

	Migration @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s) (article, item): BGUE-B2023_14.020132-C1-INTPA Total estimated cost: EUR 10 300 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 10 300 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Indirect management with the entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.1			

1.2 Summary of the Action

This action “**Soim Wokabout: EU Gender Based Violence Referral Pathways Programme**” contributes to the Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) for Papua New Guinea 2021-2027 priority area 3, “Transparent and accountable governance” and more precisely to the second part: addressing gender-based violence and promoting peaceful conflict resolution and human rights.

This action aims at building on the achievements of the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative to continue supporting work on protecting survivors of gender-based violence, strengthening access to justice and ending violence against women and girls in PNG at national, provincial, district and community levels. The EU-UN Spotlight Initiative is the largest and most visible targeted and coordinated effort in PNG to end all forms of violence against women and girls.

Violence against women and girls is an abuse of human rights and remains one of the greatest challenges to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 5 (gender equality), which is considered as a precondition for achieving all the other SDGs. Studies have shown that over 60% of women in PNG have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence at some point in their lives. This is double the global average. The percentage of people accepting use of violence against women and children in certain circumstances is even much higher. Moreover, women and children are often disproportionately affected by instances of armed violence, and often localised conflicts related to extractive industries exacerbates certain forms of sexual and gender based violence and sexual as well as labour exploitation. Land conflicts are also key drivers of conflict and violence. Furthermore, in some provinces sorcery accusation related violence (SARV) is severe and affects mostly women and their children resulting in displacement, discrimination in communities, torture, trauma, permanent injuries and many times even in death. Gender-based violence (GBV) survivors’ access to protection, services and justice is very limited along the referral pathways. State-offered services are extremely limited and capacity of duty-bearers to tackle GBV is very weak in terms of finances, infrastructure, staff and knowledge and especially outside urban areas, where most of the population is living, communities have a critical role in prevention and protection from violence of women, girls and those populations who are most at risk. Tackling violence against women and girls is a significant factor in maintaining peace and security not only within but also between communities and women must also be considered in their active role in civil society organisations and as peacebuilders. For example, in Bougainville, there are customary conflict resolution practices and great receptiveness to peacebuilding activities by both local and international actors. Women and women’s organisations in particular play a central role in these activities.

In line with the European Union Gender Action Plan III (EU GAP III)¹ the overall objective of this action is: To advance effective enforcement of laws and implementation of the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to