

2019 PNG Update

“DEVELOPMENT AND DIVERSITY”

UPNG Waigani campus, Port Moresby, PNG

Summary program

Wednesday 7 August

7.00pm - Opening reception (by invitation only) UPNG SBPP Foyer

Thursday 8 August

8.00am	<i>Registration</i>								
9.00-10.30am	<p>Welcome remarks and opening plenary <i>New Lecture Theatre (NLT)</i> Chair: <i>Dr Lawrence Sause, Deputy Executive Dean, SBPP, UPNG</i></p> <p>Welcome remarks – <i>Mr Gabriel Pepson, UPNG Council Member and former Secretary of Foreign Affairs</i></p> <p>Inaugural address – <i>His Excellency Mr Bruce Davis, Australian High Commissioner to PNG</i></p> <p>Opening address – <i>The Honourable Mr James Marape, Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea (TBC)</i></p>								
10.30-11.00am	<i>Morning tea</i>								
11.00am-12.30pm	<p>Plenary session: <i>New Lecture Theatre (NLT)</i> Chair: <i>Mr Ponnusamy Manohar, Deputy Executive Dean, SBPP, UPNG</i></p> <p>Plenary address on the economy <i>The Honourable Mr Patrick Pruaitch, Opposition leader of Papua New Guinea</i></p> <p>ANU-UPNG PNG economic survey 2018-2019 <i>Dr Bao Nguyen, Visiting Lecturer, Economics, UPNG; Dek Sum, Visiting Lecturer, Economics, UPNG; Maholopa Laveil, Lecturer, Economics, UPNG; Rohan Fox, Research Officer, Development Policy Centre, ANU; Professor Stephen Howes, Director, Development Policy Centre, ANU</i></p>								
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5.00pm	<p>Closing Session: concluding remarks <i>New Lecture Theatre (NLT)</i> Chair: <i>Professor Lekshmi N Pillai, Dean SBPP, University of Papua New Guinea</i> <i>Dr Lawrence Sause, Deputy Executive Dean, SBPP, UPNG</i> <i>Dr Michelle Rooney, Research Fellow, Development Policy Centre, ANU</i></p>								
7.00-10.00pm	<p>Update dinner (by invitation only) <i>UPNG Drill Hall</i></p>								

The PNG Update is organised by the University of Papua New Guinea School of Business and Public Policy and the Australian National University Development Policy Centre. Funding support is provided by the [Australian Aid Program](#).

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Detailed program

Wednesday 7 August 2019

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Thursday 8 August 2019

8.30am **Registration**

9.00am **Opening plenary**

New Lecture Theatre (NLT)

Chair: *Dr Lawrence Sause, Deputy Executive Dean, School of Business and Public Policy, University of Papua New Guinea*

Welcome remarks: *Mr Gabriel Pepson*

University of Papua New Guinea Council Member and former Secretary of Foreign Affairs

Inaugural address: *His Excellency Mr Bruce Davis*

Australian High Commissioner to Papua New Guinea

Opening address: *The Honourable Mr James Marape*

Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea (TBC)

10.30am **Morning tea**

11.00am **Plenary Session**

New Lecture Theatre (NLT)

Chair: *Mr Ponnusamy Manohar, Deputy Executive Dean, School of Business and Public Policy, University of Papua New Guinea*

Plenary address on the economy: *The Honourable Mr Patrick Pruaitch*

Opposition leader of Papua New Guinea

ANU-UPNG PNG economic survey 2018-2019

Dr Bao Nguyen, Visiting Lecturer, Economics, School of Business and Public Policy, UPNG; Dek Sum, Visiting Lecturer, Economics, School of Business and Public Policy, UPNG; Maholopa Laveil, Lecturer, Economics, School of Business and Public Policy, UPNG; Rohan Fox, Research Officer, Development Policy Centre, ANU; Professor Stephen Howes, Director, Development Policy Centre, ANU

12.30pm **Lunch**

1.30pm **Parallel Session 1A: Infrastructure and energy**

New Lecture Theatre (NLT)

Chair: *Mr Reichert Thanda, First Assistant Secretary, Department of National Planning and Monitoring*

The electrification of Papua New Guinea

Cassian Drew, Partner, Asia-Pacific, Palladium, Luke Jeffress, Manager, Palladium

Bridging the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in Papua New Guinea

Sarah O'Dowd, Research student, Economics and Asia Pacific Security Studies, Australian National University

Renewable energy development constraints in PNG: an institutional perspective

Kenneth Tame, Acting Assistant Director - Policy, PNG Department of Petroleum and Energy

1.30pm **Parallel Session 1B: Management**

SBPP Lecture Theatre 1 (UG.02)

Chair: *Mr Elly Kinkin, Lecturer, Strategic Management, University of Papua New Guinea*

The empowerment of principals as instructional leaders in PNG

Dr Boe Lahui-Ako, Senior Lecturer, Education, University of Papua New Guinea

Gendered roles, impacts and benefits of local businesses based on customary land in Papua New Guinea

Hannah Steven, PhD Candidate, People, Environment and Planning, Massey University

Entrepreneurship education, innovation and capacity-building to reduce unemployment and improve rural livelihoods in PNG

Dr Ramakrishna Akkinapally, Deputy Director-General, PNG National Agricultural Research Institute

Corporate governance and gender diversity in PNG's corporate boards

Alphonse Kona, Lecturer, Business and Public Policy, University of Papua New Guinea

1.30pm **Parallel Session 1C: Security and gender**

SBPP Lecture Theatre 2 (UG.07)

Chair: *Dr Velepato Tuaru, Inclusive Leadership Specialist (Adviser to Abt), PSLRP*

Family protection orders as a response to domestic and family violence: a pilot study in Lae

Lindy Kanan, Senior Research Officer, Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University; Dr Judy Putt, Research Fellow, Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University; Theresa Phillips, Independent

Researcher; Davida Thomas, Independent Researcher; Anna Raymond, In-house Lawyer, Femili PNG; Pious Tapil, Senior Provincial Magistrate, Lae District Court.

Networked security: PNG's expanding private security industry
Dr Sinclair Dinnen, Associate Professor, Department of Pacific Affairs, Australian National University; Dr Grant Walton, Research Fellow, Development Policy Centre, Australian National University

Marital violence in PNG: a theological critique and response
Maxon Mani, Dean of Graduate Studies, Christian Leaders' Training College of PNG

Being a 'good man' in the security industry
Stephanie Lusby, Research Fellow, Institute for Human Security and Social Change, La Trobe University

1.30pm **Parallel Session 1D: Education**

SBPP Tutorial Room 1 (LG.02)

Chair: Prof. John Luluaki, School of Law, University of Papua New Guinea

Tuition fee free policy, output and quality: the way forward on lifting standards and quality in education in PNG

Dr Kilala Devette-Chee, Senior Research Fellow, PNG National Research Institute; Jeremy Goro, Research Fellow, PNG National Research Institute

Papua New Guinea education budget analysis, 2012-2018

Peter Magury, Research Fellow, Development Indicators Research Program, PNG National Research Institute

Better governance in education and the TFF

Priscilla Pius, Project Manager, CARE International PNG; Sarasie Kenny, Senior Governance Project Officer, CARE International PNG

Causes of cheating in exams and implications for grade 12 examinations

Peter Kaiyeke, Lecturer, Education, Divine Word University

1.30pm **Parallel Session 1E: Regional development**

SBPP tutorial Room 3 (LG.04)

Chair: Associate Professor Eugene Ezebilo, Deputy Director, Research, PNG National Research Institute

Evaluating welfare effects of non-farm enterprises on rural households in Papua New Guinea

Gracie Rosenbach, Research Analyst, Development Strategy and Governance, International Food Policy Research Institute

Mining booms and poverty alleviation: a provincial level analysis

Sanja Pepae, Assistant Secretary – Economic Policy, PNG Department of National Planning and Monitoring; Prof. Budy Resosudarmo, Crawford School of

Public Policy, ANU, Rus'an Nasrudin, PhD Candidate, Australian National University

PNG riding or sinking from the resource boom? Evidence from sectoral and geographical employment

Dek Sum, Visiting Lecturer, Economics, University of Papua New Guinea; Dr Bao Nguyen, Visiting Lecturer, Economics, University of Papua New Guinea

Bougainville: tax revenue challenges

Nelson Atip Nema, Lecturer, Economics, University of Papua New Guinea

3.00pm **Afternoon tea**

3.30pm **Parallel Session 2A: Macroeconomic issues**

New Lecture Theatre (NLT)

Chair: Mr Anthony Yaueib, President, PNG Institute of Directors

Estimating excess liquidity demand in PNG

Meson Tumsok, Research Analyst, Bank of Papua New Guinea

Impacts of interest rates on economic growth in PNG

Charles Wapinen, Research Manager, Anglo-Pacific Research and Strategy

Does the PNG government get its fair share from the resource sector?

Theoretical determinants

Dr Martin Davies, Associate Professor of Economics, Washington and Lee University; Dr Marcel Schroder, Assistant Professor of Economics, Lebanese American University

Does the PNG government get its fair share from the resource sector? Evidence from a new database

Dr Marcel Schroder, Assistant Professor of Economics, Lebanese American University; Dr Martin Davies, Associate Professor of Economics, Washington and Lee University

3.30pm **Parallel Session 2B, Panel: A role for the private sector in delivering off-grid energy solutions in Papua New Guinea**

SBPP Lecture Theatre 1 (UG.02)

Chair: Mr Subrata Barman, IFC Energy Expert

This panel will discuss the critical role of the private sector in providing electricity to rural households.

Carolyn Blacklock, Acting CEO, PNG Power

Mark Baker, CEO, ANZ PNG

Lesieli Taviri, CEO, Origin Energy

- 3.30pm **Parallel Session 2C: Health**
SBPP Lecture Theatre 2 (UG.07)
 Chair: *Prof. Nakapai Tefurani, Dean, School of Medicine and Health Science, University of Papua New Guinea*
- Strengthening nursing and midwifery in PNG
Michele Rumsey, Director, WHO Collaborating Centre for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Development, Faculty of Health, University of Technology Sydney; Mary Kilio, Technical Advisor, Department of Health; Nina Joseph, Registrar, PNG Nursing Council; Amanda Neill, Program Manager, WHO Collaborating Centre; Christine Catling, Director of Midwifery Studies, University of Technology Sydney
- Provincial health authority reform
Phillippe Allen, Head of Hela Program and Business Development, Oil Search Foundation
- Road traffic injuries at the orthopaedic unit, POMGEN, a 4 year review
Dr Asa Henao, Surgeon, POMGEN and Lecturer, School of Medicine & Health Science, University of Papua New Guinea
- Macro determinants of morality in PNG
Dr Manoj Pandey, Visiting Lecturer, Economics, University of Papua New Guinea
- 3.30pm **Parallel Session 2D: Randomised Control Trials**
SBPP Tutorial Room 1 (LG.02)
 Chair: *Prof. Stephen Howes, Director, Development Policy Centre, Australian National University.*
- How to measure the impact of the Port Moresby Urban Youth Employment Project?
Francesca Drapuluvik, Community Engagement and Survey Coordinator, NCDC; Dr Mathias Liu, Deputy Project Manager UYEP
- Taking financial access to remote and insecure areas: impacts of a comprehensive financial inclusion intervention in PNG
Christopher Hoy, PhD Candidate, Australian National University; Russell Toth, University of Sydney
- Can SMS's improve PNG tax compliance?
Luke McKenzie, Research Officer, Australian National University; Christopher Hoy, PhD Candidate, Australian National University; Mathias Sinning, Associate Professor, Australian National University
- 3.30pm **Parallel Session 2E: Violence and the community**
SBPP Tutorial Room 1 (LG.02)
 Chair: *Dr Dora Ayius, Lecturer, Social Work, University of Papua New Guinea*

Understanding “sanguma” for Enga’s development
Prof. Philip Gibbs, Social Research and Vice President Research and Higher Degrees, Divine Word University; William Kipongi, PNG National Research Institute

Local learning: Guna-Goreku Stretim Hauslain Association
Leah Dama, Gender Officer, Abt Associates; Noah Mawe, Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Officer, Abt Associates; Elai Soutai, Thematic and Sector Analyst, Abt Associates

Application of the death penalty in PNG: will it reduce escalating law and order problems or not?
Dr Gary Sali, Associate Professor and Head of Division, Communication and Development Studies, Papua New Guinea University of Technology

Sorcery: an important law and order concern for PNG
Albert Ayius, Senior Tutor, Public Policy Management, University of Papua New Guinea

5.00pm **Close**

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9.00am **Plenary Session: Keynotes**

New Lecture Theatre (NLT)

Chair: Prof. Albert Mellam, CEO, PNG Chamber of Mines and Petroleum

Keynote

Mr Hohora Suve, Chairman-CEO, PNG National Economic and Fiscal Commission

Keynote

Professor Frank Griffin, Vice-Chancellor, University of Papua New Guinea

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The Honourable Mr Richard Maru, Minister for Planning (TBC)

11.00am **Morning tea**

11.30am **Plenary Session: ANU-UPNG research showcase**

New Lecture Theatre (NLT)

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Men and women’s perspectives on options to address family and sexual violence in Lae

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The 2017 elections: were they different?

*Dr Terence Wood, Research Fellow, Development Policy Centre, ANU;
Maholopa Laveil, Lecturer, Economics, School of Business and Public Policy,
UPNG*

12.30pm **Lunch**

1.30pm **Parallel Session 3A: Mining and development case studies**

New Lecture Theatre (NLT)

Chair: Mr Stephen Pokawin, former Chancellor, University of Papua New Guinea

Mining and Poverty in Papua New Guinea: Case Studies at Ok Tedi and Porgera
*Londari Yamarak, PhD Candidate, Charles Sturt University; Kevin Parton,
Professor, School of Management and Marketing, Charles Sturt University*

Gutpla sindaun at Wafi-Golpu

*Charles Roche, PhD Candidate, Murdoch University; Walim Nawasio, PNG
Research Officer, Murdoch University; Sindana Howard, PNG Research Officer,
Murdoch University; Wafi and Waut Communities*

Frieda river mine awareness as captured from students' lenses

*Michael Dipson Ban, Final Year Undergraduate, Business and Management;
Abisah Allingham, Final Year Undergraduate, Tourism and Hospitality; Adrian
Taranu, 3rd Year Undergraduate, Social Work; Dr Anna Joskin (Mentor),
Associate Dean, Research and Postgraduate Studies, University of Papua New
Guinea*

A recipe for conflict? Case study of full scale social mapping in Purari

*Yvonne Hani, Masters Candidate, Anthropology, Sociology and Archaeology,
University of Papua New Guinea*

1.30pm **Parallel Session 3B: Education and WASH**

SBPP Lecture Room 3 (LG.04)

*Chair: Prof. Mange Matui, Dean, School of Law, University of Papua New
Guinea*

Barriers to girls' education, and quality education

*Delisha Koime Liri, CARE International PNG, Betty Hinamunimo, Senior Project
Officer, CARE International PNG*

Female tertiary students' views of the empowerment effects of sex education
*Rhonda Clement, Senior Tutor, Communication, Arts and Journalism, Divine
Word University*

Where water and toilet access is limited, how does government decide on the
most important place to work?

