



**Legal / Legislative Consultation to Explore a Rights-
Based Approach to Public Health and HIV in
Papua New Guinea
26-27th May 2015**

Rapporteur Report

***“Advocacy and partnership in law reform to eliminate stigma and discrimination
and to promote accessibility to all basic services for people living with HIV,
people who sell and exchange sex, males of diverse sexuality and gender identity”***

The image on the front cover is used with permission from the Executive Producer of the UNAIDS PNG Country Office funded film "*I am proud of who I am: Sexuality, gender identity and the law in Papua New Guinea*".

Dr Angela Kelly-Hanku and Ms Ruthy Neo from the Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research acted as Rapporteur's for this consultative meeting and were responsible for the production of this report.

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1. Introduction

The Consultative meeting was divided into two parts and ran for two days – 26 - 27th May 2015.

- 1) The half-day consultation on the first day was an open consultation meeting communities of people living with HIV and key populations, government representatives and development partners to openly discuss the issues that are preventing timely access to health and HIV services by people living with HIV and key populations at higher risk in PNG. . See **APPENDIX 1** for Program
- 2) The second part of the first day and the second day was dedicated to addressing in detail the issues raised in the morning of the first day and to develop action plans and priorities for moving forward with a right-based approach to matters of health and HIV in PNG. See **APPENDIX 2** for Program

The meeting built on Papua New Guinea's participation in the 2013 Pacific Consultation on Legal and Policy Barriers to Access to HIV Services, and on the commitments to conduct such reviews and consultations to advance national efforts to eliminate stigma and discrimination and to achieve universal access to HIV services in the ESCAP Regional Framework for Cooperation to 2015 (agreed by ESCAP Members including PNG in 2012) and the Regional Framework beyond 2015 (agreed by ESCAP Members including PNG in January 2015). The meeting also provided a forum for discussion of steps needed in PNG to implement UNAIDS Fast-Track approach to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030.

2. Purpose of the Meeting

- 1) Provide a forum for Civil Society Organisations representing Sex Workers, Males of Diverse Sexuality (MDS), and Transgendered Individuals; Government; and the Development Partner Community to discuss legal impediments to addressing HIV prevention, care, treatment and service delivery to key affected populations and the possibilities for law reform. See **APPENDIX 3** for list of participants.
- 2) Contribute to the re-establishment of an HIV related law reform Reference Group and establish consensus on priority issues and strategies to be advanced in a law reform action plan.

3. Opening addresses - Setting the scene for the consultation

The Community Consultation Development Partner's Forum was opened with five powerful and inspiring speeches from the following (in order of presentations):

- 1) Office of the Minister for Health & HIV
- 2) United States of America's Ambassador to Papua New Guinea
- 3) President of Kapul Champions on behalf of Kapul Champions, Friends Frangipani and Igat Hope
- 4) UNAIDS Country Director, Papua New Guinea
- 5) National Capital District Governor
- 6) UNFPA Country Director, Papua New Guinea
- 7) Dame Carol Kidu

Each of these speakers spoke of the urgent need for the full recognition of human rights to health, freedom of movement and a life free from violence. Albeit in different ways each speaker

highlighted the negative outcomes of punitive laws on those most vulnerable and in need of protection from the law.

The Minister for Health and HIV stated that the protective legal and social environments for people with and at risk of HIV are not yet fully realised in PNG therefore ensuring the rights of these people remains a key for the Government of PNG. Moreover he declared that if we are to see an end to AIDS we require a “social transformation, shift from punitive approaches to evidence and rights-based approaches”. Reaching zero discrimination against people with HIV or key populations, he said, is not possible if people do not have access to justice.

The President of Kapul Champions, Mr Parker Hou, made a similar call, stating that where human rights are not protected people are more vulnerable to HIV. He went on to describe the how the justice system fails members of key populations who have been victims of crime because as the law currently stands, they are criminal and therefore fail to receive support from law enforcement agencies. Mr Hou presented nine recommendations to the Government of PNG and development partners that had been jointly developed by representatives of people living with HIV and key populations in PNG. In light of the UNAIDS Country Director’s remarks that the forum provide an opportunity for all to have a voice, particularly key populations and for such members of society to lead the way in these discussions on matters that most intimately affect their lives we have listed the nine recommendation in full as part of the main summary rather than an Appendix.

