

Mr Kunda went on to say that the gender equality curriculum of the education department should integrate topics on ‘Respect for Women’ and ‘Governance’ because it is a serious problem in the country. He expressed the immediate need to educate children today. The newly introduced Limited Preferential Voting System should be taken advantage of by women in the province. He commended Meri Kirap for their effort in educating women about it.

**ASPBAE Support**

On behalf of ASPBAE, Mr Bernie Lovegrove spoke about ASPBAE as an organization, what it stood for, the composition of its membership and its three strategic priorities as a regional NGO in the Asia South Pacific: education policy advocacy, CSO capacity building and networking and collaboration. ASPBAE has 200 members in 30 countries. He mentioned that ASPBAE has had member organizations in PNG for many years and that ASPBAE is currently linked with Meri Kirap, Baua Baua of East Sepik Province and the Bougainville Adult Education Research and Development Association (BAERDA).
He mentioned that ASPBAE was proud to be supporting Meri Kirap from its earliest days and that Meri Kirap is ASPBAE’s first Highlands based member NGO.

Bernie referred to ASPBAE’s commitment to working with marginalized peoples and its strong policy on promoting women’s empowerment and gender awareness. ASPBAE’s support for the Workshop was part of its Education For Active Citizenship and Good Governance (Cit Ed) Program. He acknowledged major support from Oxfam New Zealand and some additional support from the Centre for Democratic Institutions, ANU, Australia.

**The Important Role of Civil Society in Governance**

The term civil society was being used and referred to by a growing number of people working with others. Bernie explained that while there are differing understandings of the term ‘civil society organization (CSO), a workable definition is all institutions and organizations in the community / province that are not making private profit and also are not a government institution. For example: NGO’s, churches, clubs, associations, networks. He referred to the importance of nurturing strong CSOs for the health of a community and in building social capital, and the role they can play in preventing abuses of power by governments and corporations. He mentioned that strong CSOs require enough citizens to take responsibility for their part in building community.

**Drama on Discrimination Against Women**

An interesting drama by a local group, depicting ongoing male attitudes and discrimination against women was dramatized by participants. It was entitled ‘Position Vacant’ and showed the difficulties faced by women in getting jobs ahead of men even if they have the same or better qualifications or experience.
Small Group Discussions
The Workshop went through a number of cycles of presentations followed by small group discussions and reporting back to the large group. Topics included the meaning of democracy and its practice in the country and in Simbu Province; understanding basic human and constitutional rights of citizens; understanding power, Dr Michael Unage; Women and democracy; discussion of status of women in the 28 years since Independence; constraints to empowerment of women in decision making in the Highlands drawing on the experience of women leaders Understanding the new Limited Preferential Voting system and concluding with a session on setting objectives and developing strategies in our work.

A session entitled ‘Status of Women Since Independence’ was facilitated by Mr Stephen Gari. Participants were divided into 4 groups and given a questionnaire. The following is a summary of small group reports.

**Group 1:** Violence is extremely high in the country and it is geared at women and children. Respect for women by men was lacking at all levels. There is urgent need for men to recognize women as a partner and not an enemy, consistent with the teachings in the Bible. Both genders needed to respect each other in order to really work in partnership in every aspect of their life. Partnership and respect were important elements of democracy and is contained in the national constitution.

**Group 2:** The overall status of women in the country had not improved. There is not enough data collected to provide us a real picture. Some improvement might be said for women in urban and semi-urban areas, however this is not so for the rural women as most are not even reached by road. Specific differences were highlighted in terms of access to
resources of the various development sectors and of the rural and urban population. This critical analysis was needed to highlight the real situation of women in the province.

**Group 3:** There needs to be a greater and more consistent gender-sensitization process that includes men. The poor response by men to a lot of issues is also the result of men being excluded in gender sensitization workshops. Only women were being called into gender-sensitization workshops. Over the years the gender-sensitization efforts have practically excluded men. Gender is both men and women, however, it has turned out to be an all-women program. The pressures that men have to undergo due to culture are tremendous. For example, a man carrying a bag of kaukau (food) is mocked at by other men in the villages because it is culturally perceived that carrying of kaukau bilums (bags) is the role of women and not the men. So the man will not be comfortable to carry a bag of kaukau again, even though he is aware of the help his wife and children need. There are very few men who are willing to be mocked at.