Navara Kiene, Learning and Effectiveness Manager, WaterAid

1.30pm **Parallel Session 3C: Panel – Debating “good governance” in Papua New Guinea**

SBPP Lecture Theatre 2 (UG.07)

Chair: *Prof. David Kavanamur, Strategic Adviser, Abt PNG Management Services*

This panel will consider how governance is understood by different actors in PNG.

Dr Osborne Sanida, Director, PNG National Research Institute

Dulciana Somare-Brash, Advisor, DevCom Pacific

Dr Janet Rangou, Associate Director Programs & Production at University of Papua New Guinea Open College

1.30pm **Parallel Session 3D: Housing and urban development**

SBPP Tutorial Room 1 (LG.02)

Chair: *Dr Joyce Rayel, Senior Lecturer and Head, Tourism, University of Papua New Guinea*

Economic analysis of house rent and demand for housing attributes in formal and informal built areas of Port Moresby

Dr Eugene Ezebilo, Deputy Director, Research, PNG National Research Institute.

Employer-provided housing assistance in Papua New Guinea: empirical analysis and policy implications

Dr Francis Odhuno, Program Leader, Economic Policy Research Program, PNG National Research Institute; Dr Ken Devos, Associate Professor, Swinburne University of Technology; Dr Mehmet Ozmen, Lecturer, University of Melbourne

Upgrading unsustainable urban development: focusing on the Port Moresby context

Mary Walta, PhD Candidate, Pacific Affairs, Australian National University

Moving onwards: female migrants, gender issues and sustainable development in PNG

Dr Alfred Faiteli, Senior Lecturer, Environmental Science and Geography, University of Papua New Guinea

1.30pm **Parallel Session 3E: Mobile and digital**

SBPP Tutorial Room 3 (LG.04)

Chair: TBD

SIM card registration in PNG

Dr Amanda Watson, Visiting Lecturer, Public Policy, University of Papua New Guinea

Using digital technology in professional development In Papua New Guinea: a case study
Dr Russel Kitau, Lecturer, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Papua New Guinea; Luke Matson, Fresh Water College

Factors that can influence adoption of e-health and e-education systems in Papua New Guinea
Martin Daniel, Dean, Faculty of Business and Informatics, Divine Word University

3.00pm **Afternoon tea**

3.30pm **Parallel Session 4A: Gender and society**

New Lecture Theatre (NLT)

Chair: Prof. Betty Lovai, Executive Dean, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Papua New Guinea

PNG women in media

Joys Eggins, Research Coordinator, Stancombe Research and Planning and ABC Media Development Initiative; Dr Prashanth Pillay, Research Analyst, ABC; Vipul Khosla, Design and Evaluation Lead, ABC

Male roles and responsibilities in the promotion of gender equality in a changing world

Joelson Anere, Public Servant, PNG Department of Personnel Management

The plight and political controversies surrounding women in Papua New Guinea politics

Russel Yangin, Teaching Fellow, Political Science, University of Papua New Guinea

Using women's sport to address gender issues in PNG

Joanna Lester, Independent Consultant, National Rugby League PNG and Media Stockade; Cathy Neap, Manager, National Rugby League PNG

3.30pm **Parallel Session 4B: Development Issues**

SBPP Lecture Theatre 1 (UG.02)

Chair: Dr Chakriya Bowman, Economic Counsellor, Australian High Commission

Madang's plans to boost its share in Australia's seasonal worker scheme

Natasha Turia-Moka, Lecturer, Communication, Arts and Social Sciences, Divine Word University

Land as assemblage: conceptual insights into land debates and policy in PNG

Prof. Glenn Banks, Geography, Massey University; Prof. Regina Scheyvens, Massey University; Dr Litea Meo-Sewabu, Senior Lecturer, University of South Pacific; Hennah Steven, PhD Candidate, Massey University; Suliasi Vunibola, PhD Candidate, Massey University

Reframing Discourse in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health and Wellbeing
Mary-Jane Heron, Research Officer, National Centre for Indigenous Studies

Tourism in remote territories in PNG: a case of Morobe province
Dr Joyce Rayel, Head of Research; Tourism and Hospitality, University of Papua New Guinea; Renee Laino, Tutor, Tourism and Hospitality, University of Papua New Guinea; Kipa Kamuna, Tutor, Tourism and Hospitality, University of Papua New Guinea

3.30pm **Parallel Session 4C: Government and governance**

SBPP Lecture Theatre 2 (UG.07)

Chair: *Dr Anna Joskin, Associate Dean, Research and Postgraduate Studies, University of Papua New Guinea*

Controversies on the doctrine of separation of powers in PNG: a need for reconceptualization?

Bal Kama, Sessional Lecturer, University of Canberra Law School and PhD Candidate, Australian National University

Understanding and responding to corruption in PNG's public service

Dr Grant Walton, Fellow, Development Policy Centre, Australian National University

The Bougainville Referendum Research Project – an update

Martha Waim, Project Officer, PNG National Research Institute

The limitations of the Organic Law on the integrity of political parties and candidates

Michael Kabuni, Lecturer, Political Science, University of Papua New Guinea

3.30pm **Parallel Session 4D: Rural and sustainable development**

SBPP Tutorial Room 1 (LG.02)

Chair: *Prof. Challapan Kaluwin, Dean, School of Natural and Physical Sciences, University of Papua New Guinea*

Subsistence farmers' resilience in rice cultivation: Case study for informal production and marketing of rice in Pindiu, Morobe

Lewis Iwong, Project Research Officer, PNG National Research Institute

Making agriculture commercial in PNG

Wilson Thompson Orlegge, President, Farmers and Settlers Association

Lost in paradise; where is StaRS?

Prof. David Mowbray, Environmental Science and Sustainable Development, University of Papua New Guinea

Challenges of developing human capital for PNG's sustainable development

Dr Olive Baloiloi, Senior Lecturer, Environmental Science and Geography, University of Papua New Guinea.

- 3.30pm **Parallel Session 4E: Ideas for universities**
SBPP Tutorial Room 3 (LG.04)
 Chair: *Mr Vincent Malaibe, Pro Vice Chancellor, University of Papua New Guinea*
- The use of peer feedback in business English context
Helen Setu, Tutor, Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Papua New Guinea
- Re-thinking classroom practices with the 'Kibung framework'
Dr Anna Joskin, Associate Dean, Research and Postgraduate Studies, University of Papua New Guinea
- Connecting graduates to jobs: towards a national graduate employment strategy
John Kamasua, Lecturer and Strand Leader, Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Papua New Guinea
- A preliminary report of gender, religion, across regions - academic performance among undergraduate students studying at UPNG
Dr Leo Marai, Senior Lecturer, Department of Psychology; Jack Assa, Lecturer, Public Policy Management; Gordon Montoru, Lecturer, Public Policy Management; Albert Ayius, Senior Tutor, Public Policy Management; Kale Asali, Lecturer, Psychology; Moses Sakai, Tutor, Public Policy Management, University of Papua New Guinea
- 5.00pm **Closing Session: concluding remarks**
New Lecture Theatre (NLT)
 Chair: *Professor Lekshmi N Pillai, Dean SBPP, University of Papua New Guinea*
- Dr Lawrence Sause, Deputy Executive Dean, School of Business and Public Policy, University of Papua New Guinea*
- Dr Michelle Rooney, Research Fellow, Development Policy Centre, ANU*
- 7.00 - **Conference dinner (by invitation only)**
UPNG SBPP Foyer

2019 PNG Update

“DEVELOPMENT AND DIVERSITY”

UPNG Waigani campus, Port Moresby, PNG

Abstracts

Thursday 8 August 2019

Parallel Session 1a - Infrastructure and energy

The electrification of Papua New Guinea

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Whilst easily taken for granted, electricity forms the basis of modern civilisation and is essential for a healthy and productive society. Electrification benefits individuals and local economies substantially. It allows for increased industry productivity, improvements in living standards, reduction in mortality rates, increased investment, and improved food security. Unfortunately, Papua New Guinea suffers from low rates of electrification. Household electrification rates as low as 20% and only 12% connected to an electricity grid, with the remainder connected to often unreliable and poorly functioning regional power facilities. This problem comes down to two factors: Natural environment and engineering solutions: Papua New Guinea’s vast and difficult terrain coupled with having one of the lowest population densities in the world, makes the extension of the grid network costly and commercially unviable in many areas. This has resulted in a limited and fragmented network of 34 provincial grids, many of which are chronically underfunded and in poor working order. Regulatory environment: PNG Power Ltd (PPL) operates with a 10km exclusivity arrangement, causing a difficult barrier to entry for private third-party companies in existing grid locations (albeit, regional areas are easier to enter due to limited PPL presence). Additionally, tariffs are set low relative to costs, resulting in limited commercial incentive to invest, as well as the timeframe for approval of power purchase agreements can take several years. To date, there has been no significant private sector power generation and transmission to retail customers, and the private sector therefore remains focussed on industrial and mining sites. Complex problems don’t need complex solutions - they require simple solutions and active partnerships that create an impact greater than the sum of its parts. Despite the recent commendable Papua New Guinea Electrification Partnership, where the USA, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea agreed to spend USD1.7bn on electrification, there is still much to be done, and many households can benefit from interim solutions. We see the solution as follows. Increase local generation: biomass and hydropower--including micro-hydro which can be implemented in-stream--are ideal solutions for regional villages. Encourage input from community organisations: landowner groups and community organisations play a critical role in regional power generation and should be empowered to pursue local solutions. Utilise low cost connection methods: running high voltage wires is expensive and potentially dangerous. Single-wire earth return configurations could see both connection and ongoing maintenance costs reduced by up to 50% in rural PNG. Invite the private sector through regulatory reform: create competition and allow the private sector greater freedom to operate. Allow greater flexibility in tariffs: tariffs influenced by both market rates and local conditions will facilitate greater investment and increase the supply of power

generation assets. Encouraging local solutions brings local benefits. A local power asset would result in local employment opportunities and stimulate workforce training. Local health care and education facilities would also benefit greatly. The combined effect is a resilient community that can benefit from sustainable economic development for generations to come.

Bridging the Belt and Road Initiative in Papua New Guinea

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As one of the first Pacific nations to join China’s ambitious Belt and Road Initiative infrastructure program, Papua New Guinea’s deepening relationship with China has sparked international concern regarding whether these ties will enhance or erode PNG’s economic development. Although pursuing broader ties with China has created new aid, investment and trade opportunities for PNG, the allegedly predatory or ineffective practices of Chinese investors may pose a threat to PNG’s long-term development outcomes. This paper will consider the organisational structure of the BRI and its impacts on PNG’s economy, aid inflows, environment, labour market and domestic politics to ascertain how PNG can maximise the development benefits of China’s increased engagement, as well as capitalise on the competitive reactions of traditional donors like Australia. It must be noted that the discourse on foreign aid and engagement in the Pacific is often highly securitised and politicised by traditional donors to the region that seek to defend their interests against perceived incursions by other states, which is often evidenced by Australia’s view of China. Similarly, literature on China’s involvement in the Pacific often focusses on these competitions between great and middle powers and thus subordinates the interests and agency of Pacific states themselves. In light of these trends in the existing literature, this paper will note the contested nature of key concepts such as development and governance and identify Papua New Guinean interpretations of these disputed ideals. In addition, this paper will foreground Papua New Guinean interests and note their active participation in encouraging and modifying Chinese economic engagement. Similarly, it will argue that the risks associated with Chinese investment – such as environmental degradation and exacerbation of corruption – are generally not unique to China and are often present in the activities by other foreign nations, such as Australia and Malaysia. This distinction is critical, as it implies that enhancing domestic regulation, rather than reducing Chinese economic engagement, may be the most effective mechanism by which to improve the development outcomes associated with foreign investment in PNG. Drawing on primary sources such as PNG Treasury and Investment Promotion Authority documents, IMF analyses and the annual reports of major Chinese and PNG businesses, this paper will provide a unique and data-supported discussion of PNG’s historical ability to maximise the development benefits of Chinese investment and minimise any associated risks. This understanding will provide a crucial basis for gauging the likelihood of PNG to similarly capitalise upon Chinese investment moving forward under the auspices of the BRI.

Renewable energy development constraints in PNG: an institutional perspective

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More than ever before, energy is universally crucial for everyone. It promotes three pillars of the sustainable development (SDG) goals- social, economic and environmental well-being (UNCTAD, 2017), and therefore regarded as central enabler in meeting all other SGDs (Ahuja & Tatsutani, 2018; APEC, 2017; UNEP, 2017). It serves as a key indicator that also measures the sustainable development of an economy (Enzary, 2017). Globally, a conventional form of energy that is more prevalent is

generated from fossil fuel and is characteristically non-renewable, unsustainable and environmentally unhealthy (Ahuja & Tatsutani, 2018). Conversely, renewable energy (RE) is an emergent phenomena in the energy sector that is generated from natural renewable sources such as hydro, solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, and others. Characteristically, it replenishes itself over time. Its development primarily was motivated by negative impacts of climate change, energy security and sustainable issues (Canete, 2016). Papua New Guinea (PNG) has established strategic policies with ambitious targets, and has a feasible natural environment that is conducive for RE development (APEC, 2017). However, so far, very limited actions have advanced in implementing the policies to develop RE resources to actualize the set targets and meet the policy goals (APEC, 2017). This study was designed to determine, firstly, the elements of institutional constraints that impede the RE resources development in PNG and secondly, the role interplayed by relevant policy implementing actors and their level of interaction in the renewable energy policy implementation context. A qualitative study was done and primary data was collected at the top national level. Those involved in the RE policy implementation were approached. Due to time limitations, relevant RE implementing actors were selected in Port Moresby using convenience/purposive sampling technique. There were ten (10) in-depth interviews conducted using semi-structured, open-ended questions. The collected data was firstly transcribed and then analysed using content using content/thematic analysis technique to deduce the emergent common themes (Gelo, et al., 2008). Three analytical frameworks- Top-down approach, actor network theory (ANT) and Contextual Interaction Theory (CIT) were used to analyse the findings. The four main findings were weak institutional arrangements, lack of legal framework, lack of regulatory framework and lack of inter-institutional linkages. These findings are related to institutional constraints and their elements and dimensions are discussed to induce their meaning.

Parallel Session 1b – Management

The empowerment of principals as instructional leaders in PNG primary and secondary schools in the 21st century

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Early studies on school effectiveness have concluded that principals can, and do, make a difference both to teachers and to students, through their skills as instructional leaders. In Papua New Guinea (PNG), such leadership has not been consistently provided in schools (Lahui-Ako, 1997; Lahui-Ako 2001). Such conclusion calls for principals in both primary and secondary schools throughout PNG to engage more actively in leading the school's instructional program and in focusing staff attention on student outcomes. Such shift in the behaviour of principals from an administrator/manager and public relations representative to an instructional leader in the 21st Century would enhance teaching and learning and increase school effectiveness and student outcomes in primary and secondary schools in PNG. A PNG case study on assessing the behaviour of high school principals on instructional leadership in the New Ireland Province conducted by Lahui-Ako (1997) and Lahui-Ako (2001) concluded that although principals did engage in tasks which constitute instructional leadership, the results indicated that their involvement in performing the five major functions were to a lesser degree than was deemed desirable and expected by the principals and teachers surveyed in that study. This study shows how this trend changed over time with the introduction of the PNG Vision 2050 and the change in emphasis in the National Education Plan (NEP) 2015-2019 Quality Learning for All.

