

Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence - National Action Plan

Vision

PNG society is free from sorcery and witchcraft related violence through strengthened partnerships between relevant stakeholders.

Mission

- To stop accusations leading to sorcery related violence
- To deal effectively with the perpetrators of violence.
- To address the needs of survivors and to restore security to the communities, within the legal policy frameworks and acceptable values and norms.

Background

In 2013, widespread publicity given to the deaths of two women accused of witchcraft in Papua New Guinea (PNG) drew international and national attention to the problem of sorcery and witchcraft accusation–related violence. In the face of mounting pressure to take action, including the national *haus kra* protest calling for an end to violence against women, the PNG Government responded by repealing the *Sorcery Act 1971* and creating a new provision in the *Criminal Code Act 1974* (Chapter 262). However, there is growing recognition, both within the government and the wider community that these problems cannot be solved solely at a legislative level, and must rather involve a holistic response. This recognition led to a national conversation that has led to this present draft national action plan to provide a concrete foundation for the holistic response.

The first step in the development of the action plan was the holding of a conference titled Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusations: Developing a National Response to Overcome the Violence, in Goroka, PNG, in December 2013. It was convened by the PNG Department of Justice and Attorney General (DJAG), together with the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Committee, and partners from the Melanesian Institute, the University of Goroka, State Society and Governance in Melanesia Program (SSGM), and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). The conference followed from an earlier regional conference on the issue hosted by SSGM in Canberra in June 2013.

In the planning stages for the Goroka conference it was decided to focus on breaking the link between sorcery accusations and violence. This was a pragmatic decision that recognised that violence is the most problematic aspect of the beliefs in PNG today. It was also intended to allow some conceptual separation between the beliefs themselves and the violent responses to accusations of sorcery or witchcraft, although there is considerable debate about the extent to which this separation can in fact be made.

The last step was a workshop on 12–13 June 2014 in Port Moresby in which 80 or so participants from a range of government departments and civil society, church and academic institutions drafted this action plan. The plan adopts a comprehensive approach and involves a number of government ministries and their departments, including the Department of Health, the Department of Education, the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary, the Department for Community Development and Religion, and DJAG. It also includes a range of non-government organisations, such as Oxfam, the Highlands Human Rights Defenders, the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee's networks, church organisation networks, and international development partners, such as DFAT and the United Nations.

The problem of violence arising from sorcery and witchcraft accusations was recognised by participants as being symptomatic of a range of social stresses. These include declining health and education services, increased economic disparities as a result of the extractive industries, weakened local governance mechanisms, stresses on land, and population displacement. As such, the problems are tackled in the plan on two levels. On one level, the recommendations aim to treat some of these underlying issues, in particular health services and awareness about legal rights and responsibilities. On the other level, the recommendations are directed towards diminishing the violence that these stresses are causing. Although these responses deal only with the symptoms of the problems, and therefore may be criticised as being superficial, they were considered by participants as necessary to stop and alleviate the human suffering that is currently occurring.

The plan has five core areas: (1) advocacy and communications, (2) medical, (3) legal and protection, (4) care and counselling, and (5) research. Each area contains a few key recommendations and sets out concrete activities to be taken in both the short and medium term to implement the recommendations. The action plan also allocates specific responsibilities to particular departments and organisations, establishes time frames and highlights the resources (human and financial) that are necessary or available to implement them.

The main focus of the plan is to address the violence caused by those who accuse others of sorcery and to encourage people to deal with sorcery accusations through non-violent means. This plan adopts a broad definition of sorcery to mean the belief, and those practices associated with the belief, that one human being is capable of harming another by magical or supernatural means.

The implementation of the plan will be the responsibility of each of the lead agencies that are identified as being responsible for particular activities. Each of the five sections will have a sub-working group/ sub-committee that will be responsible for developing a monitoring and evaluation framework for the section and following up with the implementation process. The plan will have an overall co-ordinating mechanism in the form of the Technical Committee Against Sorcery Accusation Related Violence. This Committee will be comprised of representatives of the five different sub-working groups/ sub-committees and will meet at least quarterly. The Committee will also be responsible for developing an overall monitoring and evaluation strategy and a

comprehensive review two years after the start of its implementation. The Technical Committee will be responsible to the Human Rights Forum (chaired by DJAG) and will report at each of the Forum's quarterly meetings as a regular item on the agenda.