**Group 4:** There was a lot of emphasis on the family, including the child. It is important when planning development in our communities to remember children and teaching children about good practices of democracy and development. Changing attitudes was a long process and should enhance the growing child. It is therefore important for husbands and wives to know that they are modeling and mentoring children, especially the male child so that he is responsive to the changing roles ahead of them.

**Session on Democracy, Rights, Constitution, Governance**

The Workshop was divided in four (4) groups. The responses are recorded as:

- Democracy involves respect and freedom. With freedom comes responsibility to participate and take action.
- Women should make reference to other principles and not only the principles of equality and participation in the National Goals and Directive Principles of the Constitution. Organizations like National Council of Women and Meri Kirap are a practical expression of the National Goals and Directive Principles. There is a need to discuss areas of the National Constitution that may need amendments.
- Education awareness is needed. There is currently no ‘watchdog’ on decision makers. In pre-independence, there was only one executor of justice, which was the KIAP System. Currently, there are many law-makers with no authority to judge or execute. Even at the local level, most councilors do not know their “rights”. No Local Level Governments are making laws. They are politicians without ability to write laws.
- A Local Councillor from Karamini shared her experience that they as politicians were facing difficulties, as the communities are not listening to them. People have maintained respect only for very few councillors. They themselves need education and they also need educated people to help them formulate their laws and establish order and justice.

Most political leaders in the country are not adequately knowledgeable about their rights and the national Constitution and how we as citizens need to relate to it. This was the same with a lot of development workers and leaders. The issue of bridal payment was
discussed as a real problem today and should be addressed seriously by the leaders. A lot of leaders were perpetrators in this regard. The issue should be addressed in the context of the many changes and crises confronting us all.

HIV/ AIDS Awareness and Education Session
Given the importance of the issue for all Papua New Guineans, a presentation was made on HIV/AIDS by Ms Anna Golang, currently Provincial AIDS Coordinator, in Simbu Province. She referred to the fact that in PNG the HIV/AIDS disease is 16 years old and 22 years for parts of the outside world. The official current population of PNG is 4.2 million. From 1987 to 2003 reported cases of AIDS in PNG have reached 7,036. From January to March 2003, reported cases numbered 466. Statistics came from National Capital District, Western Highlands Province, Morobe Province, Eastern Highlands Province, Enga Province and Simbu Province. The first main cause of the virus transmission was sexual intercourse, followed by mother to child transmission and the third cause through direct blood products.

Video Session
Videos were shown each evening of the Workshop. A central message of the videos was the ability to learn and to think critically and question what happens in your society. Due to time constraints at night, the discussions about the videos were usually done the following morning. Participants were encouraged to realize that videos were valuable for
educational purposes and that they had to be in a position to share with others their personal perceptions and criticisms.

**Workshop Song**

Participants developed a workshop song:

Chorus: Famili dei, hamamas dei
Bung wantaim papa, mama na pikenini

Verse 1: Papa, Mama tingting gut nau
Tingim sindaun bilong famili nau
Tingim laiptaim na sindaun blong ol

Verse 2: Soim pasin bilong yu nau
Bai ol l lukim na bihainim yu
Tingim laiptaim na sindaun blong yu

Verse 3: Kros pait bai ino inap helpim yu
Sindaun wantaim na skelim toktok
Lukim pikenini blong yu nau

*Mr Lucas Kou,*
*Director, Baua Baua Theatre Troupe*

**Paradoxes of Power**

A presentation was given by Dr Michael Unage entitled the Paradox of Power. He started with a legend from the province that stated that women were originally very powerful and the power was robbed off them by men. This has caused women to be fighting to repossess the power ever since. Power is being held and defended by men. He explained the meaning of paradox: something that has unexpected contradictory or opposite effects. He explained the meaning of power as the physical and moral ability to do and act on
things. Other similar words included: strength, might, force, capacity, influence, right, authority. He then explained the different styles of political leadership and what they meant, with examples that would assist the participants to understand.