Gendered roles, impacts and benefits of local businesses based on customary land in Papua New Guinea

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This paper presents findings of research done on the role of women in local businesses based on customary land in PNG. The research is part of an ongoing Royal Society of New Zealand Marsden project “The land has eyes and teeth”: customary landowners’ entanglements with economic systems in the Pacific. Land is conventionally understood as a commodity, but the project draws upon the notion of land as ‘assemblage’ (Li 2014) which counters this narrow economic perspective. Pacific people view land in a holistic manner, which embraces cultural, social and spiritual elements. Implicitly “the land has eyes and teeth” points to people’s deep understanding of the power of the land, which demands respect. This study brings a gendered dimension to the main project. Four examples of small successful family businesses were engaged in this study. The aim was to examine how women contributed to and are impacted by small business engagements on customary land. The results showed that women contributed toward success or otherwise of businesses through social connections, and through cultural and spiritually appropriate gender roles they had in their families, communities and around land. These roles then help to support the business and retain customary land for the benefit of the family, clan and community. The specific roles of women as business partners, managers, workers, producers and home carers add to the sustainability of businesses. Further, women benefited more from these businesses through social support and education. These findings contribute toward the notion that customary land ownership is not a barrier to development but an asset that can facilitate development for women, men and communities in Papua New Guinea and elsewhere in the Pacific. Further, the view that women are active agents of social and economic change in the Pacific and elsewhere also seems to be true in PNG.

Entrepreneurship education, innovation and capacity-building to reduce unemployment and improve rural livelihoods in Papua New Guinea

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Entrepreneurship and innovation are important drivers of productivity, employment and can be a key aspect of economic dynamism in Papua New Guinea (PNG). The objective of entrepreneurship education is to facilitate creation of an entrepreneurial culture to help potential entrepreneurs to identify and pursue opportunities. Education and research institutions, as producers, repositories and diffusers of knowledge and technology, play a central role in this endeavor. Entrepreneurship education policies and programmes can contribute to generating jobs, and fostering innovation and poverty reduction through the empowerment of marginalized members of the community. Education policies, therefore, are crucial in order to materialize the potential contribution of entrepreneurship and of innovation to social and economic development. Entrepreneurship education is an effective development tool of the entrepreneurial ecosystem, in which multiple stakeholders play a role in facilitating entrepreneurship. Mutually beneficial and self-sustaining relationships involving institutions, people and processes work together to create entrepreneurial ventures. It includes business (large and small firms, as well as entrepreneurs), policymakers (at national and local levels), and formal (primary, secondary and higher education) and informal educational institutions. Different stakeholders are involved in a series of symbiotic actions such as awareness and outreach, development of human capital and critical talent, public–private partnerships, multiple sources of innovation, intellectual property and funding. The role of government is crucial in creating the proper regulatory framework and incentives to catalyze the involvement of the private sector, education

institutions, individuals and intermediaries within an entrepreneurial ecosystem. Both top down and bottom up approaches are necessary to effectively implement the entrepreneurship education. Top down approaches require the commitment of the policymakers while bottom up approaches require champions at the local or national level who can help drive initiatives on the ground. Entrepreneurs fuel innovation by developing new or by improving existing products, services or processes. Entrepreneurship education develops skills in creativity, opportunity identification, problem-solving, self-efficacy and leadership. In addition, science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM) are critical for developing the innovative breakthroughs. It is important to ensure that both entrepreneurial and technology-based skills training is provided to students at all levels of the education process. Lack of a critical mass of scientists and researchers can hinder science and technology innovation (STI) and R&D activities. The number of active scientists and researchers can have a strong positive effect on STI outcomes. The low level of exposure to business and entrepreneurship, combined with the lack of role models is making the shift from necessity to opportunity entrepreneurship difficult in PNG. Government policies on entrepreneurship education are critical for ensuring that entrepreneurship is embedded into the formal educational system, and offered through partnership with the private sector, the informal community, and rural and apprentice training programmes. It is also important that entrepreneurship education policy should specifically incorporate a focus on women and youth for entrepreneurial training to have significant impact.

Corporate governance and gender diversity in Papua New Guinea's corporate boards

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The research looks at corporate governance and gender diversity in Papua New Guinea's (PNG's) corporate boards. PNG is one of the countries in the world where less number of women make up corporate boards. Currently the number of women on the corporate boards and top senior management in PNG is less than 1% compared to the number of males on the boards and the top senior management of companies in the country. Using information collected through case study method of qualitative research paradigm and theoretical framework of supply and demand basing on five main areas as cases (corporate board processes of director search, appointment, utilization and evaluation; corporate and board performance outcome of women on corporate board of director (WCBD); advancement of women to board and CEO positions; the impact of governance regulations and changes in corporate forms; and PNG's basic institution and their effect on women on corporate boards), the presentation will show the reasons why less number of women are on corporate boards in PNG and how well this issue can be addressed since women can contribute a lot to the boardroom for the benefit of the companies.

Parallel Session 1c - Security and gender

Family protection orders as a response to domestic and family violence: A pilot study in Lae

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Papua New Guinea's Family Protection Act was passed by parliament in 2013 and came into effect in 2014. The Act defines domestic violence and makes it a criminal offence. The Act also makes provisions for family protection orders to be issued when there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person is in danger of domestic violence. A family protection order is a legal intervention intended to reduce the risk of future harm by one family member who is considered to be a threat to another. Our research, carried out in Lae in 2018, aimed to determine the uptake, use and efficacy of family protection orders, four years on from when the legislation was enacted in 2014. It involved consultations and interviews with more than 50 stakeholders and interviews with 14 women survivors. The research drew on client data from Femili PNG, a non-government organisation that provides case management and support for survivors of family and sexual violence. In addition, the Lae District Court provided statistics on family protection orders for 2017 and 2018, a sample of police prosecution files were reviewed and the research team observed proceedings at the Lae District Court. The research found that between 2014 and 2018 there have been improvements in the time it takes to issue orders to survivors of family violence who are in need of protection, and also that more protection orders are being taken out. The research identified a number of factors which hinder the protection of women, including conservative attitudes towards family violence, complexity of cases, time-consuming and unclear administrative processes and a lack of connection between civil and criminal matters in the justice system. The research also identified that good networking among stakeholders, as well as the fact that perpetrators often respect and/or are afraid of the law, contributed to better outcomes for survivors. Additionally women are in a better position when they understand their options, are capable of living independently, and are supported by friends, family and/or a case worker. This pilot study in Lae highlighted some promising results regarding the use of protection orders in Lae, however further research is needed to fully understand if the Family Protection Act is meeting its objectives, including ensuring that there is effective legal protection for victims of domestic violence in PNG.

Networked security: PNG's expanding private security industry

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Papua New Guinea's private security industry has steadily expanded over the past two decades in the context of enduring and widespread perceptions of insecurity and declining confidence in PNG's own security forces, notably, the police. The industry has flourished around elite urban enclaves, the extractive industries and, albeit temporarily, PNG's recent hosting of APEC. Today licensed private security guards outnumber the combined workforce of PNG's three disciplined services (police, defence force & correctional service), and, by some estimates, is now the country's third largest employer. There is considerable diversity in the size, sophistication and services offered by private companies, ranging from small informal operators, large nationally owned companies, through to

transnational corporations with global reach. This presentation draws on recent research with key stakeholders in Lae and Port Moresby. This research maps out a network of private security actors that operate in these cities. It examines how this network engages with the state and citizens to provide enclaves of security. The presentation focuses on some of the key benefits and risks created by this growing industry, and discusses what these might mean for attempts to improve security across PNG.

Marital violence in PNG: a theological critique and response

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Marital violence has been described as endemic in Papua New Guinea (PNG) and it is striking that the problem of marital violence is so severe in a country where Christian adherence has stabilised at around ninety-six percent of the population. This contextual theology for Melanesia examines marital violence in Papua New Guinea with attention to the Melanesian concept of Nem, a concept which is entwined with status and power. It argues that social competition over Nem contributes to domination over others, especially women in marital relationships. It discusses the prevalence, nature and character of marital violence in PNG and explores how concerns for Nem shape male-male power challenges which contribute to violence against women. It suggests that the concern for Nem also underlies the observable socio-cultural power structures like patriarchy and socio-cultural values and practices like conventional gender roles and bride-price which trigger marital violence in PNG. This study of marital violence therefore presents the need to develop a Melanesian contextual theology approach based on the Melanesian perception of 'community' for addressing marital violence issues and how such a biblical and contextual theology might address other social and ethical issues in PNG and in the wider Melanesian societies. It examines the similarity between Nem and similar ideas in other community-focussed societies and offers possible new ways of reading the Bible passages about marital violence in the scriptures. Against this background, and by developing a contextually appropriate theology, the thesis presents the biblical and theological concepts of 'service' and 'servanthood' as foundational principles for an alternative male-female power relationship. It argues that the church community should contextually and theologically critique the concept of Nem and marital violence through a servant concept of power relations in human relationships, especially in marital relationships.

Being a 'good man' in the security industry

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What does it mean to be a 'good man' for Papua New Guinean men working as security guards and navigating precarious living and working conditions? How are these processes shaped by national development narratives about security, violence and gender equality?. The security industry is hugely important in Papua New Guinea. Concerns about safety, crime and the capacity of law and order agencies to respond are not novel in PNG. Security companies are relied upon to fill lacunae in state capacity, to assuage misgivings of international business investors, and to support diplomatic and overseas aid operations. As an industry, it has created significant business opportunities for local and international operators. It provides thousands of formal sector jobs; notably, it is a significant employer of Papua New Guineans with limited education qualifications. At the same time, reports of poor industry regulation and illegal and violent conduct of security officers means that the role of private security operators in national development is also controversial. This paper considers two gaps in public discussions about the security industry in PNG. First, it looks at security guards primarily as

citizens, rather than as assets or liabilities for their employers or clients. Second, it considers the gendered and class dimensions of how male guards narrate their working lives and the effect that these narratives have on how they define what it means to be a 'good man'. Drawing on discussions with men working as entry level security guards in urban Kokopo, I consider how men in PNG navigate social and material uncertainty as they move between waged work in urban areas and their obligations and livelihoods in rural villages. I discuss how men express aspirations to contribute to community and national development, including stopping violence against women, at the same time as they experience unsafety and violence in their working life. I consider how the gendered contours of this violence go unrecognised, but nonetheless shape how men position their own behaviours against anti-violence against women messaging. All of these processes contribute to contingent and intersecting definitions of what it means to be a 'good man' in contemporary PNG. However, I show how these framings become disconnected from behaviour when held up against perceived threats to personal power—threats that are underpinned by gender and class dynamics. I look at the way these generalised ideas of good or aspirational masculinity were re-prioritised, nuanced and subverted in the context of men's negotiations of different sources of precarity, opportunity and power as they act as security guards, experience insecurity and at times, become sources of insecurity for women in their lives. In doing so, this paper calls for more complex and contextual readings of men's own behavioural storytelling and their individual and collective goals.

Parallel Session 1d - Education

Tuition fee free policy output and quality: the way forward on lifting standards and quality in education in Papua New Guinea

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Free education from Elementary Prep to Grade 12 has been a government commitment since the O'Neil-Dion Government took office in Papua New Guinea. At the time of inception of the Tuition Fee Free (TFF) policy in 2012, the aim was to enroll more school-aged children in schools to promote gender parity in access, equity and quality in education. Keeping in view the minimal educational facilities available in schools nationwide, the goal of access was far too ambitious to achieve while at the same time the quality of education in basic education continued to deteriorate. This paper presents preliminary findings of a research carried out by the National Research Institute's Universal Basic Education team in 2018 on 'reviewing the quality of basic education in PNG' which reveals that the policy seems to be creating more problems now than before the inception of the policy and offers suggestions to policy makers on the way forward to maximizing quality education in PNG.

Papua New Guinea Education Budget Analysis, 2012 -2018

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Fundamental to the achievement of a country's economic and social development goals is efficiency in its public spending. This study analyses the levels and trends of public spending in the education sector in Papua New Guinea and offers an approach to evaluating the efficiency of such spending, taking into consideration the budget allocations of each sub-sector for education. The study contributes to the awareness and advocacy on budget allocation, by documenting the disparities of

spending and sectorial outcomes at a national level and among education level for the period 2012-2017. Based on budget analysis, the study also identifies areas/gaps for improvement and presents policy recommendations to be implemented at the country level. There are big gaps and inequality in funding for inclusive education, Early Childhood Care Development, adult literacy and TVET, and now it seems that domestic funding for education is forecast to decline. Disparity and inequality in the allocation of fund is more pronounced in FODE, vocational, technical colleges and literacy. In reality, the Medium-Term Development Plan III does not make mention of literacy. The average national education budget (appropriated) over this period was around PGK 1.1 billion. 2018 Education budget of Kina 2.9 billion as % of total public expenditure: 11.9%. 2018 Education budget as % of GDP: 4.1% The majority of education funding goes towards basic education, followed by secondary education. The largest expense of the Department of Education every year is payroll for teachers of schools and educational institutions and the Tuition Fee Free. Donor financing of the education sector is on average around 10% of the total expenditure of the Department, and is largely concentrated in school infrastructure projects.

Better governance in education and the TFF

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The Better Governance for Education (BG4E) project aimed to strengthen mutual accountability between sub-national government, institutions and school communities and promote gender-inclusive governance with the primary goal of achieving better education outcomes in Obura-Wonenara District, in Eastern Highlands Province. This paper shares the experiences, lessons, challenges and most importantly highlights the significant outcomes achieved by the project since commencing in 2016. The project used education as a sectoral lens to address governance issues at the different levels of government and achieved some transformative behavioural changes and positive results at the community because of the project activities implemented. The project focused on addressing major barrier to women's active participation in formal governance structures, and supporting women voicing opinions and ideas publicly at all levels;, low literacy levels;, gaps in reporting bottom up (schools) and top down (national education department); poor quality of education;, weak school management structures; and lack of community ownership and initiatives. The project used CARE's Women Empowerment framework and Inclusive Governance programming approach; - Building Agency – at community level with targeted activities - Changing Relationships – within the community, working with changes and acceptance; and - Transforming Structures – across the community and formal structures at 3 different levels of governance. It is evident that the project has achieved some positive results, due to the complementary approach across the governance chain. Working at a range of relationship and community levels was vital to our success, as was time, patience, courage, skills and consistency. Mismanagement and bias disbursement of the Tuition Fee Free Education Policy (TFFEP) funding at the school level is ongoing in almost all the schools around the country. This trend of misuse is likely to continue until the GoPNG improves the existing supporting programs for effective management and execution of the policy. The TFFEP is a relief to the financial burden of education for many citizens of the country. However, it is evident that with the limited effective monitoring mechanism currently in place, some of the basic needs and quality of education for the students in schools are affected. In 2018, CARE PNG piloted the district education implementation committee (DEIC) for 3 districts of Eastern Highlands Province - Okapa, Obura Wonenara and Lufa districts. This project was one of the first to work on education governance since the inception of TFFEP in 2012. As per the terms of reference, the DEIC committees look to monitor the school's implementation of the TFFEP as well as performing other functions for National Department of Education such as collecting raw data at the district level. The committees are comprised of the District education manager (Chairman), the SIBE, teacher's representative, a local

women's group representative, and church representative, and as appropriate police representatives. The pilot project found the committees also need further enhancement in terms of support and guidance from the government, the District Development Authority and MPs and others (Community, school private sector & NGOs) interested in education to ensure this policy is well implemented. This paper highlights the learning experience of reinforcing existing programs and policies such as the DEIC to effectively implement better governance at the districts, and supporting the GoPNG approach for decentralization of power.