Five part strategy

1. Psycho-Social Services:

1.1 Counselling:

- 1 To support the development of training in counselling programs for a range of service providers
- 2 To improve repatriation and support services for survivors, particularly taking into account people with special needs such as the elderly and disabled.
- 3 To mobilize key stakeholders to ensure coordinated support services for survivors, taking into account the gendered context in which the violence takes place.
- 4 To develop, review, utilise and enforce legislation and other support structures in cases of sorcery accusation related violence where children are involved (as relatives and survivors)
- 5 Seif Haus (Care)

1.2 Health Sector

- 1 To raise awareness about the issue of sorcery and witchcraft related violence within the health sector
- 2 Improved explanations about the disease process to patients and their families
- 3 Facilitate access to justice by providing medical evidence of illness and explanations
- 4 Community based awareness raising about public health problems and diagnosis
- 5 To develop and publicise the need for prevention / screening

2. Prevention: Advocacy/Communications:

- 1 To develop advocacy and awareness materials and messages to counter sorcery-accusation related violence
- 2 To develop and implement a strategy to ensure the communication of the materials and messages to key stakeholders and the broader public
- 3 To identify and network with organisations and individuals to provide mutual support and assistance

3. Legal: Protection and Prosecution

- 1 To review the repealed *Sorcery Act 1971* and re-enact certain provisions, if any are needed, into relevant pieces of legislation (*Summary Offences Act-1977, Village Courts Act-1989, Evidence Act- 1975, Criminal Code (Amendment) Act 2002, Family Protection Act 2013*).
- 2 To ensure that cases involving sorcery and witchcraft accusation related violence are dealt with through the criminal justice system.
- 3 Develop mechanisms and awareness to ensure that the general population and service providers know what the law is, who has responsibility and authority to act, and how they can be contacted and mobilized.
- 4 Develop or strengthen mechanisms to protect and support those who take steps to prevent sorcery accusation related violence and to support targets of this violence, including health workers, community leaders, religious actors, civil society actors and others.

- 5 Develop a strategy for mediating sorcery and witchcraft related accusation at community level
- 6 The police in conjunction with the courts to develop an action plan to deal with the current difficulties in arresting and prosecuting perpetrators of sorcery and witchcraft
- 7 National judicial training (including village court magistrates) to be expanded/ strengthened in dealing with sorcery accusations and associated violence

4. Research

- 1 To develop an evidence-based research framework to address sorcery accusation related violence
2. To establish a central research hub for networking and collaboration

ACRONYMS

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CIMC	Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council
DfCD&R	Department for Community Development & Religion
DJAG	Department of Justice and Attorney General
DWU	Divine Word University
FSVAC	Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee
FPA	Family Protection Act
INA	Institute of National Affairs
LPA	Lukautim Pikinini Act
NGO	Non-government Organisation
OPP	Office of the Public Prosecutor
OPS	Office of the Public Solicitor
UOG	University of Goroka

Implementation Plan 2016-2026

1. Services				
KEY ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY	SUPPORT PARTNERS	RESOURCES	TIMELINE
1.1 Care and Counselling				
Objective 1: To support and improve the development of counselling services and training programs for a range of service providers in communities affected by sorcery accusation related violence.				
1.1.1 Establishment of PNG Counsellor's Association	FSVAC	FSVAC, DfCD&R	Funding to be sought through DJAG	Short Term
1.1.2 Lobby all tertiary educational institutes to expand or develop their counselling training programs for teachers, social workers etc, and to utilise the Counselling Best Practice Manual	PNG Counselling Association (PNGCA)	FSVAC, Education Department	Same as above	Medium Term
1.1.3 Support the accreditation and certification of current counsellors with the National Training Council.	PNGCA/DLIR	FSVAC	Same as above	Medium Term
1.1.4 Institutionalised Counselling training Programs to be developed and to include specialised units on gender, family and sexual and sorcery accusation related violence	UOG/ school of counselling/FSVAC	DWU, UPNG, PNG Counselling Association, UNWOMEN	PNGCA to develop a funding proposal to support development of specialized units	Medium Term
1.1.5 UOG to develop a draft proposal for development of a curriculum/certification for Counsellors in provinces who do not have a qualification to complement and substantiate their responsibilities. This includes developing standards.	UOG/FSVAC/PNGCA			Medium Term
1.1.6 Finalise the process for the School of Counselling	PNG Counselling Association/ FSVAC	UOG/DfCDR		Long Term