**Kup Report**

Kup, a sub district of Kerowagi, Simbu Province has a population of 24,000-25,000. Fighting and law and order problems have been rampant in the district for 23 years. Some key women have set up the Kup Women for Peace (KWP) with a collective decision-making body to determine its program. A short meeting was organised between ASPBAE, Meri Kirap and the KWP leaders to discuss ways in which ASPBAE and Meri Kirap could support the work of KWP. The KWP leaders identified areas for capacity building of the local people and discussed the desire to spread information to the wider community through the development of educational materials in both tokpisin and tokples.(vernacular) They also referred to the need for basic infrastructure such as roads. It is believed that the law and order situation can be addressed both directly and indirectly. This requires a plan of action to involve the provincial administration to meet the infrastructure needs - specifically transportation, communication, health and education. At the same time conducting educational workshops and producing educational materials (poster, brochures, modules, books) would be an important means of confronting law and order problems.

![Banner](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

4. **Strategic Planning Session**

Bernie Lovegrove led participants through an exercise in strategic planning to assist participants in knowing how to develop a good project. This began with a brainstorm on key aspects to consider. Participants came up with:

- Time
- Resources (including people)
- Commitment
- Mobilization
• Awareness
• Planning
• Identify Needs & Issues

Out of this Bernie focused on understanding what goals, objectives and strategies were and how to make them realistic. An example was given for participants to work through.

Participants were asked to articulate a goal about women and decision-making.

**Circle of Influence verses Circle of Interest:**

Before doing so Bernie also led a discussion about what things are in our circle of influence – where we have an opportunity and ability to influence the outcome and what things are in a larger circle of interest but which we realistically don’t have an opportunity or ability to change. The important thing is to focus on our circle of influence and to prioritise what we can take action on.

![Circle of Interest → Circle of Influence](image)

Sometimes we get carried away with interests and forget to focus on our sphere of influence. We need to concentrate on influence. Participants came up with the following goal:

**Goal:** To increase the number of women in decision making positions.

Then they were asked to develop an objective from that goal after discussing the key (SMART) ingredients of a good objective:

- **S** for Specific
- **M** for Measurable
- **A** for Achievable
- **R** for Results-based
- **T** for Time-bound

Participants came up with the following objective:

**Objective:** To increase the number of women ward Councillors in the Karamui District by at least 10 by the year 2007.

**Strategy:**
Then a strategy to achieve this objective was considered. If the objective identifies the ‘what’, the strategy consists of deciding on the

- **When** - when to undertake the various aspects of the project
• Where - where to undertake them
• How - how is this project going to happen? What logistical things need to be considered?
• Who - who is assigned to undertake / act on the various activities of the Project?

Aspects of a project and program cycle were considered:
  D – for Design
  I - for Implementation
  M - for Monitoring
  E – for Evaluation

Examples were given to illustrate the point that it is important to build indicators for how the various parts of the project will be carried out into the project design and to consider how monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in the design phase rather than wait until later.

Participants were asked to come up with elements needed to ensure a good project is successfully completed. These were re-arranged to form the word ‘Surprise’:

  S - for self-belief: that together we have intelligence and creativity to act on our situation
  U – for understanding the problem and coming up with a workable solution
  R – for researching the facts and context of the problem
  P - for persistence: that many projects take longer than expected & need on-going effort
  R – for resourcefulness: that we need to be creative and show good stewardship
  I - for initiative: the need to be proactive; to anticipate outcomes and responses and to take action rather than waiting for problems to happen
  S - for support: this includes personal support from family and friends and support from them and others for the project’s goal and objectives.
  E - for expect: expect opposition and obstacles. Rarely does anything go exactly to plan. In politics expect contestation.
5. Key Issues Raised By Workshop