Causes of cheating in exams and implications for grade 12 national examinations

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This paper discusses the potential impact of cheating during grade 12 national examinations in Papua New Guinea (PNG) based on an international review of the literature on why students cheat in examinations in education institutions around the world. The literature reviewed shows that one of the major causes of cheating in examinations is the fear of failure. This is because parents place high expectations on students to do well in their examinations, and therefore when students feel that they are not well prepared for the examinations, they choose to cheat in order to score well. Other causes include: inadequate preparation for examinations; lack of facilities to support learning of subject content; and unqualified teachers who do not teach subject content well. The research also explored how the students' mastery of skills in the subject areas is assessed and the learning support strategies for Grade 12 students in PNG. The study found that due to large numbers of students per class, a lack of facilities, and guidance and counseling not being done, then potentially many students are not prepared well for the Grade 12 national examinations. In such cases students may make the decision to cheat in examinations to gain good marks to qualify for entry to tertiary institutions and formal employment. This paper recommends that more field research is needed to the extent of a cheating culture in school examinations in PNG so that appropriate strategies may be developed to minimize Grade 12 examination cheating in the future.

Parallel Session 1e - Regional development

Evaluating welfare effects of non-farm enterprises on rural households in Papua New Guinea

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Papua New Guinea (PNG) has become an economic leader in the South Pacific region via export earnings and key investments in its mineral and energy extraction sectors. However, these industries are largely capital intensive and do not provide the necessary employment opportunities for the country's rural inhabitants (which represent over 80% of the population). Data from the PNG Household Survey on Food Systems, conducted in May-July 2018, suggests current patterns of growth fail to translate into improved rural living standards. Approximately 48 percent of the survey sample lives under the poverty line, and an even larger share is unable to consume the recommended number of calories or grams of protein per day to maintain a healthy lifestyle. The promotion of rural nonfarm enterprises (NFEs) can potentially offer PNG an additional source of structural change, where the benefits are capitalized by locals rather than foreign entities. We administered the household survey to 1026 households across specific districts in East Sepik, Madang, and West Sepik Provinces, and South Bougainville to gauge how NFE ownership may benefit household welfare. Matching techniques

were used to address selection into NFE ownership. We find households with an NFE consume approximately 9.5 grams of protein more per person per day and achieve greater dietary diversity. To inform the importance of targeting when promoting in-country entrepreneurship, we further evaluate whether the welfare effects differ by the sex of the NFE owner and what barriers to entry restrict women's participation in NFEs. Empirical models of selection into NFE ownership determine social norms are a significant predictor of women's participation. Income risk largely influences whether women act as sole proprietors of NFEs. Additional information from a qualitative survey supports the interpretation of our empirical model, in terms of the resounding limitations of NFEs that are mainly created as a labor diversification strategy during climatic shocks versus those promulgated as a long-term investment strategy.

Mining Booms and Poverty Alleviation: A Provincial Level Analysis

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In the last several decades Papua New Guinea (PNG) has experienced several mining booms; and the last one was during the period of 2000-2010. Analysis on how these booms have affected the levels of poverty in this country has been so far limited. This paper is an attempt to observe the effect of the mining boom during the 2000-2010 period on regional (provincial) levels of poverty as well as income inequality. The paper utilizes information from the PNGs' Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) for both 2009/10 and 1996 from the National Statistics Office (NSO) to calculate regional poverty and income inequality rates. Information on mining regions comes from relevant PNG agencies, and night light data is used to proxy regional GDP. A simple difference in difference model is utilized for the analysis. The tentative results of this paper indicate that there is a possibility that regional mining productivity could reduce the level of regional poverty. At the same time, however, this regional mining productivity could increase income inequality within a region.

Papua New Guinea: riding or sinking from the resource boom? Evidence from sectoral and geographical employment

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Rapid expansion of resource-related sectors in resource-rich countries often moves in tandem with strong rises in commodity prices and global demand. This paper emphasizes the importance of distinguishing these underlying drivers when evaluating the effects of a resource boom. Using Papua New Guinea as a case study, we find that innovations in domestic resource activity do not increase the level of employment in the country. In fact, the results reveal that job creation is mainly caused by commodity prices while the effect of global demand on employment is mixed. The results are robust across industries and regions.

Bougainville: tax revenue challenges

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A budget of K300 million is estimated for the ABG government as at 2017 financial year reporting . The budget ceiling was at K 162 million while falling short of K138 million. How best can revenue be collected to fill the gap or the shortfall? One of the most appropriate options currently available is to increase in the collection of tax revenue. Challenges surrounding tax policy exemplify the loop holes created by the peace agreement whereby there is no clear evidence that the national government is using the recurrent grant formula to calculate its annual grants towards the Bougainville Government. Income taxes are currently seen to be the major contributor to the total tax revenue (90%) , however, this is not sustainable for a future country's economy that is planning to be self-governed. Consumption taxes such as Goods and Services Taxes (GST) are more efficient and should play a major role in tax revenue of any future self government of Bougainville. Citizens of Bougainville and the ABG are informed that it is possible to manage self-government on the condition that the revenue challenges are met or will be able to meet on a roller- coaster- ride for a while before being stabilized. Greater human capital would be needed for the Bougainville Tax Office to function and also for the prudent management of tax revenue finances and other finances in the treasury department of the ABG.

Parallel Session 2a - Macroeconomic issues

Estimating excess liquidity demand model for Papua New Guinea

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In light of the persistent high level of excess liquidity in Papua New Guinea (PNG), estimation of its determinants is critical to understanding its sources and potential implication. This will enable policy makers to design appropriate policy measures to address this issue. This paper estimates a demand model for excess reserves in PNG. The approach is twofold; first, the paper establishes the determinants of excess liquidity and second, it uses the factors to construct precautionary and involuntary components of excess reserves, which the distinction is significant to determine if excess reserves pose a threat to price stability. Using monthly data from 2002 to 2016 and the General Methods of Moments (GMM) econometric model, the study established that excess reserve in PNG is mainly composed of involuntary excess reserves. The main involuntary excess reserve factors include private sector and government deposits, credit to private sector and government, investments in the domestic debt securities and an increase in foreign exchange reserves. Precautionary factors explained a smaller portion of excess reserves and include mainly the cash reserve requirement, currency risks, and volatility in the private sector deposits. With this empirical finding, it can be concluded that excess liquidity in PNG is a demand-induced phenomenon, that is, it is largely driven by the reduction in the demand for loans. This means that a sudden increase in aggregate demand in the economy would result in an increase in the demand for loans, thereby inducing an increase in the growth of private sector lending. This could in turn exert upward pressure on the price level of goods and services in the economy. However, the impact channel from aggregate demand shock to private sector credit and to price level is yet to be tested for PNG, although this has been found to be true for other similar countries with the issue of excess liquidity in the banking system. As it is, higher excess liquidity poses threat to price stability and overall macroeconomic stability if aggregate demand conditions suddenly improve in the economy.

Impacts of interest rates on economic growth in PNG

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Despite numerous studies, it has been a challenge to understand the level of significance that interest rates have on economic growth in Papua New Guinea (PNG). This study examines how interest rates contribute to gross domestic product (GDP) growth in PNG and uses time series data from 1977 to 2018. Our results show that while the sign is largely intuitive, its effect on PNG's economic growth is weak.

Does the PNG government get its fair share from the resource sector? Theoretical determinants

Dr Martin Davies, Associate Professor of Economics, Washington and Lee University; Dr Marcel Schroder, Assistant Professor of Economics, Lebanese American University

Does the PNG government get its fair share from the resource sector? Evidence from a new database

Dr Marcel Schroder, Assistant Professor of Economics, Lebanese American University; Dr Martin Davies, Associate Professor of Economics, Washington and Lee University

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The authors have constructed a new database on the basis of Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) annual reports that document fiscal resource revenue for a large set of resource rich countries during 2002-2017. The database also contains information on various revenue streams such as corporate income tax, royalties, or dividends. The latter also allows international comparisons of countries' government take. These two papers construct a simple measure of governments' take from resource projects and study its determinants through a simple game-theoretic model as well as regression analysis, based on

Parallel Session 2b - Panel: A role for the private sector in delivering off-grid energy solutions in Papua New Guinea

Panel: A role for the private sector in delivering off-grid energy solutions in Papua New Guinea

Carolyn Blacklock, Acting CEO, PNG Power

Mark Baker, CEO, ANZ PNG

Lesieli Taviri, CEO, Origin Energy

While the government of Papua New Guinea, with the support of donor countries, plan to invest more in grid electrification, off-grid energy will remain a cornerstone of the energy-supply strategy. Papua New Guinea has, in fact, one of the most acute energy access challenges in the world. Only 13 percent of the population of over eight million people are connected to the electricity grid. So with off grid energy set to remain part of the mix, it begs the question – what's the future role for the private sector to help deliver that in a geographically challenging and diverse country? The panel will explore the role and interest of the private sector to date in terms of off grid energy solutions. It can also draw on a yet to be released IFC report which highlights that Papua New Guinea is now a global leader among developing countries in terms of its use of solar solutions. As a sign of that growth, it shows that 60 percent of Papua New Guinean households are now using solar technology. Off grid solar lighting

products have now effectively replaced kerosene lamps in people's homes. The panel can also look at the experience of the Lighting PNG program, which has helped 22 percent of the population gain access to quality verified products (from nearly zero when the program started in 2012) creating partnerships between global manufacturers and local distributors to take the products to rural communities. So what's the future look like?

Parallel Session 2c - Health

Strengthening nursing and midwifery in Papua New Guinea

Michele Rumsey, Director, WHO Collaborating Centre for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Development, Faculty of Health, University of Technology Sydney; Mary Kilio, Technical Advisor, Department of Health; Nina Joseph, Registrar, PNG Nursing Council; Amanda Neill, Program Manager, WHO Collaborating Centre; Christine Catling, Director of Midwifery Studies, University of Technology Sydney

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There is an estimated 28% shortage of nursing and midwifery educators in PNG. Only half of current educators hold an education qualification, resulting in low quality graduates. Without improved education frameworks and increased quality of graduates in PNG, the country's extremely high maternal and newborn mortality rates will remain with up to 9 mothers and 24 babies dying in every 1000 births. Improvements in midwifery in PNG have been ongoing since the National Department of Health (NDOH) Maternal and Child Health Taskforce Report (2009). Following the Taskforce Report, the Maternal and Child Health Initiative (MCHI) was implemented through the WHO Collaborating Centre at the University of Technology Sydney (WHO CC UTS) between 2011 and 2015, funded by WHO, DFAT Australia with support from the Health and HIV Implementation Services Provider (HHISP). The main aim of the MCHI was to contribute to a decrease in maternal mortality rate in PNG in a sustainable manner, through improved quality of essential maternal and newborn health care. Objectives of the Initiative were: To improve the standard of midwifery clinical teaching and practice in the five teaching sites, To improve the quality of obstetric care in two regions through the provision of clinical mentoring, supervision and teaching. Methods: The WHO CC UTS team members used an integrated approach to deliver the MCHI and worked closely with key stakeholders from NDoH, PNG Nursing Council and others, to strengthen education (strengthening midwifery educators, faculties, improving graduate numbers and attributes), regulation (strengthening regulation and standards to protect the public), association (strengthening support for midwives) and governance (working closely with NDOH to support a Chief Nursing and Midwifery Office). Results: MCHI, Reproductive Health Training Unit (RHTU), NDOH and Regulation carried out reviews, research and extensive monitoring and evaluation over the last five-year period (2013-2018), with a focus on health worker education. Some outcomes included: Strengthening of regulation processes; Increased number of midwives from 293 to 780; Midwives registered for first time in 2014; The training of 1600 practitioners from all Provinces by RHTU to provide health workforce support for MCH; O&G improvements in two regional hospitals; Support provided to midwifery schools to increase their number from 4 to 5; Strengthened Midwifery Society links to international organisations, providing midwifery continuing professional development (CPD); PNG Nursing Council audit indicating student enrolments exceeded projections from 211 to 705. Accreditation of nursing institutes by PNG Nursing Council with an increase from 8-17 institutes. Discussion/conclusion: The work conducted highlighted achievements whilst identifying key areas required for future development of nurses and midwives in PNG. Findings showed that many of the curricula resources, skills log books, materials and competencies were outdated for current health issues. This resulted in the midwifery curriculum renewal and introduction of an 18-month midwifery program that will be introduced in 2019. However, other shortfalls and challenges still exist including nursing and CHW curriculum review and shortage of educators. It is

critical that these outstanding issues are addressed to ensure adequate health service provision in the future for the people of PNG.

Provincial Health Authority (PHA) Reform

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The Government of Papua New Guinea is undertaking a nationwide roll out of Provincial Health Authorities (PHA). PHAs consolidate the planning, financing and management of rural health services and hospital services under one implementing authority. Recent health financing reforms have ensured more funds reach PHA accounts more quickly. While the national architecture is in place to establish, fund and provide oversight of PHAs, the effective delivery of health services will depend on the successful operation of PHAs at provincial level. But what are the ingredients that make a successful PHA? The Oil Search Foundation (OSF) has been supporting two PHAs in Hela and Southern Highlands, and is now assisting the establishment of the new PHA in Gulf Province. The presentation will summarise some of the lessons and successes from OSF work, and key elements we have identified as pre-conditions for a successful PHA that could be replicated nationwide.

Road traffic injuries at the orthopaedic unit, Port Moresby General Hospital, a 4 year review

Dr Asa Henao, Surgeon, POMGEN and Lecturer, School of Medicine & Health Science, University of Papua New Guinea

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Motor Vehicle Injuries contributes a significant problem to trauma admissions in developing countries. There is limited data describing the burden it has in Papua New Guinea. The study's aim was to quantify the burden of road traffic accident cases presenting to the orthopaedic Unit at Port Moresby General Hospital by assessing the annual admission rates, pattern of injuries, length of stay, and to compare injury patterns of patients involved and their outcomes. Methods: Retrospective chart review of all motor vehicle trauma admissions to Orthopaedic Unit of Port Moresby General Hospital (PMGH) between January 2015 and December 2018. Patients were identified using the Orthopaedic Unit Trauma Database and operating theatre records. Results: Five hundred and eleven admissions. Mean age was 28.8 years (range 1 - 80 years). Seventy-one per cent of patients were male. Fractures was common diagnosis. The lower limbs especially the leg bore the brunt of the injuries. Forty six per cent of the victims were pedestrians. Median length of stay was 12 days (IQR 5-23 days); 2.5% required intensive care admission. Fifty four per cent of patients required an operative procedure. There were three deaths in the study. Conclusions: Fractures were the most common pattern of injuries. A significant relation to male gender, younger age, and pedestrians was observed. A coordinated effort and approach involving government, central level agencies, rescue teams and community groups is necessary to curb these issues.

Macro determinants of mortality in PNG

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This paper contributes to the literature by analysing trends and macro determinants of mortality indicators in Papua New Guinea. Our time series analysis for the period of 1960-2017 reveals that GDP per capita, inflation, access to electricity, aid for health, urbanization and political parties at the

government are some of the key significant factors associated with various mortality rates in PNG. This analysis also discusses potential policy implications of our findings.