**Objective 2:
To improve repatriation and support services for survivors, particularly taking into account people with special needs such as the elderly and disabled.**

1.2.1	Government to develop a shelter policy and regulations guidelines	FSVAC, DFCDR DJAG	Oxfam, CIMC-FSVAC, UNWOMEN, Child and Family Services	Source funds from DfCDR, DJAG or other	Short Term
1.2.2	Mechanisms to be developed to enable temporary relocation of survivors and their relatives (men, women and children) for safety reasons out of harm's way.	FSVAC and DJAG & DfCDR	Oxfam, FHI 360,IOM RPNGC, Child and Family Services,	TBD	Short Term
1.2.3	Standard operating procedures be developed to enable temporary relocation of survivors and their relatives for safety reasons, and their re-integration into their own community or an alternative community	FSVAC, DJAG	UNICEF,UNFPA, IOM/NDoH, Education Department, DFCD	TBD	Medium Term
1.2.4	Strengthen the Peace & Good order networks for ongoing mediation & counselling for those who remain in their current exposure locations.	DJAG(Village Court)/FSVAC	HRDN	TBD	Medium Term
1.2.5	Develop practice guidelines for Police and Security firms to ensure the safety of survivors and service providers of sorcery accusation related violence and circulate them to all Provincial Police Commanders (PPCs).	RPNGC/FSVAC	Oxfam, IOM, FHI 360, CIMC, Femili PNG	TBD	Medium Term
1.2.6	Establishment of MoAs with private enterprises in order to assist in cases of evacuation and repatriation (need a policy by the Dept of Transport)	FSVAC/DJAG	CIMC, DfCDR, Dept of Transport	TBD	Short Term

1.2.7	Establish Emergency trust fund (urgent action) for repatriation or any other life threatening situations such as VAW & sorcery and to be managed by an organisation that can release funds quickly	FSVAC/DJAG	Oxfam, UNWOMEN	TBD	Short Term
Objective 3:					
To improve counselling services for survivors and communities affected by sorcery accusation related violence.					
1.3.1	Review and update current existing directory of counselling service providers	FSVAC	Meri Toksave	TBD	Short Term
1.3.2	Provision of specialised counselling services to assist people who have been affected by sorcery accusation related violence	FSVAC	PNG Counselling Association	TBD	Short Term
Objective4:					
To develop, review, utilise and enforce legislation and other support structures in cases where children are involved (as relatives and survivors)					
1.4.1	Training & gazettal of current child protection officers & volunteer child protection officers (10 days Lukautim Pikinini training)	DfCD&R	FSVAC, UNICEF, Save the Children, Dept of Education	TBD	Short – Medium Term
1.4.2	Create “child friendly” spaces in safe houses, Family and Sexual Violence units in police stations and family support centres.	DfCD&R, RPNGC	FSVAC, UNICEF, Save the Children	TBD	Short Term
1.4.3	Develop and formalise the referral pathways between service providers for cases of sorcery accusation related violence involving children (including police, health service providers, child welfare officers, and child protection officers).	FSVAC/DJAG	FSVAC, , Meri Safe House, Lifeline, Save the Children, Family Voice, RPNGC	TBD	Short Term
1.4.4	Publicise and raise awareness about the legal	DJAG/DfCDR	FSVAC, HRDN,	TBD	Short to