- How to deal with ‘warlord’ elections
- Limited Preferential Voting system – need for a lot of education
- How to empower men to see the value of supporting women
- How to introduce affirmative Action in legislation - submission
- Leadership skills needed through training & awareness including on rights
- How to ensure the Common Roll is up-to-date and accurate
- Gender curriculum is needed for schools
- Economic activities are needed to give women, youth and men purpose and esteem
- Networking and communication between CSOs needs to improve
- How to nurture a collective effort
- Don’t just focus on the negatives. We should look back and identify where we have WON. Where are our strengths? Where can we improve?
- Research is needed on many issues
- How to enlist male support
- Training is also needed for policy makers
- Training is needed for drug addicts and youth
• How many women have the support of their husband? It is so important that your husbands support you. Single mothers who don’t have their husbands use their right, mothers need to get together and help each other out for positive development.

6. Planning By Districts

The participants were divided into groups according to the different districts to discuss future plans in terms of the knowledge that they had gained. They were aware they were representatives of their districts and had an obligation that required accountability. They were asked to:

1. Select one Key Issue
2. Design a One-Year Plan

Below are the District Plans as presented by the respective groups:

i) Kerowagi District

Key Issue: Gaining support of men and women for greater women’s involvement in decision-making

Goal: Enlist male support for greater women’s involvement in decision making

Objective: Increase the number of males to support women’s activities in the next 12 months

Strategy: Dissolve tribal fighting by undertaking education and mobilisation

Where? Kup Sub-District
When? 2003-4
Who? Women leaders (3 female to whole community)
How? Awareness education and mobilisation

Eg. Education - Teaching
    Health - Nurses/Doctors
    Business - Man Na Meri
    Politics - Female constraints

Work already undertaken by Kup Women For Peace is an example of how to win male and female support. Begin at the local level and then consider provincial and national level activities

ii) Salt Nomane Karimu District

Key Issue: Gender awareness is not part of the curriculum for schools

Goal: To develop a teaching curriculum to educate children from a very early age on gender issues.

Objective: By the end of 2004, a teaching curriculum on gender issues
will be developed and ready for implementation by the beginning of school year 2005, for all levels of education in Simbu Province.

**Strategy:**  The Curriculum Development Unit of Department of Education in collaboration with the Gender Specialist, Women’s Officers and men and women in the community to put their collective knowledge into development of the teaching curriculum to be taught in all walks of life.

### iii) Kundiawa / Gembogl District

**Key Issue:** People don’t understand the Limited Preferential Voting (LPV) system and therefore can’t be confident that their vote will count as effectively as it could.

**Goal:** To ensure the electorate of Kundiawa / Gembogl learns about the LPV system in order to make most effective use of their vote.

**Objective:** To increase the number of eligible voters who understand the LPV system, be able to prioritize their voting preference and be familiar with the counting process by 2004.

**Strategy:**
1. Training of Trainers by the Electoral Commission
2. Raising Awareness through activating networks and mobilizing women, youth, churches, community leaders and LLG Ward Councillors.
   - Meri Kirap / NGO Desk to address issue
   - Find venues for training before end of 2003

### iv) Gumini District

**Key Issue:** For women in communities to consider how they may assist women to
achieve in politics, business and other fields.

**Goal:**
To increase awareness and education about gender, women’s capacities and good leadership

**Objective:**
To conduct mass awareness in Gumini District through to 2007 regarding gender, women’s capacities and good leadership.

**Strategy:**
(Action Plan to be filled in)

v) Sinasina Yongumugl

**Key Issue:**
(a) How to increase networking and communication among CSOs & with government
(b) How to prevent ‘warlord’ elections

**Goals:**
(a) to have effective CSO networks
(b) to have fair elections

**Objective 1:**
To increase the effectiveness of networking and communication among CSOs and government in Sinasina Yongumugl

**Strategy:**
How? Conduct a survey amongst
- Ward Councilor Reps
- Youth

Who? Ol Meri

When? Work plan developed in 2003 /4 To achieve objective by 2007

**Objective 2:**
To decrease the likelihood of an election determined and controlled by warlords

**Strategy:**
Needs to be developed but to include a mass community mobilization around polling places at election time.

vi) Provincial Level Plans

**Key Issue:**
Developing women and men’s leadership skills

**Goal:**
To train community leaders in leadership skills

**Objective:**
To train LLG Presidents and women’s reps in Simbu Province through a leadership skills training by April 2004.