Parallel Session 2d - Randomised control trials

How to measure the impact of the Port Moresby Urban Youth Employment Project?

Francesca Drapuluvik, Community Engagement and Survey Coordinator, NCDC; Dr Mathias Liu, Deputy Project Manager UYEP

We discuss the implementation of a randomised control trial of the largest program that aims to boost employment in Papua New Guinea. The first phase of the Urban Youth Employment Project (UYEP) provided employment opportunities for over 20,000 youth in Port Moresby from 2012 to 2018. The next phase of (UYEP) will focus on providing opportunities for youth to undertake employment in the formal sector and gain access to vocational training. We will measure the impact UYEP has on increasing employment and reducing anti-social behaviour by comparing outcomes for eligible youth who are randomly allocated to participate in the first three intakes of the program (the treatment group) with those who are allocated to participate in the last three intakes of the program. This approach ensures that all eligible youth who apply for the program will be able to participate, however we use a public lottery to determine who gets to participate first.

Taking financial access to remote and insecure areas: impacts of a comprehensive financial inclusion intervention in Papua New Guinea

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We study the impacts of a comprehensive financial inclusion program in a uniquely remote, insecure, low-trust setting, lacking bridging institutions to facilitate sustained interventions. The program involves two-day financial literacy training, timely offers of no-fee bank accounts with reduced administrative hurdles, and savings 'nudges'. Previous evaluations of financial inclusion programs have typically considered such interventions in isolation, but in more accessible settings, with mixed results. We evaluate this comprehensive program in Wewak district, East Sepik province, Papua New Guinea, by randomly assigning treatment to half of 80 wards. The program was quite popular with 25% of adults in treatment wards attending training and 70% of participants opening bank accounts (more than half of which previously did not own a bank account). However, over 80% of bank accounts were never used and we find no evidence of the program having an impact on financial literacy, budgeting or saving behavior. These results would suggest that the bundling together of multiple financial inclusion interventions does not seem to have an impact on 'downstream' outcomes, such as use of financial products and increases in the level of savings, at least in this setting.

Can SMSs improve PNG tax compliance?

Luke McKenzie, Research Officer, Australian National University; Christopher Hoy, PhD Candidate, Australian National University; Mathias Sinning, Associate Professor, Australian National University

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Tax compliance in Papua New Guinea is low. Many individuals do not know how to pay tax or what their taxes are spent on. We consider the impact of sending SMSs to businesses registered for Goods and Services Tax and Salary and Wages Withholding Tax on tax compliance. Two different types of SMS were sent. One had a simplification message, explaining the requirement of businesses to lodge tax returns and the due date for lodgement. The second type detailed the community benefit of taxation. We will consider whether individuals who received these messages were more likely to lodge tax returns and pay more tax. We have sent the SMSs and are currently in the process of collecting the data to determine the results.

Parallel Session 2e - Violence and the community

Understanding "sanguma" for Enga development

Prof. Philip Gibbs, Social Research and Vice President Research and Higher Degrees, Divine Word University; William Kipongi, PNG National Research Institute

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Previously "sanguma" was considered something foreign in Enga. However, over the past eight years there has been much talk of it in the Province. A number of women have been accused and tortured. Some have died. Typically, accusations are made in a situation of sickness or death, with an explanation is that the accused person has taken or eaten the heart of the victim. Some call for a post-mortem to determine whether the victim's heart remains in the body or not. Are people referring literally to a physical removal of the victim's heart, or are there other ways of understanding this belief? Late last year people were travelling up to the Tsak Valley on a PMV bus. The engine stopped while the bus was climbing up a hill. The passengers moved out of the bus and walked up the hill. When they looked around, they noticed one woman was still sitting inside the bus. Since the lady was new to the place, she decided to stay inside the bus. The other passengers started investigating about that lady. One among the passengers announced that she was a sanguma. "Enda angeme kate mona iuku nelyamo" — literally "this woman takes the heart of the vehicle and ate". People started accusing and torturing her as sanguma who had caused mechanical problem to that vehicle. How do people explain it? Endakali masingi doko yama...., "it's the peoples' evil thought that is sanguma" Endakalinya nembotenge...., "it's the peoples negative dream that is sanguma" Napulaka masingi....., "it's the peoples' greed thoughts, that is sanguma." Sorcery Accusation Related Violence (SARV) is having a negative effect on human development in Enga. How does one deal with such beliefs and how can this be useful for bringing about change to stop SARV for the good of everyone in Enga, particularly women? It seems that there are developments and people's minds are changing in Enga. Firstly, people begin to see how the court (OMS) has power to order perpetrators to pay compensation. This is costly and an expensive exercise. It also impresses on people that they must not repeat the same mistake. However there are limitations because while there is the threat, there are no examples of prison sentences for perpetrators. Secondly, the effect of awareness programs helping to educate people to question sanguma beliefs and discouraging violence. Thirdly, police interventions to rescue the victims, bringing fear in some people's minds and making some question the value of a violent response to accusations. Fourthly, Christian teaching on good and evil and the values of life and dignity of person as image of God. These four areas identified are having an effect on how people are thinking

about and interpreting sanguma. Our presentation will develop this argument about understanding what is behind the rise of sanguma accusation related violence in Enga and applying this to support ways and means of reducing and eventually stopping SARV which is currently a major law and order and gender issue hindering development in the Province.

Local learning: Guna-Goreku Stretim Hauslain Association

Leah Dama, Gender Officer, Abt Associates; Noah Mawe, Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Officer, Abt Associates; Elai Soutai, Thematic and Sector Analyst, Abt Associates

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This presentation draws from the findings of a case study commissioned by the Church Partnership Program (CPP) to explore how Goreku, a remote local community in the Sinasina Yonggomugl District of Simbu Province, was able to drive an integrated community development approach to transform their community through the formation of a community initiative called the “Guna-Goreku Stretim Hauslain Association” (GGSHA). The study explored the process of change the GGSHA embraced to help drive change in their community after decades of tribal fighting and law and order problems. The case study examines the process of change, factors and motivations, key drivers and enablers, and the role of CPP’s Theology of Gender Equality (GET) training in contributing to social change in the Goreku community. The key findings from the case study showed that, firstly, the process of change depends on strong and committed leadership from within the community to initiate and guide an inclusive consultative process for identifying local solutions to disruptive issues; secondly, factors and motivations for change are multifaceted but fundamentally reflect the desire for change as a way to overcome the conflict and dispossession of the past; thirdly, the leadership style and approach demonstrated by the founders and leaders of GGSHA are based on power sharing and co-creation of the change process, where personal change within individuals and households enables collective change; and finally, the role of the CPP’s Theology of Gender Equality and training, although newly introduced, provides a meaningful reference point to foster respectful relationships between men and women. The case study ends by providing implications for programming for development organizations working to support organic community-led initiatives.

Application of the death penalty in Papua New Guinea (PNG): Will it reduce the escalating law and order problems in the country, or not?

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This presentation discusses the current death penalty debate in Papua New Guinea (PNG). Under the present PNG execution laws, an offender can be put to death for committing treason of elected government, carrying out piracy and attempted piracy at sea, perpetrating wilful murder, causing aggravated rape, executing sorcery related killings, and committing robbery with violence. The presentation is based on collection of literature review materials from books, journals, internet, media channels, and public forums. The arguments for punishment is grounded on the principles of retribution, deterrence, and incapacitation while Christian values and principles, human rights, miscarriage of justice, and fuelling a cycle of violence are propositions that go against the execution laws in PNG. There have been calls for the abolition of the execution laws in line with the worldwide trend but there are individuals and sectors in this country who feel that the death penalty should be implemented principally to reduce the increasing law and order problems. This debate on the death penalty to either abolish or strengthen the execution laws will continue in PNG as long as serious crimes like wilful murder and forced rape exist. The presentation maintains that the death penalty is

not the answer to PNG's crime problems, but it creates more grieving families and hatred. In sum, it is concluded that death penalty laws in PNG should be repealed and abolished entirely because retribution, deterrence, and incapacitation reasons given in its support have flaws in their arguments and thus have little weight.

Sorcery: an important law and order policy concern for PNG

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This paper focuses on sorcery as an important law and order policy concern in Papua New Guinea (PNG). The ultimate aim is to discuss the sorcery related abuses which have been on the rise in the recent years. There are many law and order legal policy challenges, including the torturing and killing around the country. Many people who are accused and abused by sorcery related cases are also suspected of practising sorcery, in one way or another. Moreover, they are constantly being protected as perpetrators according to the Common Laws of the Formal Justice System of PNG. These have resulted in abuses of human rights concerns of which are echoed by many including United Nations, NGOs, as well as, Government of PNG. Surprisingly, the Formal Justice System does not effectively and efficiently address the challenges surrounding the victims in compliance with the underlining Laws in reference to the Fifth Principle and Directive of the National Constitution of PNG. The presentation, however, is based on a conceptual research analysis that the author did while working with the National Research Institute from 2002 and 2007 on sorcery and election related issues intermittently, and the recurrent observations on sorcery and abuse cases. This paper, inter alia, seeks to examine the uneasy relationships existing between the perpetrators (sorcerers) and victims (abusers) on the types of regulated policies and laws that are implemented. It will do this by firstly advocating for the establishment of a relevant legal policy framework that will create an independent judiciary justice system appropriate for PNG – i.e. have similar existing justice structures to that of PNG Land Judiciary System or Australian Rugby League Judiciary System that will in turn manage and control sorcerers (perpetrators) and abusers (victims) within a PNG-made judiciary justice system.

Friday 9 August 2019

Parallel Session 3a - Mining and development case studies

Mining and poverty in Papua New Guinea: case studies at Ok Tedi and Porgera

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Mining has been a controversial industry in Papua New Guinea (PNG). Its newsworthiness has stemmed from the dramatic environmental and social consequences that have dogged mining development in PNG over the last several decades. Without downplaying the importance of these issues in any way, the focus in the present paper is on the relationship between mining and poverty in two of the country's largest mining regions – Ok Tedi and Porgera. We use the techniques of logistic regression and propensity score matching to investigate the differences between mining and non-mining villages in these two regions. The results overall suggest that mining does reduce poverty, but when you correct for non-randomness in the data the effects are much smaller than it first appears.

Gutpla sindaun at Wafi-Golpu

Charles Roche, PhD Candidate, Murdoch University; Walim Nawasio, PNG Research Officer, Murdoch University; Sindana Howard, PNG Research Officer, Murdoch University; Wafi and Waut Communities

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The gap between the rhetoric and reality of extractive-led development (ELD) looms large over the dominant but flawed discourse of mining for development. Seeking to better understand outcomes from ELD we apply a human flourishing perspective, exploring yet-to-be-experienced impacts in a potentially inflammatory political process. This action research is designed to assist communities respond to the proposed, but yet to be approved Wafi-Golpu project in the Morobe Province of Papua New Guinea. The research exchange documents with a clear voice community concerns about: a lack of information; anxiety about intentional and immanent impacts; fundamentally different conceptualisations of what human flourishing is; a lack of development, services and facilities; unrealistic expectations; and, most powerfully, an undermining of individual and collective agency. We find that despite forty years of waiting for mining, the consent process to date is unjust, flawed and inadequate, de-legitimising any future claims to informed consent. While the immediate practical, on-ground outcomes of this action-research for the communities has been positive, longer-term outcomes are yet to be determined. The concept of human flourishing offers a useful and insightful perspective that can inform communities, governments, proponents and researchers alike about the potential impacts of ELD on human well-being.

Frieda River Mine Awareness as captured from students' lenses

Michael Dipson Ban, Final Year Undergraduate, Business and Management; Abisah Allingham, Final Year Undergraduate, Tourism and Hospitality; Adrian Taranu, 3rd Year Undergraduate, Social Work; Dr Anna Joskin (Mentor), Associate Dean, Research and Postgraduate Studies, University of Papua New Guinea

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This presentation reports on an awareness campaign carried out by some concerned undergraduate East Sepik students to villages near and along two huge rivers in their Province. Those were the Frieda and the Sepik Rivers which would inevitably encounter possible destructions in people's livelihoods and sustainability in the environments should the Frieda River Mine begin its operation. There were three aims of the awareness - To: 1) Share ideas on some potential areas that could be affected from mining activities, 2) Show pictures of environmental damages of other mining cases to the villagers; and, 3) Document what villagers had to say about the Frieda River Mine's impact on their livelihoods. A qualitative paradigm through the constructivism theory underpins this article as it premises that knowledge is imbedded in people, who have narratives to tell, but, knowledge is subjective and contextual so was appropriate for giving meanings to data. The awareness tools consisted of pictorial pamphlets, handouts, brochures; whilst primary data was collected from Community gatherings, discussions, and semi-structured interviews, and photographs. Results showed that local villages around both the Frieda and Sepik Rivers would be affected by the mine operations. Therefore, this paper argues that there is need for more consultations with stakeholders like the national government, provincial government, and others like environmentalists as examples to do feasibility studies before engaging in any operational matter for the proposed mine for purposes of sustainability of the environment and people's livelihoods.

A recipe for conflict? Case study of full scale social mapping in Purari

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This is a case study of a full scale social mapping study for a petroleum project in Papua New Guinea. It focuses on intangible cultural property of the Purari communities, and, their land ownership claims within the Petroleum Retention License (PRL) 15 within the Gulf Province. Often in resource related conflicts fingers are pointed to social mapping studies not been done in a proper manner as the cause of land ownership conflict. Such claims depend on perceptions of different stakeholders involved in resource project. However, it is common perception that social mapping studies identify customary landowning groups as a part of legislative requirement to comply with. Less attention is given to the use of social information as a vital management tool for responsible and ethical management strategies and how internal failure at the State and corporate sector fosters adverse impacts within affected areas. There is limited published literature on social mapping in Papua New Guinea. The absence of regulation on the study within the petroleum industry leads to the lack of understanding of the key role a social mapping plays not only for the State and corporations but also for the customary groups within a project area. Although the state has subterranean mineral rights, over ninety per cent of land in PNG is customarily owned and therefore customary groups have the advantage to negotiate to be recognised as land owning units termed by the state as 'clans'. It is a process of making oneself visible through the tool of social mapping. Hence the discussion of ownership not only involves land ownership but also the topic of cultural identity. The study involved visits to twenty different communities along the Purari River between December 2017 and January 2018. During each visit community awareness sessions were conducted with members of the

community followed by communal identification of customary groups within each area. Following communal identification, focus group discussions were conducted with identified clans within a community. Interviews were both structured and unstructured open ended questions, participation was voluntary and non-gender specific. Conflicts within the PNG context are socially embedded and better understood as conflicts around identity rather than on economic gains. In PNG societies, resources in the natural environment are not distinguished from the social realm in the same way as in Western societies. Efforts to address the resource curse place landowners at a disadvantage with obscure alternative points of view arguing that all conflict may be reduced to disputes about compensation. Therefore, it is relevant for corporations to utilise social information gathered from social mapping and establish ongoing management of the fluid social systems of impact communities even though relevant state legislations do not stipulate ongoing monitoring and assessment.