RECOMMENDATION FROM THE CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS REPRESENTING KEY POPULATIONS (KAPUL CHAMPIONS, FRIENDS FRANGIPANI AND IGAT HOPE)

The three organisations representing Papua New Guinea’s key populations stated that they are claimants of their rights under the country’s constitution and international standards and called for the following actions to be taken:

1. PNG must repeal laws that criminalise sex work and same sex practices such as sodomy as these laws impede the country’s response to HIV;
2. PNG’s laws must be reformed to conform with international human rights standards and norms;
3. PNG’s laws and constitution should be aligned to international standards as well as with all international covenants, conventions, and declarations that PNG has committed to;
4. PNG must provide for the constitutional right to non-discrimination; to HIV-prevention, information, education, modalities and services; to HIV treatment; and to freedom from any kind of coercion and violence to all citizens regardless of their sexual or gender identity or form of income generation;
5. To more vigorously monitor progress towards universal access for all citizens and residents of Papua New Guinea to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support as a part of the right to health and non-discrimination;
6. Investigate human rights abuses perpetrated by government officials such as law enforcement officers; Investigate the impact of criminalisation, including national level criminal laws on sex workers and other groups and to take action on any and all violations;
7. Train law enforcement on legal and human rights standards with regards to sex work. (E.g. Police training on issues relating to gender, gender identity/expression, and sexual orientation) and to address crimes that may be committed against sex workers
8. Sex workers must be able to report police misconduct and violence while protected from retaliation or further criminalisation. An environment with allows sex workers to find redress for human rights violations and to hold law enforcement accountable for their actions must be created. (E.g. Officers who subject sex workers to degrading treatment and abuse must be subjected to appropriate disciplinary procedures); and
9. PNG must invest resources in education, job training, health care and housing programs for key populations engaged in sex work and the sex trade and assist them to seek opportunities for economic independence.

4. Building the evidence

A number of important presentations were shared, including presentations by the PNG Development Law Association (DLA) – Director, the National Department of Health - HIV and STI Program Manager, UNAIDS – Human Rights and Law Advisor, Kapul Champions, Friends Frangipani and of New Zealand’s experience of decriminalising sex work - former MP from New Zealand. Dame Kidu presented on her insights as a former Member of Parliament who lead an unsuccessful campaign for decriminalisation. She reflected on how her work and that of others shattered the wall of discrimination but that now was the time to bring the wall that prevents equal participation of all PNG citizens down. The presentations provided both the local evidence relevant to Papua New Guinea while also contextualising the local in the regional and global response to HIV and evidence on the impact of legal environments in HIV responses in other countries. A clear case for creating empowering legal environments was presented in order to address the burden of HIV and risk for HIV amongst the populations most at risk in PNG. It was also repeatedly shown that the Government of PNG has ratified a number of key human rights instruments to which it should be held accountable. Moreover, PNG has provided political support to a number of declarations that support a human rights-based approach to the epidemic. In addition to formal presentations, members of the key populations shared their personal stories and experiences of the law in PNG thus building a more intimate evidence base from which to build a case for legal reform in PNG. The UNAIDS-supported study being undertaken by the PNG Institute of Medical Research on the impacts of PNG’s laws on key populations was flagged as another domain where evidence will be collected for the agenda to bring about legal reform. It was noted that the PNG Institute of Medical Research was undertaking a study (with the financial support of UNAIDS) to examine the impacts of PNG’s laws on key populations. This study has the potential to play an important role in building the local evidence to build a platform to support legal reform.

5. Addressing the legal and other issues affecting the lives of key populations

There were a number of sessions designed to enable discussion address of the key legal and other issues that affect the lives of members of key populations in PNG and dialogue on strategies for addressing them.. There was significant overlap between the activities, with each building on from the previous one. In order to provide a coherent list of issues and actionable points from across the two days and various activities, this report presents the key outputs as a comprehensive list under the following headings:

- Human rights issues for key populations
- Actions needed to address issues raised
- Who needs to take action?
- Support needed for action
- Collaboration and partnerships

Human rights issues for key populations

- The HIV and AIDS Management and Prevention Act (HAMP Act) does not represent the needs of same sex relationships for men with diverse sexualities and transgender women nor such people with HIV and their particular needs based on gender and sexual identity and expression