framework around the temporary and permanent care and protection of child survivors of sorcery accusation related violence		Department of Education, CPP		Medium Term
1.2 Health Sector				
Objective 1: To raise awareness of the issue of sorcery and witchcraft related violence within the health sector				
1.2.1.1 NDoH to incorporate sorcery into the existing Gender and Men's Health desk to push this issue	NDoH			Short Term
1.2.1.2 Gender sensitization of all health staff related to the handling of sorcery related violence cases through the health, education and promotion branch				Short Term
Objective 2: Improved explanations about the disease process to patients and their families				
1.2.2.1 Improve how in-service health workers advocate to the public on basic disease prevention and strengthen their knowledge and ongoing learning where required	NDoH	Training Co-ordinators of Hospital and Provincial health		Short Term
1.2.2.2 Training for health workers in psychological first aid so they are better able to address the issue of sorcery related violence with clients and ensure there are confidential counseling areas within the health centre that also provides information on basic disease processes	FSVAC, NDoH			Medium Term
Objective 3: Facilitate access to justice by providing medical evidence of illness and explanations				
1.2.2.3 Training for health workers about correct format of report writing and preparation of medical certificates (diagnosis, death certificates etc) with a focus on strengthening and improving the way deaths are recorded and explained to the family concerned.	NDoH			Medium Term

Objective 4: Community based awareness raising about public health problems and diagnosis				
1.2.4.1 Develop promotional material specifically relating to sorcery and witchcraft accusations in order to raise awareness of common causes of illness resulting in death (i.e. raise awareness about the biomedical explanations for diseases to overcome the resort to sorcery as an explanation)	NDoH	FSVAC		Short Term
1.2.4.2 Distribution of information through radio, awareness campaigns, health thematic days (possibly add it on to the 20 days of activism – one day for sorcery related violence)	NDoH	FSVAC		Short Term
1.2.4.3 Scale up programs to support and treat people with drug/alcohol abuse problems	NDoH			Ongoing
1.2.4.4 Regional psychiatric centres to be established to support provincial hospitals in the region	NDoH			Ongoing
2 ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION				
KEY ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY	SUPPORT PARTNERS	RESOURCES	TIMELINE
Objective 1: To develop advocacy and awareness materials and messages to counter sorcery-accusation related violence				
2.1.1 Formulate and produce informative materials in a variety of formats (print media, social media, theatre productions etc) addressing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to break the link between sorcery accusations and violence • the effects of sorcery accusation related violence on families, children and communities • the legislation and related penalties • the fact that torture does not lead to reliable confessions 	FSVAC and DJAG	UNOHCHR, DfCDR, ANU, NRI, UOG	TBD	Short Term

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> relevant human rights laws and declarations (e.g. 1948 UDHR) 				
2.1.2 Identify ways in which materials countering sorcery beliefs, including scientific explanations about causes for sickness, death and misfortune can be integrated into school curriculums at all levels	Dept of Education/DJAG	Dept of Higher Education; UoG; Department of Health; FSVAC; DJAG	TBD	Long Term
2.1.3 Peer education training in schools to address the issue of cult practices in schools and its possible relevance to sorcery & witchcraft violence	Dept of Education	FSVAC	TBD	Short Term
2.1.4 Create curriculum units addressing sorcery accusation related violence and countering sorcery beliefs and incorporate into all trainings for teachers and students.	DJAG	FSVAC	TBD	Long Term
2.1.5 Review existing GBV training materials to include training on sorcery accusation related violence	FSVAC	DfCDR, DJAG, UNWOMEN	TBD	Short Term
Objective 2:				
To develop and implement a strategy to ensure the communication of the materials and messages to key stakeholders and the broader public				
2.2.1 Development of a joint National Communication Strategy to disseminate key messages for key partners to implement	DJAG	Churches, MI, UOG, CLRC Media Association	TBD	Short Term
2.2.2 Implement the National Communication strategy	DJAG	Women Arise	TBD	Ongoing