**Strategy:**
Simbu participants to prepare local / community issues about women and decision making
- Set up organizing committee
- Identify & inform resource personnel for the training
- Identify & prepare course content
- Prepare budget
7. Workshop Evaluation

Participants were each handed a page with a list of the following categories. They were asked to give a rating 1 (Excellent), 2 (V. Good), 3 (Good), 4 (OK), 5 (Poor)

1. Preparation & Notice
2. Facilities and Meeting Space
3. Accommodation
4. Meals
5. Transport
6. Workshop Design
7. Relevance of Objectives
8. Objectives Achieved
9. Participation Encouraged
10. Facilitation Appropriate & Flexible

In addition participants were asked to write down:

1. What were the 3 main things I learned?
2. What action will I take as a result?
3. What support do I need?
4. Any other comments

The feedback from participants was very positive with most indicating a 1 or a 2 for most categories. Areas for improvement included that more could be done in relation to meals and accommodation and giving more advanced notice. On the positive side many
indicated that they had learned much and felt more motivated to take action. They were excited by the emergence of Meri Kirap and thought the both the workshop design and facilitation were very good and adaptable, that objectives were relevant and were achieved. Overall expectations were more than met and many participants expressed the hope there could be follow-up workshops to this one each year.

View of the morning mountain mist at Kundiawa, Simbu Province
8. Participants List

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<th>Name</th>
<th>District</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ms Sandy John</td>
<td>Candidate Ward Council Election 2002, Yongomugl Local Level Govt. Sina Sina Yongomugl District</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Ms Mama Kagl</td>
<td>Prominent women’s leader holding President positions and a one time Provincial Government Assembly Member</td>
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<td>3. Ms Maria Kalap</td>
<td>Community School Teacher, Karimui District</td>
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<td>4. Mr Dakan Siberai</td>
<td>Elected woman Ward Councilor, 2002 national elections, Karimui District</td>
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<td>5. Ms Tresi Kuraia</td>
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<td>6. Ms Bari Saki</td>
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<td>7. Ms Margaret Allan</td>
<td>Kundiawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Ms Margaret Kagl</td>
<td>Woman candidate, 2002 National Parliament Election, Kundiawa Gembogl Open</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Ms Vero Gevi,</td>
<td>Executive Member of Simbu Provincial Council Women</td>
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<td>11. Ms Saina John</td>
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<td>12. Ms Opia Kua</td>
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<td>13. Mr Peter Lakingu</td>
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<td>14. Ms Sally Aina</td>
<td>Member MERI I KIRAP</td>
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<td>15. Ms Sandy Wena</td>
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<td>16. Ms Mary Brasty</td>
<td>Women’s Organizer, Women’s Resource Center / currently working full time with the Seventh Day Adventist Church.</td>
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<td>17. Ms Cecelia Gonapa</td>
<td>President, Sina Sina Yongomugl District Women’s Council</td>
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<td>18. Ms Monica Paulus</td>
<td>MERI I KIRAP Goroka office</td>
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<td>19. Mr Peter Nilkare</td>
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<td>20. Mr Robert Kaupa</td>
<td>Gumine District</td>
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<td>21. Ms Elly Daikin</td>
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<td>22. Ms Angela Bare</td>
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<tr>
<td>23. Ms Agnes Sil (Tumun)</td>
<td>Secretary, Kup Women for Peace</td>
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<tr>
<td>24. Ms Mariana Auro</td>
<td>Member, Kup women for Peace</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. Ms Jerry Kai</td>
<td>Member, Kup Women for Peace</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Role</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Peter Tumun</td>
<td>Member, Kup Women for Peace</td>
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<td>Ms Jacinta Bal</td>
<td>Sina Sina Yongomugl District</td>
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<td>ASPBAE Program Manager</td>
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Plus 28 other women from around Kundiawa who sat in after hearing that the Workshop was on and worth attending.