- The HAMP Act is outdated in terms of biomedical advances (ART, PEP, PrEP) as well as legal reforms in other countries regarding the criminalisation of HIV transmission
- Negligent care of PLHIV by health care workers
- Breaches of confidentiality associated with HIV
- Low legal literacy of PLHIV and key populations undermines their ability to claim rights
- Inability to access justice services including challenges with accessing legal and protective services/agencies
- Criminalisation of sodomy affects all Papua New Guineans and not just those in same sex relations
- Stigma and discrimination on grounds of HIV status, sexual orientation or gender identity or participation in sex work, including lack of disciplinary action against service providers (eg. Health workers, education sector staff, law enforcement) whose practices are stigmatising and discriminatory
- Emotional and physical abuse
- Bullied at school because of sexual orientation or gender identity and/or because of association with HIV and not able to complete education
- Denial from family based on sexual and gender identity
- Rejection and social isolation from wider cultural and community groups and therefore frequently excluded from being able to participate in and meaningfully contribute in social life
- Law enforcement officers are discriminatory (and sexually violent) against people who sell and exchange sex and males of diverse sexual identities and gender identities. The law enforcement officers not sensitised to the diverse issues affecting key populations.
- Little to no job opportunities for members of these key populations who have little to no formal training, particularly those who have been forced to leave school early based on their gender and sexual identities.
- Self-stigma by men with diverse sexualities and transgender women
- Judgement by people in authority including church members as a result of a lack of understanding about the issues affecting those with diverse gender and sexual identities as well as the life experiences of these people in PNG.
- Vulnerability to HIV and STIs because of people most vulnerable to infection are stigmatised and discriminated in mainstream health services, are faced with sexual and physical violence and are frequently unable to negotiate safe sex.
- The HAMP Act and the National HIV Strategy are in conflict with the Criminal Code.

Actions needed to address issues

- Build capacity of key populations to know their rights and how to increase access to legal support, especially where there is low literacy
- Improve access to justice – through legal literacy support, sensitisation and accessibility of the public solicitor's office, improved access to legal advice (eg. Through a "hot line" for out of hours access to lawyers).
- Draft and implement workplace policies to prevent discrimination on grounds of HIV, sexual expression and gender identity
- Skills training for those unable to complete their education

- Identify and support pathways for reform of punitive laws impacting negatively on sex workers, MDS and TG populations, and for reform of HAMP Act (eg. Test case challenging validity of criminal laws, legislative reform through parliamentary process)
 - Freedom from discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity must be achieved in all settings in PNG
 - Review and consolidate the HAMP Act and support its implementation, particularly in relation to negligent and wilful transmission of HIV and include issues of sexual expression and gender identity
 - Make the HAMP Act more accessible to people that it is intended to benefit
 - Law enforcement agencies and health care workers must be trained and sensitised on human rights and HIV and held accountable for their actions
 - Training of media personnel in how to report on matters of HIV, sex work and sexual expression and gender identity so as to reduce stigma and build understanding
 - Improve the national IMAI training to health care workers on HIV in order that they are sensitive to the needs and issues of people living with HIV and those most vulnerable to HIV infection
 - Improve referral pathways for people with HIV to health services and legal support services
 - Maintain ART stocks
 - Continuous sensitisation of community to sexual expression and gender identity
 - Sensitisation of those in the education sector to ensure all students, especially those with different gender identities or sexual expression, are safe from harassment and violence at school (in the classroom, playground and toilets)
 - Undertake strategic work with churches to rally their support for rights of key populations and PLHIV
 - Provide training to representatives of key populations and PLHIV on how to use the media and other communication channels for effective advocacy on rights and needs of the communities
- (see **APPENDIX 4** to be filled out during further consultation)

Who needs to take action?

- The civil society organisations mandated to represent members of key populations must drive and take ownership of activities designed to create enabling legal environments, including law reform agendas.
- PNG DLA
- Juvenile Justice
- Law Reform Commission
- UN agencies
- Parliamentarians
- Development partners
- National AIDS Council
- National Department of Health
- Support must be garnered from churches
- PNG media

Each of these potential agents of change was identified as having unique but complimentary roles to play in building a platform for law reform in the context of PNG. Mr Birie as the Director of the

National AIDS Council Secretariat made the remark that his organisation and the National Department of Health should be taking a leading role in advancing law reform. He stated that the National HIV and AIDS Policy provides an important tool in addressing the punitive laws that restrict the engagement and participation of members of key populations in the national response to HIV specifically and social life more generally. While the UN family in PNG can and should support local law reform it was made clear that it cannot be seen to be leading and driving the agenda. It must, said UNAIDS Country Director Mr Watson, be owned and lead by the members of key populations themselves. He reminded the audience of the importance of Papua New Guineans leading the way and ensuring a voice for everyone at the table. Development he said, was about you deciding your own futures. And in that way, the agents of change that play the greatest role will be the civil society organisations representing key populations. While the role of PNG DLA and others such as the Law Reform Commission were obvious the role of the media was less well defined and explored but likely to play a key role in building community acceptance for law reform. Members of key populations should be trained in how to present their stories in a provocative way to bring about attitudinal change in the wider community.