through a variety of media including social media		Leniata legacy, Media Association FHI 360, Media Counsel		Ongoing
2.2.3 Sensitise news media to make them aware of the need to be careful in how issues of sorcery are reported, in particular to encourage them to report in a way consistent with the National Communication Strategy	FSVAC			
2.2.4 Targeted workshops in Districts /communities with very key messages that the perpetrators of sorcery violence in the communities are the accusers and not the suspected sorcerers.	DJAG, FSVAC	Human Rights Defenders, Oxfam	TBD	Short Term
2.2.5 Churches to take a proactive approach to complement / reinforce government's activities to reduce sorcery related violence	Father Gibbs to instigate/ monitor	CPP, Council of Churches, CLRC	TBD	Short Term
Objective 3: To develop a network of organisations and individuals to provide mutual support and assistance				
2.3.1 Strengthen consultation and partnership between the relevant stakeholders at the provincial and district levels through regular meetings.	FSVAC	DfCDR, DPLGA	TBD	Short Term
2.3.2 Networking at the National, Provincial & District level (elected ward members, VCO, PFSVAC, HRD, Oxfam partners, PDfCD) in conjunction with the GBV/FSV network to create a network of champions that can work towards implementing the National Action Plan and collaborate.	FSVAC	Elected ward members, Village Court officers, Provincial FSVAC, Human Rights Defenders, Oxfam partners, PDfCD		Short Term
2.3.3 Working committee to finalise the Draft National Action	Working Committee		TBD	Completed

Plan on Sorcery and Witchcraft				
2.3.4 DJAG Secretary to endorse the National Action Plan to be submitted to the NEC (Government).	DJAG		TBD	Completed
2.3.4 Secretary Kalinoe on behalf of the Human Rights Forum to establish a Technical Committee Against Sorcery Accusation Related Violence and to appoint members to it in order to oversee and monitor the implementation of this plan.	DJAG, Human Rights Forum			Short Term
2.3.5 The Human Rights Forum to create the progress of this national action plan as a standing agenda item for its quarterly meetings	DJAG, Human Rights Forum			Sort Term
3 LEGAL & PROTECTION				
KEY ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY	SUPPORT PARTNERS	RESOURCES	TIMELINE
Objective 1 To review the repealed <u>Sorcery Act 1971</u> and re-enact certain provisions, if any are needed, into relevant pieces of legislation (<u>Summary Offences Act-1977, Village Courts Act-1989, Evidence Act- 1975, Criminal Code (Amendment) Act 2002, Family Protection Act 2013</u>).				
3.1.1 Gap analysis of what provisions are required to be re-enacted to deal with sorcery accusation related violence. In particular: - sorcery accusations - incitement to violence - threats and profiting from fear of sorcery - if and where and how cases of killing and harm through sorcery be dealt with	DJAG	PPO, CLRC, PSO and FLC	TBD	Medium Term
3.1.2 Legislative drafting in line with findings of gap analysis	DJAG	Office of the Legislative Counsel, SSGM (ANU), CLRC	TBD	Medium Term

Objective 2: To ensure that cases involving sorcery and witchcraft accusation related violence are dealt with through the criminal justice system					
3.2.1	Strengthen the public solicitors office and paralegal network to provide legal assistance to survivors through the Human Rights Desk of the Public Solicitors.	PSO	DJAG, OHRCHR, CLRC	TBD	Medium Term
3.2.2	Ensure that cases of sorcery accusation violence are investigated and prosecution proceedings instituted, where appropriate that civil cases are filed. and	RPNGC	Office of the Public Prosecutor		
3.2.2	Establishment of a working group to strengthen mechanisms and allocate resources to ensure that cases of sorcery and witchcraft related killings are promptly investigated and the perpetrators are brought to justice.	OPP	RPNGC, FSVAC, DJAG, CLRC, Village Courts Secretariat	TBD	Short Term
3.2.3	Development of a checklist for police for use in charging in sorcery related killings (including a model wording of the charge) to make sure the correct charges are laid and correct evidence is obtained when dealing with perpetrators of sorcery accusation related violence.	OPP	DJAG, RPNGC	TBD	Short Term
3.2.4	Establishment of a National Human Rights Commission in line with international standards with a desk on sorcery accusation related violence with responsibility for the oversight of state actors exercising due diligence in relation to violence arising from accusations of sorcery.	DJAG	UNOHCHR	TBD	Long Term
3.2.5	Witness and victim protection legislation to be drafted and enabling institutional mechanisms developed.	DJAG	CLRC	TBD	Long Term
Objective 3: Develop mechanisms and awareness to ensure that the general population and service providers know what the law is, who has responsibility and authority to act, and how they can be contacted and mobilized.					
3.3.1	Develop a training program for paralegals (such as the village courts officials, police and other service providers) to better allow them to act as entry points into the justice system for cases of sorcery and witchcraft related violence.	DJAG	Magisterial services ANU (SSGM)	TBD	Short Term