Parallel Session 3b - Education and WASH

Barriers to girls' education, and quality education

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Children naturally yearn to learn however, they face substantial barriers to attend school, especially girls. In Papua New Guinea (PNG) there is an urgent need to reform the education system to achieve universal primary education. Since independence in 1975, the country has been struggling to educate an estimated 2million elementary and primary age children and has since faced numerous challenges in providing Quality Education. This study was conducted in Gun'Yahainge Primary school of Yellia LLG, in the Obura Wonenara district of the Eastern Highlands Province, PNG. Results reveals that barriers to girl's education in the remote parts of PNG, in which many girls lose interest in school are due to gender gaps in the country, the dropout rate of girls are more than of boys. Outcomes shows that breaking social and cultural norms must be tough in homes for girls to participate and exercise their rights in attending education. Most common barriers to girl's education in these remote area are Gender Inequality, cultural & social norms, poverty, lack of maturity sanitation management, early child marriage, incest and long distance to schools. The project has worked around these barriers in the last 3 years and slowly are seeing some improvements. The barriers are manageable if there is consistent support for the project (depends on donor funding) and if governance is improved at all levels of Government addressing these barriers. PNG Government has a duty to implement gender-synchronized approaches: Identify and address the unique barriers that keep girls out of school, while at the same time working with boys and men to help identify and address such barriers. Furthermore, engaging both girls and boys from inception, to build an equal playing field through which all girls can learn, thrive and grow.

1. Yellia LLG – located in Obura Wonenara District of Eastern Highlands in PNG
2. Gender Inequality – Gender inequality acknowledges that men and women are not equal and that gender affects an individual lived experience.
3. Cultural & Social Norms – are sets of behaviours and beliefs shared by members of a society or group of people.
4. Gender-Synchronized Approaches – are the intentional intersection of gender- transformative efforts reaching both men and boys and women and girls of all sexual orientations and gender identities

PNG National Education Plan 2015-2019, Universal Basic Education Plan 2010-2019 and Education policies are important guiding documents for Papua New Guinea's education system. All in all, National Education Plan 2015-2019 also aimed to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 4–Quality education which focused on inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning. Furthermore, the discussions on the education plans and policies promote quality education and quality learning for all however, still fails to capture the hardships and barriers that remote school students face to access quality learning in Papua New Guinea. CARE International in PNG's (CIPNG) programming models strongly focus on filling the gap

created by Papua New Guinea Education policies and plans that enable parents and citizens to better understand the definition of quality education. There is a longstanding awareness of the need to help parents, citizens, community & students to understand what it means to have quality education. Parent Support Network, Community mobilization, Gender training, professional development of teachers are promising tools to promote quality learning. An innovative and collaborative model has emerged by which declaring that every child must be in school, and the quality of those schools must improve so that students are prepared to be productive citizens, ready to lead the future. The implementation of quality education and quality learning is legitimated of Sustainable Development Goal 4, whereby the GoPNG and its stakeholders are key player to achieve quality education. What are the underlying barriers and hardship that the stakeholder face to access quality education in most rural and disadvantage communities in Papua New Guinea? This paper discusses how CARE PNG's Better Governance for Education (BG4E) has been implementing activities towards achieving quality Education and Quality Learning for students and addressing the barriers of access to quality education. The presentation of the findings will be based on CARE PNG experiences, lesson learnt and the approaches in rolling the Better Governance for Education Project and how it has this helped improve the quality of education in Obura Wonenara District. Its goal is to bring about sustainable and measurable improvements in the lives of the remote students and parents in the most disadvantaged districts.

Female tertiary students' views of the empowerment effects of sex education

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This paper reports on an examination of how tertiary female students view sex education courses and their empowerment effects to deal with sexuality issues. It places this case study of tertiary institutions within the wider framework of the PNG government's drive to address gender inequality in schools in the country. Successive governments have noted that gender inequality is an important issue and have made commitments to develop legislation and policies to address the issue. Gender equality institutionally is very important in that it affects not only the way others see females but also how females perceive themselves through the attention bestowed on them. The study consists of a content analysis of course outlines from three different tertiary institutions in Madang; a survey to establish current attitudes of females entering these institutions; a course analysis of sex education; an analysis of teachers' views of how females are empowered and a focus group of females about to exit studies. This study seeks to assess the extent to which the courses have empowered female tertiary students to deal with gender and sexuality issues and how relevant the courses have been to their daily lives

Where water and toilet access is limited, how does government decide on the most important place to work?

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As part of the 5-year Water for Women program (supported by the Australian Government), WaterAid is working in partnership with the Wewak District Development Authority to improve equitable access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) services. Recognising government as a critical change agent, the project supports the local government to design and implement a WaSH plan that meets the needs of the district, empowers women as leaders in the sector and gives people with disabilities a greater voice in decision making. Recent estimates from the WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program indicate that only 37% of PNG's population have access to even basic drinking water, with 42% of the population relying on surface water to meet their daily needs. PNG's National WaSH Policy recognises

that low access to water and sanitation and poor hygiene practices have evident consequences in terms of increased incidences of water borne diseases, poorer educational attainment and economic impacts at both the household and national level. The policy aims to reverse the decline in WASH services, significantly accelerate access to water and sanitation services and to promote long-term hygiene behaviour change. Putting the WaSH policy into practice requires accurate information for data driven planning and investment. In PNG, subnational level data on local level WaSH access is very limited, presenting challenges to decision makers. Recently, WaterAid trained 29 district and provincial government officers to use an open access mobile phone app called mWater to undertake a comprehensive baseline survey of WASH access across the district. From late 2018 to early 2019, government staff used the mWater App to collect WaSH data from 208 rural communities, 107 schools, 27 health facilities, 3 local market places and representative sample of 384 households in the Wewak urban area. Using the mWater system, data was automatically transferred to a database and interactively mapped, creating a powerful tool for Government and development partners to use to help inform decision making and planning. This is just the first step of WaterAid's partnership with government in Wewak. Not only will the baseline provide government with data on the 366 villages that make up Wewak District, but it will also give greater insight into the environmental challenges that different communities face. WaterAid will work with the Wewak district government to develop a five-year evidence-informed plan that will determine priority areas for government and non-government investment. Whilst it is envisaged that the project will lead to significant improvements in WaSH access for the people of Wewak, in particular women and people with disabilities, the project also aims to strengthen government systems and build local capacity to support sustainable solutions and enduring impact. The presentation will discuss the project and the findings from the comprehensive district baseline. It will examine how the evidence has been used in Wewak to shape district WaSH improvements and the challenges, opportunities and lessons coming out of this program.

Parallel Session 3c - Panel: Debating "good governance" in Papua New Guinea

Debating "good governance" in Papua New Guinea

Dr Osborne Sanida, Director, PNG National Research Institute

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In this panel, we will challenge two commonly held views of governance in Papua New Guinea. First, that the term 'governance' is an abstract concept that is only understood as service delivery by the majority of Papua New Guineans. Second, that 'capacity' is the main development issue in PNG affecting governance function. Our discussions are based on mixed method research considering governance in PNG. The research combined analysis of 76 open-source national level indicators with qualitative consultations with 130 participants in Port Moresby and Lae. This panel will discuss two key findings of this work. First, that the English word 'governance' is translated in several different ways in Tok Pisin and other Papua New Guinea languages, and each definition reveals a new element of what constitutes functional governance. These interpretations are shaped by respondents' gender, age, where they live, how they earn a living and their access to formal decision making forums, and demonstrate the different ways that power is understood and experienced. They also reveal respondents' sophisticated understanding of the importance of relationships and the different ways

that functional authority is assembled. The hoped-for result of these relationships and networks is tangible service delivery and development benefits, however there is a deep understanding of the different levers and barriers to governance, particularly in localised contexts. Second, that while capacity constraints do indeed present real issues for governance and service delivery in PNG, these play into and are symptomatic of a broader problem of accountability within the whole of the body politic. This panel will examine the ways that these findings interact and reinforce each other. The discussion will expand upon why approaching governance support with a primary focus on authority and accountability rather than capacity might reveal different solutions. It will consider the ways that communities work with non-state actors to assemble systems of governance, particularly in areas of service delivery and security, and the ways that these assemblages demonstrate new kinds of authority and accountability.

Parallel Session 3d - Housing and urban development

Economic analysis of house rent and demand for housing attributes in formal and informal built areas of Port Moresby

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Houses for rent are important form of housing especially for low-income group of households. However, little attention has often been given to the delivery of this type of housing by most governments of developing countries. In order to develop an efficient and effective house rent market, it is necessary to understand both the supply and demand sides of houses for rent. However, urban development managers and policy-makers often focus more attention on the supply side. The knowledge of the demand side is necessary to understand the dynamics of the house rent market and its impacts on the urban structure. This has the potential of providing policy-makers and planners with necessary ingredients for developing an effective urbanisation and housing policies. This paper reports on a study of house rent and demand for housing attributes in formal and informal built areas of Port Moresby using the hedonic pricing method. Data were obtained from interviews that involved Port Moresby residents who were selected using multi-stage stratified random sampling technique and was analysed using the log-log form of Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression model. The findings revealed that the average monthly house rent in Port Moresby was K2,662 (US\$832), formal area segment of the city was K3,147 (US\$983) and K2,246 (US\$702) for informal area. The median annual house rent in Port Moresby was higher than the median annual household income by 20%. This indicates that on average, most households who live in the city might find it difficult to afford house rent. On average, standalone houses had higher monthly house rent than apartments. Houses supplied with basic infrastructure such as potable piped water, electricity and sewerage facility attract higher house rent than houses that do not have them. Houses located in areas that have access to public transport services and garbage removal services had higher rent than areas that do not have these services. The results of the log-log OLS revealed that demand for housing attributes is influenced by type of dwelling area, distance of dwelling from the central business district, number of rooms, distance of dwelling from elementary school and health care facility. Others include access to recreation area and infrastructure. In order to address housing affordability problem, the government in collaboration with private developers could implement affordable house rent scheme that incorporate preferences of potential tenants. The findings could assist urban development managers, planners and private developers in providing houses for rent by considering affordability of the rent and consumers' preferences for different housing attributes.

Employer-provided housing assistance in Papua New Guinea: Empirical analysis and policy implications

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Due to high house price-to-income ratios, extreme housing scarcity and limited private home ownership in major cities and urban places, many institutions in Papua New Guinea (PNG) have been traditionally forced to provide cash or in-kind housing benefits to employees as part of their remuneration. We investigate the possible determinants of the type of housing assistance provided to employees using data from a survey of 1,652 employees across the country's four cities (Port Moresby, Lae, Goroka and Madang). In the survey, we asked the respondents whether they lived in employer provided accommodation and if they did not, whether they received cash allowance for their housing needs. The responses were encoded into a single variable to represent the level of benefit received: 0 = no benefit; 1 = employer-provided housing; and 2 = cash house allowance. We then fitted a multinomial logistic regression to investigate the dwelling, employee and employer characteristics associated with the likelihood of receiving cash or in-kind housing assistance against the base model of receiving no benefit. Besides bias against females, it turns out that those living in employer provided accommodation or receiving cash housing allowances also tend to exhibit high levels of socioeconomic advantage (in terms of both higher income and education levels) compared to employees who don't receive any form of housing assistance. We discuss some implications for PNG's housing benefits tax policy.

Upgrading unsustainable urban development: focusing on the Port Moresby context.

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For 60 or so years, rural migrants settling on state and customary land in Papua New Guinea's capital, Port Moresby, have had to carve out their own space and livelihood development. Along with the original inhabitants in Motu-Koitabu villages skirting the coastline, the settlers living in over 100 settlements in the National Capital District (NCD) have had limited access to urban water, power and sanitation services or effective earning capacity required for development. The UN-Habitat's New Urban Agenda, based on 60 or so years of settlement upgrading experience in other areas of the developing world, has found that western urban development models have failed and the global trend of increasing poverty among rural migrants in search of development opportunities continues. Past strategies to upgrading urban settlements demonstrate that active participation in the design and process by those for whom the upgrading strategy is intended, is integral to building the necessary social capital for sustainable change. This philosophy of urban development represents a big shift for PNG, which has thus far been tied to a colonial legacy of western urban development strategies and top-down administration models. Although this is a shift in thinking for PNG's urban administrative structures, participation in community development remains fundamental to social and economic development for most Papua New Guineans. This paper aims to scrutinise the Port Moresby context examining how sustainable options could precipitate meaningful development framed by the UN-Habitat led citywide upgrading strategy currently underway. This paper argues that adoption of community and household maintained sustainable technologies, without costly infrastructure upgrading and maintenance, has clear potential to drive bottom-up sustainable development in urban and rural areas.

Moving onwards: female migrants, gender issues and sustainable development in Papua New Guinea

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Women and migration have a strong connection to both challenges and solutions to the problems of gender disparities and development in many developing countries of the world. This paper gives an overview of this linkage and discusses the opportunities, risks and vulnerabilities that female migrants in Papua New Guinea face and the implications for 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. It discusses the realities urban migrant women face with particular focus on women in Port Moresby considering their demographic, socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds and the roles, status and responsibilities they face as women in a new, changing and contemporary society. The main focus of this paper is to show how migration can be used as catalyst and engine for driving economic development to achieving a better life. This study explores the relationships across the 2030 Agenda and the impact of migration on key development outcomes focusing on women's accessibility, vulnerability, risks and prospects of improving their livelihoods and standard of living through selected economic factors. It shows and discusses the migration trends of PNG and Port Moresby over time, Vision 2050, SDGs, gender norms and migration, labour market and educational segmentations and finally gives a conclusion with policy recommendations. Further discussion is also placed the inequalities created by such movements and its implications on development prospects. Migration is discussed in light of how its occurrence exacerbates the vulnerability to negative consequences of development as indicated by the socioeconomic disparities that are prevalent among women of different backgrounds. Findings from this study in general will show that in PNG (like many developing countries), the status, roles, responsibilities, autonomy, participation, skill and motivation of a migrant woman in reality is more diverse, rich and profound than perceived by many which are qualities highly relevant for achieving the Vision 2050 and SDGs. Secondary data from various demographic sources were used to create an understanding of the level and patterns of movement and economic disparities among migrant women in Port Moresby. Finally, this paper will draw to a conclusion stating the socioeconomic trade-offs that migration brings through the process of empowering women in creating a better approach in understanding this phenomenon from a PNG context and Port Moresby perspective which is relevant for policy and future research in this area. Migration as one of the defining features of the 21st century can contribute to achieving the goals of Vision 2050 and SDGs when given priority and placed in the heart of policymaking for the main purpose of empowering women to move onwards and achieve a better way of life.

Parallel Session 3e - Mobile and digital

SIM card registration in Papua New Guinea

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This paper discusses the design and implementation of a mandatory SIM card registration policy in Papua New Guinea (PNG). Drawing on the author's ongoing observation of the process, the paper will present the registration timeline, including several extensions of deadlines. It will also portray the key players. Of interest is the little-known involvement of the churches in assisting with the registration process, particularly in rural and remote areas where priests tend to be located. Relevant court proceedings will also be examined, including those instigated by Member for Madang Hon. Bryan Kramer, and later proceedings initiated by the Ombudsman Commission. This paper will be useful for

those interested in technology access and use in Papua New Guinea. It will also be of interest to public policy scholars.