Support needed for effective action to create enabling environment

- Funding needs to be made available and sustained for resource mobilisation, campaigns, test cases and other activities for creating an enabling environment
- Training of civil society organisations on social marketing, public speaking etc.
- Social marketing campaign to be designed to bring to light the issues affecting members of key populations and how this results in poor health outcomes, particularly HIV
- Engagement of provincial networks of civil societies representing key populations on all issues and planned actions
- Support from Constitution Law Reform Commission
- Evidence to support advocacy for change to status quo, including any law reform campaign and also legal challenge in the courts
- Identification of champions to support the reform
- Draw on the PNG human rights-based constitution to ground the arguments
- Members of key populations need to be trained how to tell their stories to increase impact on decision-makers

Collaboration and partnerships

Strong advocacy and reinforcement of issues across all organisations and service providers including donor agencies, UN family, faith-based and community-based organisations as well as government departments. The re-establishment of a Reference Group will be key to ensuring collaboration and partnership to drive the law reform agenda forward, reinvigorating and building upon the work pioneered by Dame Kidu. The Reference Group would be comprised of members of key populations and the civil society representative organisations, key development partners, members of parliaments, the National Department of Health, the National AIDS Council Secretariat and other distinguished leaders in the field of HIV, gender, sexuality and the law. The aim would be to meet regularly and be responsible for oversee the implantation of the key actions arising from the consultative workshop.

6. Having what it takes for a successful law reform campaign – the 10 key points

Following from a detailed discussion of the issues and action identified by the groups each group was again asked to consider the 10 points needed for a successful campaign strategy for legal reform through the legislative process, as identified by Tim Barnett.

- A strong movement for change
- A group of campaign drivers
- Knowing our supporters actions:
- Knowing our champions
- Knowing our politicians
- Collecting the evidence for change
- Knowing the law we want
- The stories which persuade
- No alternative and no reason for delay
- Knowing those who will oppose us

The three issues prior to submitting a Private Members Bill are:

- campaign readiness
- political readiness
- technical readiness

Participants then discussed the readiness for law reform on key issues impacting on key populations and PLHIV.

Hon. Ken Fairweather informed the participants that he was willing to present a Private Members Bill to the PNG Parliament to remove the punitive laws associated with sex work as part of efforts to improve maternal and child health in PNG. Participants recognised the importance of continued compilation of the evidence needed to support such a campaign, and to support a test case to address discrimination and sexual expression and gender identity. It was acknowledged that a test case cannot be undertaken at the same time as a Private Members Bill. Possible champions for the campaigns for legal reform, particularly as it pertains to the proposed Private Members Bill, were identified. (See **APPENDIX 5**)

7. Advocacy

It was repeatedly stated that in order to achieve an enabling legal environment in PNG, including legal reform, a comprehensive campaign would need to be mounted, including strategic use of the media, as Kapul Champions had done with “*Walk with me*”. Throughout the two days a number of inspirational, provocative and critical remarks were made by a number of participants. Although it is beyond the scope of this brief report to capture them all, a number of significant remarks that could be used in such a campaign are included here for future reference. (See **APPENDIX 6**)

8. Outcomes and actions arising from the meeting

1. Frank and open dialogue between Papua New Guinea's Civil Society Organisations representing key populations, development partners and government representatives on law reform related to HIV, sex work, sexuality, gender identity, and sodomy as relates to the protection of human rights and in response to the country's HIV epidemic;
2. Consensus amongst key populations on law reform priorities, processes, and participation
3. Re-establish a reference group to act as the mechanism by which groups can and will be engaged in to drive the law reform agenda;
4. Identification of practical and actionable activities which will contribute towards creating of enabling legal environments for freedom from violence, stigma and discrimination, access to HIV services and access to justice for the key populations including possibilities other than law reform;
5. Agreement on three key actions for law reform:
 - 1) A Private Members Bill for the removal of criminal offenses relating to sex work;
 - 2) A test case for addressing criminal offenses relating to sexual expression and gender identity and;
 - 3) Revision of the HAMP Act to ensure it is updated to accommodate for example changes in biomedical technologies and understanding of HIV risk and the inclusion and recognition of sexually diverse men and transgender women with HIV.
6. Agreement that the Reference Group would be convened by UNAIDS and would be responsible for review of issues and actions from the meeting and implementation of a prioritised action plan to fast track PNG to zero discrimination by 2020.
7. Many actions were identified throughout the course of the meeting but which still require further work (**APPENDIX 4**)