<p>This should include the development of a simple flowchart that explains in clear terms: what the law is, what to do in what situations, contact points, basic human rights under the constitution, and also include a communications strategy.</p>				
<p>3.3.2 Develop legal literacy programs in schools and amongst the community. This could involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a series of legal literacy pamphlets/ radio program/ talk back programs/ Facebook and other social media on a range of different topics that provide clear information about the law and people’s rights (particular issues involve interim and permanent protection orders, what to do if village courts do not enforce their orders) • Getting law students and others with some legal knowledge to go into the schools and give guest lectures about human rights and the law as part of the personal development program • Feed into the legal studies program taught in secondary and tertiary schools • Work with teachers training college to get legal literacy into the national curriculum 	DJAG	<p>UNOHCHR , UPNG LEAP program, OPP, Legal Training Institute/FSVAC</p> <p>UoG to develop teaching materials to complement the legal studies syllabus for secondary and tertiary students</p>	TBD	Medium Term
<p>3.3.3 Training program for volunteers (those involved in mediation at the village level, such as ward and committee members, community leaders, chiefs, church leaders) to do mediation below the village courts, raise awareness about the law and social issues related to sorcery accusation violence, direct people to the right places for assistance and disseminate legal information. This network of volunteers could also be used to report on and monitor situations at local levels up to the justice dept.</p> <p>3.3.4 Development of an oversight, monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the training program in 3.3.3.</p>	DJAG	<p>Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs Department; DfCD&R, Church training institutions; Legal Training Institute, Village Court and Land Secretariat, ANU (SSGM)DPLGA, Department of National Planning</p>	TBD	Medium Term

		and Monitoring, SSGM (ANU)		
Objective 4: Develop or strengthen mechanisms to protect and support those who take steps to prevent sorcery accusation related violence and to support targets of this violence, including health workers, community leaders, religious actors, civil society actors and others.				
3.4.1 Mechanisms, such as rapid response assistance from police, to be identified, strengthened and supported to protect care-givers, service providers (including health workers), human rights defenders and others who could also be threatened with violence as a result of the assistance they are providing.	DJAG, FSVAC, RPNGC	Oxfam, Human Rights Defenders Network		Short Term
3.4.2 Organisations and institutions with a history of dealing with sorcery accusation related violence, such as hospitals and health facilities, to develop preventative mechanisms to protect staff. For example perimeter fencing, security guards, life support training and equipment.	NDoH			Medium Term
Objective 5: Develop a strategy for mediating sorcery and witchcraft related accusation at community level				
3.5.1 Research into effective community level mediation strategies and interventions that are currently being used (community leaders, elected ward members, clan leaders, church leaders, peace officers, community police etc) to deflect sorcery accusation violence and other types of violence and their potential for expansion into other areas.	UoG	CLRC, DJAG, ANU (SSGM), NRI	TBD	Short Term
3.5.2 Development of a training package and support programs and mechanisms based on the findings of the research program in 3.4.1	DJAG	CLRC, FSVAC	TBD	Medium Term
Objective 6: The police in conjunction with the courts to develop an action plan to deal with the current difficulties in arresting and prosecuting perpetrators of sorcery and witchcraft				
3.6.1 Extension of capacity of existing special units in Police to respond to sorcery and witchcraft cases. Need the ability to move quickly around within Provinces and to mobilise support	RPNGC	UNOHCHR, DJAG, DPLGA, Community Policing	TBD	Short Term