Using digital technology In professional development In Papua New Guinea: a case study

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The challenges that professionals face in Papua New Guinea are numerous but ability is not one of them. One of the greatest challenges that Papua New Guineans face is access to contextual relevant information. Due to geographical isolation many Nationals do not have access to reliable internet connection at a reasonable speed if at all. Due to this reason problem solving to many basic needs, some of which are life- saving, is only available via face to face communication or phone calls. There is documented evidence that “smart phones” are being used in the delivery of health care throughout Papua New Guinea. However, due to geographical disconnectedness one of the major challenges is educational material that can be used in all sectors of the communities with a particular lack of context relevant. This study will trial a digital solution that can be used in the village setting to distribute selected material from a variety of departments. The digital solution proposed is currently being used in several nations around the world that face similar challenges of people not being able to access resources. The resource is easy not difficult to manage, runs on a rechargeable battery, is accessible via its own “hotspot”, comes preloaded with a large amount of relevant resources, provides the ability to load context specific material in either text, audio or video format. With the use of this digital resource relevant, up to date material will be made available to people to have at the fingertips and continual professional development will be made possible. This paper describes the main aim of the study, rationale, methodology, main findings, lessons learnt and implications for professional development to support policy implementation in PNG.

Factors that can influence adoption of e-health and e-education systems in Papua New Guinea

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E-health and e-education refers to the use of information and communication technology and the various Internet technologies by government agencies to transform their processes and facilitate improved health and education service delivery. These technologies have enabled businesses to enhance their processes so that customers can be served better. With the aim of achieving similar gains, agencies in Papua New Guinea are striving to adopt e-health and e-education systems to improve their processes and data management for planning, decision making and assessment, which lead to effective service delivery. The government aims to implement such systems by 2050 in order to achieve its dream of being a healthy and educated society but can be a challenging process. This paper seeks to examine the factors that influence adoption of e-health and e-education systems in PNG, using qualitative methods including interview and thematic network analysis techniques. Preliminary findings from the analysis of interview data from various public officials indicate that adoption can be influenced by three main factors (technological, organisational and environmental), which need to be properly addressed. Consequently, this paper also seeks to provide some understanding of the current situation which could be used to develop strategies for further development. Finally, this paper explains how e-health and e-education systems will be increasingly important for planning, decision making and assessment, which lead to effective service delivery.

Parallel Session 4a - Gender and society

PNG Women in Media

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In Papua New Guinea, more than 20 media outlets and burgeoning online spaces inform and engage about seven million people, the majority of whom are under 20 years of age and based in rural areas. In the last ten years, a number of research studies focused on representation of women in media content in PNG. However, very little is known about gender diversity, policies, practices and opportunity for women within media organisations. Global studies such as Who Makes the News (WMTN) show an urgent need for shifts in both media output and staff composition of media organisations. As a great influencer, media output and the internal structures and staff composition of media organisations remain critical in the debate on gender. The Media Development Initiative undertook a study on the staff composition and participation of women in media organisations in PNG. The purpose of the PNG Women in Media study is to provide background information and analysis of current policies and practices and make recommendations to support women working in the media industry. The study aims to highlight barriers to women progressing in the media sector, holding leadership and decision-making positions and advancing professionally within their organisations. The study was completed in 2018 and included surveys of nine leading media organisations and in-depth semi-structured interviews with 12 representatives from these media organisations. The study findings provide an insight into the media sector, insights to workplace culture and highlights the barriers to women's progression in the workplace. Key findings from the study are that the industry is male dominated where women make up just over a third of decision-making personnel and less than 20 percent of governing body membership. Content making divisions are the largest across media organisations. Women account for 37 percent of the content making divisions and also 37 percent of human resource, administration and finance divisions. The lowest female representation was found in the engineering, technical service and information technology divisions. There is a correlation between gender and career progression. Women often face barriers and challenges in their career progression across most media outlets. Gender was identified as a determining factor how management make decisions as well as how roles and responsibilities and career development opportunities are offered to staff. Respondents stated that mentoring and support was viewed as a male privilege only. However, most respondents also agreed that women could benefit from such mentoring and development opportunities as well. Significant gaps between men and women in terms of workplace policies, practices and opportunities are affecting workplace culture within the media sector. A serious finding was that women were facing extensive accounts of harassment and sexual harassment, worsened by poor management responses to cases reported. The completed study findings are available. Given the current status of women in the sector, improving standards will likely take considerable investment and support at organisational, sectoral and governmental levels. It is hoped that by improving women's participation in media organisation, the content output will be positively influenced.

Male roles and responsibilities in the promotion of gender equality in a changing world

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The PNG Public Service Male Advocacy Network was the initiative of the Department of Personnel Management (DPM) under the able leadership of former Acting Secretary Mr. John Kali, with funding from the Government of Papua New Guinea and co-financing support from the Australian Government funded Economic and Public Sector Program (EPSP). This programme assists Central agencies, Line agencies, State-Owned Enterprises, Provincial Governments, to embrace the principles of respect, equity, diversity, in the National Public Service of Papua New Guinea. The Department of Personnel Management was particularly keen to enforce Section 55 of the Constitution of Papua New Guinea, "calling for equality of citizens in all areas of social, economic, and political development irrespective of race, tribe, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed, religion or sex". The Department of Personnel Management proceeded to launch the Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Policy or GESI in 2013 at the Parliament State function room. This was witnessed by a broad range of stakeholders such Multilateral, Bilateral, and UN Bodies including the first pioneer thirty male advocates of the PNG National Public Service Male Advocacy Network or MAN. Seven years on since preparations began in 2012 for the Launching of the GESI Policy of 2013 and the Kokoda Commitment of 2013, the benefits of these policies have yet to be realized and felt equally across the entire Public Service. The key question still is who do we blame for the lack of impact and success of these policies 43 years after independence and why.

The plight of women representation in Papua New Guinea politics; the political controversies surrounding the three women parliamentarian elected in the 2012 and their subsequent defeats in 2017 election.

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In 2012 Papua New Guinea voted three women into the 9th Parliament which was the highest number of women in Parliament since the introduction of the Limited Preferential Voting system in 2007 national elections. In 2017 there were no women elected in Parliament which results in debates about gender equality in Papua New Guinea Parliament. Many argue that Papua New Guinea's culture of big man politics stands in the way of more women representation; a look into the short lived political careers of the three women elected in 2012 is essential in highlighting the challenges women face when elected into Papua New Guinea Parliament. The paper uses a case study method and applies a desktop literature review analysing data collected from newspaper articles, academic journals, books and election reports. The research wants to investigate why voters lost confidence in the three women candidate in 2017 general election? And did the three women themselves contribute to their own defeat by engaging in the aggressive big man politics of Papua New Guinea.

Using women's sport to address gender issues in PNG

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Are the PNG Orchids, Papua New Guinea's national women's rugby league team, simply the female equivalent of their male counterparts, the Kumuls, or a vehicle for social change and women's empowerment? Media specialist Joanna Lester and women's rugby league pioneer Cathy Neap have always believed the latter, and out of their shared vision came Power Meri, a documentary film and community outreach project that uses a women's sporting story to promote discussion about the status and treatment of women in PNG and beyond. While Power Meri is a documentary about the Orchids that has been released internationally and received acclaim from London to Florida, at its core is an opportunity to use a popular and accessible subject matter in PNG, rugby league, to start conversations, and ultimately change attitudes, about what women are capable of and the opportunities available to them. In PNG, sports organisations and NGOs have been running community screenings of the film, followed by discussions about the themes raised. They say the story of the Orchids has resonated strongly, particularly with men, and encouraged reflection on how women are perceived. Some male viewers said it has given them a greater appreciation of the role and potential of women, encouraged them to be more supportive of women, and to create more opportunities for women to contribute in society. Globally, the film has been praised for its implicit, rather than explicit, approach to addressing gender issues and its bigger picture vision of the power of women's sport to impact society. Sporting, corporate, educational and charity organisations across the world are choosing to use the Orchids' story to complement their work in promoting women's sport, driving gender equality, and advocating for greater opportunities for women and girls. In countries that know and hear very little about PNG, Power Meri has put the nation on the radar, through the voices of female rugby league players. But, closer to home, what can we learn about approaches to addressing gender issues in PNG through the experience of Power Meri? What opportunities exist for sporting, non-sporting and media organisations to share knowledge and collaborate on women's sport-themed projects that resonate with the public? How can we better leverage the power of sport to shift attitudes on key social issues? And how can PNG tap into the current regional and global interest peak in women's sport and empowerment?

Parallel Session 4b - Development issues

Madang's plans to boost its share in Australia's Seasonal Worker Programme

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The paper describes the initial selection strategies undertaken in Madang that specifically addresses the issues of recruitment, preparation, mobilization and support of reintegration of PNG seasonal workers. This paper presents recent data on a study of how Madang Province through the Ward Planning Project Office is implementing the pilot Regional Recruitment Initiative (RRI) of Australia's Seasonal Worker Programme (SWP) in Papua New Guinea (PNG). It will highlight the unique community arrangements for selecting workers in the RRI from Madang, through a special case study of the South Ambenob Local Level Government (LLG) Ward 19 area. The initial design of this study employs a qualitative research methodology. Data has been collected from written documents, observations and interviews with key informants directly involved in the selection of candidates for the SWP from Ward 19. The findings from this study provide the basis for policy advice to support

PNG's plans to increase the country's share of SWP jobs. The study also aims to identify a best model practice of sourcing workers from rural areas so as to maximize the benefits of the SWP to generate long term sustainable social and economic development. A common reference frame for assessing these costs and benefits is the potential for 'triple wins': for the worker and his or her household and community, for the employer in Australia (the receiving country) and for the national economy of the PNG (the sending country).

Land as assemblage: conceptual insights into land debates and policy in Papua New Guinea

Prof. Glenn Banks, Geography, Massey University; Prof. Regina Scheyvens, Massey University; Dr Litea Meo-Sewabu, Senior Lecturer, University of South Pacific; Henna Steven, PhD Candidate, Massey University; Suliasi Vunibola, PhD Candidate, Massey University

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Land is fundamental and foundational in PNG, despite more than a century of attempts to disrupt the connections between people, place and land. These various attempts have made little overall headway in commodifying land, and communal land tenure provides an enduring basis for the lives of the bulk of the population. There is no doubt that forms of lease conversion, outright alienation and conversion to freehold title have resulted in highly productive forms of economic activity (the urban areas, land-standing agricultural leases and other forms of enterprise). It is also the case that this has not always occurred, and there have been some spectacular abuses of transitions away from communal forms of tenure – the SABLs, for example. This paper draws on recent assemblage thinking around land and forms of economic activity to untangle the debates around land tenure and its 'productivity'. Land in this sense sits at the intersection of an array of diverse locally specific, nationally moulded and globally influenced regimes of rules, discourse and regulation. We argue that this conceptual approach offers a way of reshaping the public and policy debates around land: in recognising both the diverse roles (economic and non-economic) that customary land plays and can play, but also the multitude of innovative ways in which different forms of tenure have and can contribute to economic development in PNG. At the core of this sits the need for the policy regime to encourage and accommodate the range of possibilities and values that land contains in Papua New Guinea.

Reframing Discourse in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health and Wellbeing

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Deficit discourse is a mode of language, which consistently frames Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identity in a narrative of negativity, deficiency and disempowerment (Fforde et al. 2013)

Reframing Discourse seeks to identify methods and approaches in Australia and overseas that have had success in changing the deficit narrative. By documenting and critically analysing existing interventions to reframe Indigenous health towards a strengths-based approach, this project is a significant step in understanding how deficit discourse operates in the health and wellbeing setting. Building this evidence base is critical, as discourse is a complex and multi-faceted challenge. We note that discourse does not simply equate to language use. Rather, language use can be analysed to understanding underlying perceptions and 'regimes of truth', by which people create meaning. There is increasing acknowledgment that how Indigenous people are represented and choose to represent themselves may have significant impact on outcomes.

Tourism in remote territories in PNG: a case of Morobe province

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Tourism plays an important role in addressing perennial economic, social, political and environmental issues. Papua New Guinea being a promising tourist destination in South Pacific Region, shows a great potential for growth and development. Many parts of the country are remote with less access to basic facilities and social services. These tourism remote territories hold some unique potential for tourism product development that would have greater chances to captivate niche market. One of which is Morobe Province comprising mostly of remote villages in the north-eastern part of Papua New Guinea. Despite the remoteness of the province, it has a bustling capital as an industrial hub of the country. This paper describes the tourism characteristics of some remote areas in Morobe Province and analyses the tourism capacity of the territories to establish possible measures for promoting sustainable tourism development. It also presents the constraints that have inhibited the development of tourism in the province. The essence of this research mainly focuses on the existing state of the tourism sector that is the infrastructure, accessibility, policies and plans, and responsible organizations and stakeholders involved on the ground at present. This research also concludes with workable recommendations for tourism key stakeholders in the country and in the province to develop tourism capacity and potential of these remote territories.

Parallel Session 4c - Government and governance

Controversies on the doctrine of separation of powers in Papua New Guinea: A need for reconceptualization?

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Disputes over political and constitutional doctrines have increasingly featured in political contests in Papua New Guinea. One such disputed area is the doctrine of separation of powers. It is a pillar of democratic governments, providing for checks and balances between the three arms of government – legislature, executive and judiciary. While the doctrine is enshrined in the constitutional structures of Papua New Guinea, the extent of its application is highly contested. In 2016, the Supreme Court ordered the Speaker to convene Parliament and deliberate on a vote of no confidence against Prime Minister Peter O’Neill after Parliament was postponed. The O’Neill government openly complained that the Court’s order was contrary to the traditional boundaries of the doctrine of separation of powers. They argued that the Supreme Court should not invoke its powers in a manner that interferes with matters within the domain of the Parliament. The issue resurfaced in early 2019 as the government sought clarification from the Court through a Supreme Court reference amidst an impending vote of no confidence in order to prevent a potential Supreme Court intervention. Contestations over the application of the doctrine of separation of powers have been unsettling in the past. The recent incidents raise questions as to the efficacy of the doctrine and how the three arms of government understand it. This presentation, as part of a doctoral thesis, is an attempt to answer these questions. It assesses the doctrine’s constitutional premises and the key cases to argue for its reconceptualization. It will contend that part of that reconceptualization may include redefining the role of the judiciary as having both a legal and a political function in the context of Papua New Guinea.

Understanding and responding to corruption in PNG's public service

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The Papua New Guinea government and international donors have spent millions of kina trying to improve governance in the country's bureaucracy. Despite these efforts, there are few indicators of success: many consider PNG's public service to be rife with corruption. However, narratives about these problems have excluded public servants' perspectives: there is little empirical data about why public servants might support or resist corruption and poor governance. This paper draws on interviews with 136 public servants across four provinces – Eastern Highlands, Milne Bay, Madang and New Ireland – to provide insights into what PNG's bureaucrats think about these issues. It finds that public servants are often ill-informed about the laws and rules guiding their roles, and are under enormous pressure to provide unofficial favours to businesses, politicians and kith and kin. Yet, some are able to resist these pressures better than others, with senior staff, men, and those in Milne Bay and Madang better placed to push back against and report corruption. Findings suggest that policies that aim to support and inform the less enfranchised (women and junior staff) are particularly important for addressing corruption in PNG. However, this presentation argues that efforts to shift the status quo must take into account the contextually-specific relationships between bureaucrats, politicians and citizens, which vary across time and space.