APPENDIX 1 - Community Consultation Development Partner's Forum

Day One: 26th of May 2015, 8:00am -12:30pm

Rapporteur /Facilitator: Dr Moale Kariko

Time	Programme Item	Facilitator/ Lead
8:00-8:45	Registration	UNAIDS / UNFPA
8:45 – 9:15	Official Opening / Welcomes / Statements Statement on behalf of civil society – Mr Parker Hou	Governor Parkop On behalf of Minister for Health HE US Ambassador UNFPA Country Director-Walter Mendonca-Filho UNAIDS Country Director- Stuart Watson Civil Society Rep
9:15 – 9:30	Overview of the Programme and Discussion for the Community Forum	PNGDLA
9:30-10:00	Setting the Stage for the Discussion – Launch and viewing of the short film <i>I'm Proud of Who I Am: Sexuality, Gender Identity and the Law in Papua New Guinea</i> followed by short discussion	Kapul Champions.
10:00-10:15	Tea break	
10:30-11:30	Open / Facilitated discussion focused on: The issue of law reform in PNG on sex work and Males of Diverse Sexuality (MDS) including Transgender related issues (e.g. sodomy / unnatural acts) as relates to the respect of human rights, respect for culture, responding to HIV	PNGDLA/Dr Angela Kelly-Hanku
11:30-12:00	Action Planning – practical next steps to continue towards law reform including identifying practical and actionable activities which contribute towards creation of enabling legal environments for access to HIV services for the affected communities including possibilities other than law reform such as programmes with police, scaling up legal services, strategic litigation etc.	PNGDLA / UNAIDS / UNFPA
12:00-12:15	Reporting back – finalisation / Rapporteur's Report Closing	Dr Moale Kariko
12:15pm-12:25pm	Closing remarks	Mr. Roy Trivedy UN Resident Coordinator/Representative WHO Country Rep-Dr. Pieter Van Magren.

APPENDIX 2 - Legal/Legislative consultation to Explore a Right-Based Approach to Public Health and HIV in Papua New Guinea

Facilitator /Rapporteur: Dr Moale Kariko

Time	Agenda Item	Facilitator	Strategy	Speaker / Additional Information
12:30-1:30	Registration / welcome lunch	UNAIDS		
1:30-2:00	Opening –Statements on legal impediments on responding to HIV in Papua New Guinea	NACS Director Hon Ken Fairweather, MP Parliamentary WG on HIV Hon Philip Undialu	Short speeches	TBC
2:00-2:10	Sharing of experiences by KAP from Friend Frangipani			
2:10-2:40	Setting the Scene – the HIV Epidemic and Legal Situation in the Asia Pacific Region and PNG <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current HIV situation Global Key commitments, initiative and developments and in the region around addressing legal and policy barriers to access to HIV services. legal impediments to responding to HIV in PNG – The Epidemic / The Response / Actions on Law Reform to date HIV reference group update and History 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDoH Dr Nick Dala Brianna Harrison Dr Eric Kwa Dame Carol 	Short presentations	Building a case. Why is it important to address the issue of a rights-based response to health and HIV
2:40-2:50	Please hear our cry: Violence, stigma and discrimination related to sex work in PNG is an epidemic in itself in the context of HIV.	Friend Frangipani	PPT and sharing of personal experience	KAP
2:50-3:00	Afternoon Tea			
3:00-3:10	Please realise my rights: Sensitisation on same sex relationship. I am a guy and I am happy of who I am .The practice is here and will stay. Let's stop HIV together	Kapul Champion	PPT and sharing of personal experience x 2 (via multimedia)	
3:10pm-4:10pm	Short Film – Sex Work to photo exhibition	SMALLPNG	Multimedia	
4:00pm	The First Day of the Meeting Ends			

Day Two 27th of May 2015 8:30am– 4:30pm

Time	Agenda Item	Facilitator	Strategy	Speaker / Additional Information
8:30am-9:30am	Panel Discussion (Davos style): What the Parliamentary Working Group wants to do / What has been done to date / the New Zealand experience	Hon Ken Fairweather Dame Carol Kidu Tim Barnett	Davos style panel discussion with short statements and then questions for the floor and discussion	Background / history / laying the foundation for further action
9:30am-9:45am	Developing a sex worker-led campaign for decriminalisation of sex work in South Africa	Tim Burnett	PPT	
9:45am-9:50am	sharing of experience by KAP Kapul Champion			
9:50am-10:05am	Action Planning What are we going to do and how?	PNGDLA/Brianna	Three working groups with set questions to discuss and report back on: Development Partners Civil Society Government / Judiciary	TBC
10:05am-10:15am	Morning Tea			
10:15am-11:15am	Action Planning Continues: What actions? Short term / medium term / long term	PNGDLA/Brianna	Three working groups with set questions to discuss and report back on: Development Partners Civil Society Government / Judiciary	TBC
11:15am-12:00md	Consolidation / Report Back Tor for Reference Group Advocacy plan	Dr Kariko		
12:00md-1:00pm	Lunch Break			
1:00pm-3:00pm	Report Backs	Dr Kariko		
3:00pm-4:00pm	Closing - Reflections	Gov. Powes Parkop.		
4:00pm	End of the two days (2) consultative meeting			