<p>for a rapid response. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on issue of sorcery related violence for specialized units. - Training on sorcery accusation related violence and human rights to be integrated into police training curriculum. There is a need to overcome a cultural perspective amongst some police that it is OK to hurt and kill sorcerers. Also, it needs to be stressed that in these cases the police must take a proactive approach. 				
<p>3.6.2 To raise the issue of sorcery and witchcraft related issues at the 2017 PPC Conference and for the Commissioner to endorse improving police response in this area as a priority.</p>	RPNGC	DJAG	TBD	Short Term
<p>3.6.3 Police Commissioner to write a circular on the issue of sorcery accusation related violence and the police role that sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid response guidelines - witness protection - compensation not being used to derail the criminal process - police complicity with community 	RPNGC	DJAG	TBD	short Term
<p>Objective 7: National judicial training (including village court magistrates) to be expanded/ strengthened in dealing with sorcery accusations and associated violence</p>				
<p>3.7.1 Expansion of national judicial training (including village court justices) training material to include issues on sorcery related violence and the process of seeking Interim Protection Order (IPOs) by those in imminent danger of sorcery related violence</p>	DJAG	National judicial services, Magisterial Services, VCLMS CLRC	TBD	Medium Term
<p>3.7.2 Training on the new materials developed in 3.6.1 and also creation of opportunities to facilitate knowledge-sharing between magistrates and judges about best practices in dealing with sorcery related issues</p>	DJAG	National judicial services, Magisterial Services, VCLMS CLRC	TBD	Medium Term

3.7.3 Develop a strategy to access funds from local, district and provincial level governments to support the ability of village, magistrates and district courts to deal with sorcery accusation related violence	DJAG /DPLGA,	VCLMS, Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), Magisterial Services	TBD	Medium Term
4 RESEARCH				
KEY ACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY	SUPPORT PARTNERS	RESOURCES	TIMELINE
Objective 1: To develop an evidence-based research framework to address sorcery accusation related violence				
5.1.1 Establish an Evidence-Based research framework to address S&W-related violence in PNG: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design and implementation of this plan should be carried out in such a way that research is integrated into ongoing developments in this area. For any plan under any focus group heading, e.g. health, education or law, research applies at every stage of planning, e.g. finding out what has been done before in similar situations elsewhere; needs assessment; risk analysis and mitigation, pilot studies, monitoring and evaluation. Research is a crosscutting issue that should reflect the research needs of the focus groups. 	UoG	DJAG, NDOH, DfCD&R, FSVAC, Dept Education, ANU (SSGM), NRI, MI, UPNG, DWU, PAU, CLRC, INA	TBD	Short Term to Medium Term
5.1.2 Identify a number of preliminary research projects in conjunction with key stakeholders and obtain funding to carry these out. Preliminary discussions identify the following as particular relevance: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Research into effective community level mediation strategies and interventions that are 	UoG	ANU (SSGM), other tertiary research institutions, CLRC, DJAG	TBD	Short Term to Medium Term

<p>currently being used (community leaders, elected ward members, clan leaders, church leaders, peace officers, community police etc) to deflect sorcery accusation violence and other types of violence and their potential for expansion into other areas</p> <p>b) Research to investigate the linkages between the different levels of conflict resolution from village level to the national court system</p> <p>c) Situational analysis of counselling services in this area (Identify different types of counsellors from mediators, human rights defenders, village court official and community peace-officers; What kind of counselling services are being offered? What gaps exist?)</p> <p>d) Research on students being exposed to violence in schools and the effects on their learning outcomes; and research on cult-like practices in schools and their possible relevance to sorcery & witchcraft violence.</p> <p>e) Research into the types of training packages that are required for service providers involved in responding to sorcery accusation related violence and the best ways to communicate this training</p> <p>f) Research into the motivations of perpetrators of sorcery accusation related violence and the factors that deter violent responses</p>				
<p>5.1.3 The development and use of key research methods such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Action research (PAR) • Innovative Research Approaches • Social Media 	NRI	UPNG, DWU, PAU, UOG, ANU (SSGM), MI	TBD	Medium Term

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio • Documentary e.g. TokPiksa, Pawa Meri, YWCA Tok Back Program, NBC Provincial Based Stations. <p>5.1.4 Development of research ethics</p>				
Objective 2: The establishment of a central research hub for networking and collaboration				
<p>5.2.1 Develop a research hub based at the University of Goroka for networking and collaboration.</p>	<p>UOG</p>	<p>UPNG, DWU, PAU, UOG, ANU (SSGM), MI, CLRC</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Short Term</p>
<p>5.2.2 Develop existing networks such as websites for Academic and Research Institutions and existing networks such as FSVAC and the Committee Against Sorcery Accusation Related Violence in order to design and co-ordinate research projects and share the results of research.</p>	<p>UOG</p>	<p>UPNG, DWU, PAU, UOG, ANU (SSGM), MI, CLRC</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Medium Term</p>