The Bougainville Referendum Research Project – An Update

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Bougainville is poised to hold a referendum on its political status come October of this year. The Referendum itself is one of the three pillars of the Bougainville Peace Agreement; a document that was signed in 2001 between Bougainville and Papua New Guinea leaders to end a brutal 10-year conflict on Bougainville. This referendum will be a milestone for Bougainville and is an important national event also because it will have significant implications for sub-national and over-all governance issues for the rest of the country. The Papua New Guinea National Research Institute (PNG NRI) as a publically-funded independent think tank has therefore taken on itself the task of conducting independent research into the issues surrounding the referendum. This has been accomplished through the set-up of the Bougainville Referendum Research Project (BRRP). Since its inception in 2017, the BRRP – in accordance with PNG NRI's role of researching and analyzing strategic issues for national development – has been conducting research into the Bougainville Referendum and its issues and disseminating that information to concerned stakeholders. To date six research reports have been produced to answer the questions surrounding the referendum. These research reports were commissioned by the PNG NRI and international experts on the subjects were engaged to conduct the studies and write up the reports. Broadly the reports cover four topics. The first two reports published under the Project cover the topic of referendums; what they are and their administration respectively. The following two reports cover the political and fiscal aspects of autonomy respectively. The fifth report covers the issues of outcomes – basically what happens post-referendum. And the sixth report takes a look the status and implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement and its implications for the Referendum. This paper will look at the basic points of what was covered by each of the reports and some of the recommendations presented by the authors.

The limitations of the Organic Law on the integrity of political parties and candidates: fluidity of MPs and inconsistency in election of Prime Minister

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The Organic Law on the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates 2003 (OLIPPAC) was intended to institutionalise modern party system, and ensure that the Prime Minister of PNG is elected in an orderly manner, but also in with direct relationship to the way voters expressed their wishes. The events leading up to the change of Prime Minister on May 30, 2019, shows there is much to be done to achieve the goal of OLIPPAC. First, the Supreme Court ruling in 2010 removed the restrictions on MPs imposed by OLIPPAC from switching between political parties, citing the MPs' freedom to take part in public affairs under Section 50 of the Constitution. Second, though section 63 of the Constitution provides for political party with the majority to form the government, it does not require the same for cases of vote of no confidence or vacancy where the prime minister resigns. These limitations were exploited by MPs as they switched between Crown Plaza and Laguna without restraint, with at least one MP switching sides four times in three weeks. Though some MPs claimed to have resigned from their parties, the Registry of Political Parties received only three formal resignations letters from more than 30 MPs that resigned from their respective parties before the change of the prime minister. The inconsistency of OLIPPAC provision on election of the Prime Minister also became obvious when James Marape became Opposition's nominee for Prime Minister without any affiliation to a political party after his resignation from People's National Congress (PNC). Even when he was nominated for Prime Minister after Peter O'Neil resigned as the Prime Minister, this time as the government and Pangu Pati nominee, Pangu Pati had 28 MPs, less than PNC's 40 plus MPs. Considering these limitations, should OLIPPAC be strengthened to prevent MPs switching between camps and parties? How can this be done without infringing the rights of MPs under section 50 of the Constitution? And should section 63 of the OLIPPAC which requires party with the majority to form the government be extended to instances of vote of no confidence, and vacancy in the office of the prime minister? This paper explores these questions, and proposes suggestions on how it could be done.

Parallel Session 4d - Rural and sustainable development

Subsistence farmers' resilience in rice cultivation: case study for informal production and marketing of rice in Pindiu, Morobe Province

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The government's policy approach to domestic rice production in the country has had less impact in supporting subsistence farmers in rural areas of Papua New Guinea (PNG). Despite the potential for rice cultivation, the industry still lacks a sustainable production strategy for rural farmers. Domestic rice production is expected to be up scaled by informal producers, however the rural rice farmers are being neglected. Farmers are faced with continuous and growing technical constraints, institutional weaknesses and sociological problems. For vast majority of these subsistence farmers; this may be a viable economic opportunity to generate income to sustain their livelihood. Rural rice producing households need technical support and assistance to improve production methods, increase yield and market their product. Under current economic conditions and production methods, it is less likely to achieve a significant increase in local production. Despite the constraints and difficulties, there are few committed rural rice farmers in PNG that have been growing rice since the turn of century when missionaries arrived, and rice was introduced. This study investigates the informal rice production and marketing of those committed rural households in Pindiu, Morobe Province. The findings of the study

reveal that farmers have been resilient in growing rice over many years without government support. The provision of technical aid and incentives may enhance the production of rice in potential rural areas. The study ends with a set of policy options and recommendations for further research.

Making agriculture commercial in PNG

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Most people engage in farming for consumption and not as commercial ventures but to pay for school fees or bride price and mortuary feasts. The production of crops and livestock is not based on the needs of the market but what they perceive as necessary to be sold. The land area utilised and the production volume is subject to availability of land, excepting the costs of farming inputs such as chemicals and fertilisers and feeds. A person with access to 2 hectares of arable land may be willing to plant the whole area with kaukau instead of planting a hectare now and the other hectare later, which can be time consuming as well as strain on available finance to hire separate transport and logistics to take to the market. When the income objective is achieved or certain funds are raised and the persons have made their contribution to these events, production is reduced or not undertaken at all. Hence, there must be coordination to ensure that land available for cultivation and animal husbandry and is accessible to transport, communication and marketing infrastructures and closer to consumers must be utilised. When land available is managed properly to bring it into production, research, extension and advisory services and training which has regressed over the years, must be drastically improved. Despite lack of extension in food production the farmers have persevered and are controlling the industry and finding own niche markets without specific control and direction by the Government. Agriculture must be promoted to commercial level by shifting focus from using spades and grassknives and forks to dig 3 hectares over four weeks to using tractors and brushcutters and sprayers in two days in same area and to continue to produce for the market than to settle cultural mortuary obligations.

Lost in paradise; where is StaRS?

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The PNG Update theme for 2019 is 'Development and Diversity'. One aspect is "issues related to and strategies for "sustainable, broad-based and inclusive development..." But what sort of development embraces these. Environmental scientists suggest strong sustainability and sustainable development. Scientists have reiterated their "second warning to humanity" and stress the importance of an alternative economic system and a commitment to ecocentrism. PNG in our National Constitution (1975) affirmed what we now call sustainable development. We reaffirmed these at Rio in 1992, in 1994 we adopted our own National Sustainable Development Strategy, Vision 2050 in 2009 and in 2014 we endorsed our new National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development or now StaRS. We endorsed / adopted The Rio Declaration(1992), Earth Charter (2000), New Delhi Statement of Principles (2000), Millennium Development Goals (2000), and Sustainable Development Goals (2015), The then Minister for National Planning and Monitoring Mr Charles Abel reaffirmed seven components of the "new development path" rejecting seven characteristics of the current development path. He adopted the core principles of ecological or responsible sustainable development being economic, social and ecological sustainability, good governance and personal sustainability. PNG reaffirmed the 5 Ps of UNDP : planet, people, partnership/participation, peace and prosperity / p'enoughness. Some of our leaders committed themselves to strong sustainability

where 'ecology matters'. But in 2019 we stand "post APEC" embracing very weak sustainability where ecological and social sustainability and good governance are largely ignored and personal sustainability and personal integrity largely forgotten. APEC was a lost opportunity never focusing on the key issues of strong sustainability but on so-called inclusive economic growth. The MTDP3 'down emphasises' the SDGs and ecological considerations. It relegated environment back to being mainly linked to climate change, and economic thinking and still gives little value to equity and ethics, ignores natural values and adopts economic policies where ecology does not matter. Important issues of institutional sustainability and good governance remained swept under the carpet. Government policy continues to contradict much that the former Minister for National Planning (now Deputy Prime Minister) strongly advocated. Our leaders voice concern on climate change but now embrace energy policy which maintain support for non-renewables including coal, we see many environmental permits being approved for dubious projects, environmental and conservation awareness is not important, equity, ethics and PNG values and ways are ignored in public policy, important government policies and regulations on environment, public health, sanitation matters and OHS standards are neither complied with nor enforced. The public cares little about a green and clean and healthy environment, particularly in towns and cities. For development assistance and trade PNG continues to rely on countries with excessive affluence, unfair trade, appalling environmental stewardship and with very large ecological footprints, are deniers of climate change and the importance of conserving and protecting our biodiversity and whose hypocrisy in weapons production and treating refugees and "outsiders" edges on crimes against humanity. Where is our sustainable development policy. Where is StaRS? "PNG... Em mi yah!"

Challenges of developing human capital for PNG's Sustainable Development

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UPNG is responding to the call by the MTDP III 2018-2022 for the development of human resource to underpin inclusive sustainable development. In 2014, the PNG government under the leadership of Minister for National Planning and Monitoring adopted the National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (StaRS). The adoption of the policy complemented the United Nation's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. UPNG responded the following year 2015 by designing and offering the Course; Bachelor of Sustainable Development programme. Initial enrolment of 19 students in 2015 followed by 35 in 2016 saw pioneering graduates numbering 12 in 2018 and the second lot of 28 in 2019. There are currently 75 students undertaking the BSD programme. Of the 12 that initially graduated, 11 are currently employed in different workplaces throughout the country and performing as well in fields such as agriculture, small to medium enterprises and rural based engagements. Of the 28 that graduated this year 10 are currently employed with 10 in transition engagements. This paper discusses the objectives of the course, the challenges it is currently facing, in particular the need for engagement of students with the industry during their industrial attachments, and the professional areas in industry into which the graduates are being absorbed in employment.

Parallel Session 4e - Ideas for universities

The use of peer feedback in business English context

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The process of developing and enhancing business students' writing skills at the tertiary level in preparing them for the writing required of them in the professional setting is quite a challenging and daunting task for language practitioners. Language practitioners have to be innovative in terms of the approach they utilize in the writing classroom in order to help students improve their writing. This paper presents insights into 23 business students' perceptions about the values and potential use of peer feedback in report writing in the Business Communication course (4.10306) at the University of Papua New Guinea. Drawing on evidence from research undertaken for my MA paper, I will discuss the importance of peer feedback as a pedagogical approach that can be utilized by business students to work collaboratively as part of a team to improve their report writing skills. The methodology for my MA paper was a mix method study that utilized survey questionnaires for data collection and used statistical analysis, and thematic analysis situated within the grounded theory approach. The paper highlighted two main findings pertaining to the use of peer feedback in the writing classroom: (1) The lack of resources or materials in place to support language practitioners' in developing and implementing peer feedback as an innovative approach to improving report writing skills, and (2) The lack of collaboration between the Language professionals and the Business Faculty in ensuring that the writing needs of the business students are met. Hence, this presentation further highlights the need for collaborative learning among the students, and collaboration on the part of language professionals; business faculty and institution as a whole for educational goals are to be reached at the classroom level as a means of developing the next generation of human resources for nation building.

Re-thinking classroom practices with the 'Kibung Framework'

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Human resource development and training are corner stones for nation building in Papua New Guinea (PNG). As such, this presentation is situated in discussions around sustainable education, and focuses on tertiary levels of learning. According to the Namaliu and Garnaut Review (2010), the PNG's Universities Systems face challenges in institutional performances; thus, highlighted quality assurance issues at that level. In line with that Report, this presentation argues that academics teaching at university levels would need to be competently grounded in theoretical knowledge and skills that underpin the content, the pedagogical, and the research knowledge in their areas of subject specifications. This presentation offers a model to be used as an intervention strategy to help improve classroom practices at tertiary learning. The concept is called the 'Kibung Framework' (KF), and it is premised on the use of Professional Development (PD) and training to help facilitate educational changes at any levels of learning. The applications of the KF can be done in groups or individually. The latter could be done within the confinement of one's space; whilst simultaneously effecting universities contractual obligations of implementing academic programs. The KF was derived from my PhD thesis (Joskin, 2013) which used a qualitative comparative case study methodology. There were multiple data collections and the grounded theory lenses of the content and thematic analyses created meanings from triangulation of a cross-case analysis. The consistent finding was the need for PD training to assist classroom practices; and, thus the birth of the KF. Hence, the introduction and

discussions of the KF here is timely; as it can be applicable in any classroom context, irrespective of curriculum content, model or design. Consequently, if and when, the KF is used; would contribute to a community of practice in building a classroom culture for educators using evidence based teaching, and being reflective learners. Ultimately, there would be ripple effects on 'capacity building', as echoed in the Government's 'Vision 2050' - Index Number 1 to train Human Capital Development for PNG.

Connecting graduates to jobs: towards a national graduate employment strategy

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The immediate preoccupation of college and university graduates is securing paid employment. Usually they are under some cultural/family and financial "stress-obligation" to do so. However, the transition from studies to securing employment is not always a smooth one for many. The common expression usually uttered in the public domain is that there are just not enough jobs for graduates each year. The employment opportunities for graduates are often not clearly visible, or appear not to be readily available. And most jobs advertised in the two dailies require on average applicants with three to five (3 - 5) years minimum practical experiences to apply. Even a popular webpage dedicated to advertising PNG job vacancies have fewer or mostly nil jobs that are of relevance to graduates. Yet, somehow graduates do appear to find some of paid employment. Some private sector organisations and government departments have established Graduate Development Programs to attract the right candidates. Other entities provide opportunities for graduates through part-time vocation employment. The UPNG Student Services has established a Career Office to assist students in the areas of employment and study options. And I have been running the Career Development and Employment Enhancement Program (CDEEP) for a number of years, investing my own resources and time to assist students in their application for employment, and career development efforts/ideas. The PNG Career Development Inc. was very recently established with the assistance of student volunteers. Several programs are run to cater for employment, career development and personal development needs of students and young people, with the involvement of student volunteers. I also repost job vacancies regularly every week in a Facebook group that I administer, and generally try to demonstrate that there are avenues and strategies that graduates can utilise when searching for jobs. But such efforts in themselves, and on their own, make very little dents in the huge need to assist graduates in their employment search and career pathways. Presenting the results of monitoring and analysing job advertisements/vacancies in the two dailies (newspaper) for a period one (1) month, and the PNGWorkforce.com webpage as "job vacancy platforms," I demonstrate a disconnect between graduates and job/employment opportunities. Finally, I recommend for a National Graduate Employment Strategy as a whole-of-government and industry approach to addressing, and accommodating the growing employment and career development needs of young graduates in PNG.

A preliminary report of gender, religion, across regions - academic performance among undergraduate students studying at UPNG

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In this paper, we reported some few crucial preliminary snap-shot data extracted from our wider survey study conducted in 2018 focusing on gender, religion, and the five regions of PNG relating to academic performance of university students studying at the University of Papua New Guinea. A total of 600 self-reported survey questionnaires were distributed to the under-graduate students and 300 (N = 300) respondents completed the survey forms (a response rate of 50%). There were 207 (69%) males and 92 (30.7%) females and 1 unknown (0.3%) participants and all respondents represented the five major regions and most religions in PNG. The descriptive statistical analysis derived from the mean scores of Grand Point Average (GPA) (participants mean GPA = 2.78 & SD = 0.717) showed that males (Mean GPA = 2.81; SD = 0.708) performed better than females (M = 2.71; SD = 0.740). Christian Life Centre students scored the highest average GPA (M = 3.46) than the other main line and minor religious groups. Among the five PNG regions, MOMASE (M = 2.86; SD = 0.829) students performed better than other four regions, whilst the highlands region (M = 2.71; SD = 0.607) was the least performing region. Chi Square test also showed significant differences between regions. The findings are discussed in the context of higher education learning in PNG cultural context. The implications, shortcomings and suggestions for future research are made.