APPENDIX 3 - List of participants

Name of Participants	Organisation	Title
1. Dame Carol Kidu	SMALLPNG	Founder SMALLPNG
2. Dr Eric Kwa	Law Reform Commission	Legal advisor
3. Hon Ken Fair weather MP	Parliamentarian Member for Sumkar	Member for Sumkar Madang Province
4. Ms Brianna Harrison	UNAIDS	Human Rights and law advisor
5. Mr Pascoe Kase	National Dept. of Health	Health Secretary
6. Mr Walters Mendonca	UNFPA	Country Rep
7. Mr Jeffery David Buchanan/Bessie	UN WOMEN	Country Rep
8. Honourable Member Powes Parkop	Governor for NCD	Parliamentary Member
9. Cathy Ketepa	Friends Frangipani	Project Manager
10. Mr Nick Evara	Kapul Champion	Secretariat Coordinator
11. Ms Rose Kunjip	Igat Hope	Executive Director
12. Dr Bieb Sibauk	NDoH Public Health	Executive Manager
13. Mr Peter Bire	NACS	Director
14. Hon Member for NW Mr Michael Malabang	Waigani Minister for Health and HIV	Member of Parliament
15. Joan Atkinson	USAID	Public Health Advisor
16. Daniel Tesfeyer	FHI360	Country Director
17. Dr Anup Gurung	WHO/JUNTA	Consultant HIV Treatment and Care
18. Dr Lahui Geita	NDoH FHS	Technical Advisor Women's Health
19. Mrs Margret Asinimbi	NDoH Legal service	Lawyer-legal advisor NDoH
20. HE Walter North	US Embassy	US Ambassador to PNG
21. Ms Madelyn Saga	PNG Alliance of Civil society Organisation (PACSO)	Program Coordinator
22. Dr Pieter Van Magren	WHO	Country Director
23. Dr Nick Mawe Dala	Department of Health-HIV/AIDS program	Program Manager
24. Catherine Fokes	Safe motherhood Alliance	Program Development Manager
25. Andrew Hama	Christian Leaders Alliance for HIV/AIDS	Interim Coordinator
26. Mr Riven Johnson	PNGDLA	Executive Director
27. Dr Angella Kelly-Hanku	IMR	Research Advisor IMR
28. Mrs Ume Wainetti	CIMC	National Coordinator
29. Ms Heni Meke	Anglicare	Country Director
30. Honourable Phillip Undinalu	Member of Parliament	Member for Koroba Lake Kopiako
31. Lydia Seta	Save the children	Senior program manager

32. Mr Roy Trivedy	UNDP	UN Resident Coordinator
33. Ms Chi-haru Sai j	PNG BAHA	Senior Program Manager
34. Dr John Millan	Sexual Health society	Director
35. Dr Abel Yamba	CDC	Technical advisor
36. Signe Poulsen	OHCHR-UNDP	Human Rights advisor
37. Danny Beiyo	NACS	M&E Manager
38. Moses Kaigo	NACS	Policy and Planning
39. Valentine Tangou	NACS	Regional Momase Manager
40. Freda Taimbare	NACS	Regional Manager Southern
41. Bishop John Ribat	PNGCLA	Chairman
42. Bishop Danny Guka	Anglicare church	Board member CLA for HIV
43. Jyotiee Mehra	HHISP	Program Advisor
44. Pastor Daniel Hewali	AGABE Inter-denominational	Member of Christian leaders alliance on HIV
45. Dr Ninkama Moiya	PNGDLA	PNGDLA Board Member
46. Mr Baka Bina	PNGDLA	PNGDLA Board Member
47. Mr Michael Hano	PNGDLA	Chairman of the PNGDLA Board
48.	YWCA	Program coordinator
49. Dr Lawrence Kalinoe/ 50. Ms Utul Marat/John Laule	Department of Justice and Attorney	Attorney General/ A/Director Legal Policy Legal officer
51. Cindy Milford,	UNFPA	International Program Coordinator
52. Steve Terell-Perica	CDC	Country Director
53. Ms Bessie Maruia	UN Women	National Program Coordinator
54. Jessica Yaipupu	JUNTA Member	Technical Officer HIV and Gender WHO
55. Mr Martin Dilm	European Union	Ambassador head of delegation
56. Althia Barampataz	Human Rights Society	UNDP
57. Dr Carlos D. William	PEPFAR	Health Advisor
58. Madeline Tough	IOM JUNTA Member	IOM
59. Mr Baba Dandappa	UNICEF	Country Rep
60. Dr Justine Nankinga	UNICEF	Advisor PPTCT and HIV JUNTA member
61. Ms Maura Elaripe	Igat Hope	GIPA advocator
62. Parker Hou	Kapul Champion	Program coordinator
63. Munir Ahmed	Oil Search Health Foundation	Grant Manager
64. Mr Peter Kuman	Law Society	President
65. Martin Timothy	CCM	Manager
66. Lady Roselyn Mourata	CCM Committee	Chair lady
67. Mr Tim Bernett	TA New Zealand	TA
68. Ruthy Bolinco	IMR	Researcher
69. Father John Glynn	WeCARE	Founder
70. Peter Dawa	PNGYAHA	Coordinator
71. Stewart Yareki	Comprehensive condom programming secretariat	Project officer
72. Mr Patrick Niebo	Anti-Discrimination and Human Rights Team	Team Leader

73. Ms Christine Sturrock	Health & HIV Program DFAT	Counsellor
74. Mrs Louise Werner	Christian Women Council	President-Anglicare
75. Mr Watson Gabana	Kapul Champion	Technical Advisor
76. George Raubi	Kapul Champion	Program officer
77. Ms Angesula Jogamup	NACS	Southern Regional Manager
78. Zamo k	PNGDLA	Paralegal Officer
79. Ms Diane U	PNGDLA	Solicitor
80. G ANIZ	PNGDLA	Solicitor
81. Martha Pego	NDoH FHS- Youth and Adolescence health	Technical Officer
82. Emily John	NDoH FHS –Women’s Health	Technical Officer
83. Ms Ruth Kewa	NDoH Legal Service	Legal officer
84. Jonathan Wala	Save the Children	Location manager
85. Margret Sepi Mungin	NACS	Marketing Manager
86. Daisy Rowaro	DFAT	Program Manager
87. John Kalu	DFAT	Assistant Program Manager
88. Mr Stuart Watson	UNAIDS	Country Director
89. Ms Jamila Jarrahova	UNAIDS	Gender and Human Rights Advisor
90. Ms Elizabeth Gande	UNAIDS	CCMN Advisor
91. Mr Mahboob Amunir Rahman	UNAIDS	Strategic information advisor

APPENDIX 4 – Action Plan to be completed

Activity	Responsibility	Proposed timeline	Activity specific outputs
1. Build capacity of key populations to know their rights and how to increase access to PNG DLA for legal support, especially where there is low literacy			
2. Access to justice – through legal literacy support, sensitisation and accessibility of the public solicitors office			
3. Provide legal advice to members of the key populations			
4. Empower members of key populations to take legal action			
5. Workplace policies on HIV, sexual expression and gender identity			
6. Need to identify and support pathways for legal reform			
7. Law reform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sex work b. Sodomy c. Unnatural acts between men 			
8. PNG DLA to have a “hot line” for out of hours			
9. SOGI – The freedom for sexual orientation and gender identity must be enables in all settings in PNG			
10. Review and consolidate the HAMP Act and support its implementation, particularly in relation to negligent and wilful transmission of HIV and include issues of sexual expression an gender identity			

11. Make the HAMP Act more accessible to people			
12. Test Case			
13. Law enforcement agencies and health care workers must be trained, sensitised and made accountable for their actions			
14. Training of media personnel in how to report on matters of HIV, sex work and sexual expression and gender identity			
15. IMAI training			
16. Improve referral pathways for people with HIV			
17. Maintain ART stocks			
18. Continuous sensitisation of community to sexual expression and gender identity			
19. Sensitisation of those in the education sector to ensure all students, especially those with different gender identities or sexual expression, are safe from harassment and violence at school (in the classroom, playground and toilets)			
20. Strategic work needs to be undertaken with churches to rally their support			
21. Training needed on how to use the media and other communication channels			

APPENDIX 5 – Champions

Possible Champions

1. Ministry of Justice (Eric Kwa, Secretary) – Human rights and justice
2. Mrs Lynda O’Neill - Prime Minister’s wife – Gender-based violence
3. Lady Ros Marauta, Chair, CCM Global Fund HIV Program
4. Women’s Development (Mrs Gayle Tatasi) - Women’s equality and economic empowerment
5. Trade Union Congress (John Paska, General Secretary) – Recognition of sex work as work
6. Coalition for Change (Winifred Kamit)
7. PNG-Australia Law and Justice Partnership – Use of police resources, police corruption
8. AFAO (Tim Leach) – HIV, human rights and the law
9. DFAT (Susan Ferguson) – Gender Advisor

Possible Champions from Members of Parliament

1. Hon. Fairweather
2. Minister for Health & HIV Hon. Malabag
3. Minister for National Planning and Monitoring, Hon. Abel
4. Minister for Higher Education, Science and Technology, Hon. Tabar
5. Ana Pala
6. Attorney General

In order to ascertain parliamentary support it will be essential to develop a database of parliamentarians and their stand on sex work, sodomy and same sex relations between males as well as representative areas where these key populations are concentrated. In this database identify members of the Parliamentary Working Group on Population and Social Development and the Parliamentary Committee on HIV and AIDS.

APPENDIX 6 – Possible advocacy comments for use in the media

“The PNG constitution has always covered basic human rights and fundamental to the social well-being of its citizens such as rights to freedom (this includes freedom from inhuman treatment), rights to life, rights to privacy, and that every person has the right to full protection of the law. Therefore, we as the government and arms of the government including the law enforcement agencies should be ensuring that human rights are respected everywhere. My ministry is fully supportive of any range of activities or dialogues like this to address the fundamental human rights issues affecting our people in this country and especially in our efforts to contain the spread of HIV amongst the key populations in PNG.” *Minister for Health & HIV, Hon. Malbag*

Protective legal and social environments for people affected by HIV are sadly not yet fully established in PNG. Therefore, promoting the rights of people affected by HIV/AIDS must therefore remain at the centre of this Government’s national HIV policy, and a priority for my Ministry’s HIV/AIDS Programme. *Minister for Health & HIV, Hon. Malbag*

“We cannot talk about a meaningful response unless we address this unprecedented level of stigma and discrimination in PNG. I appeal to all leaders at every level of our society including church leaders to step forward and provide leadership in creating a safe and supporting environment so that our people can access HIV and other health services without fear of facing violence, rejection and incarceration.” *Minister for Health & HIV, Hon. Malbag*

“In 50 years time the next generation will look back and look at you and say that you did this for their benefit. You will lead UNAIDS. You will lead NACS and the NDoH. They will not lead you. You have the support of me and my little village”. *Dr Kariko*

“This is for the next generation; be focused on what you want to change. Don’t be worried about what people will say. Keep your eyes at the front and not to the side otherwise you will get distracted” *Dr Moya*

“By fast tracking we know we cannot do everything but need to find where we will have the greatest impact and we can only have the greatest impact if we do these in partnership with you. Your voice is critical and we will work with you and support you until we achieve the full and equal citizenship of all Papua New Guinean men, women and transgender”. *Mr Watson*

“Law reform needs to be led by those who are most driven”. *Mr Barnett*

“Today we are setting a new agenda for PNG so PNG can play an active role in turning the epidemic around locally and globally”. *Ms Harrison*

“The law is in our hands. Lets make it happen” *Member of Friends Frangipani*

“Calling for the nation to hear our cry”. *Ms Ketepa*

“If we share the same aim of zero discrimination we can work backwards to decide on what needs to be done to make that vision possible.” *Ms Harrison*

We need to change the way we think as Papua New Guineans. We need a new level of thinking to find solutions for the problems we created with that thinking. *Dr Kariko*

“We must transcend the past to create a new and equitable future”. *Dr Kariko*

“We know that the Government has these legal impediments. NACS has always advocated for the elimination of stigma and discrimination and to prevent new infections, especially amongst the key populations. Our HAMP Act and the National HIV Strategy is in conflict with the criminal code. The criminal code is causing HIV to rise.” *Mr Bire*

“We should build on a country which values diversity. PNG has ratified 5 human rights instruments world wide, more than any other Pacific country. But we should focus on more than signing. We must ensure that those rights are delivered.” *Resident Head, UN*

“The right to health of key populations is the same as it is a right for all Papua New Guineans.” *Head, WHO*

“Although we have the criminal code that limits people and makes key populations second class citizens, we have larger laws that give us hope to develop a strategy to create an enabling environment for key population in Papua New Guinea.” *Mr Rivas*

“Empirical evidence around the world shows that if we have a human rights approach to HIV the rates of new infections will go down. In countries where this is not the case, HIV skyrockets. I want to focus on the health and HIV of our people. In the city I am ready to start doing what I can”. *Gov. Parkup*