

## Becoming a Grassroots Activist in PNG: Leading from Behind — A Personal Perspective, Part 1

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In July 2019 I presented a seminar, [Ripples of Change in Grassroots Women Organising in PNG: A Personal Perspective](#), based on my journey as a grassroots women's leader and practitioner in human rights, gender relations and community development. When I reflect on my years of work in the Highlands of PNG and my studies, I have learned one or two things about women's leadership. In this In Brief, I discuss some of my early grassroots activities and education, which not only helped me become who I am today as an active citizen, but also helped many women to become strong leaders, and activists.

### My formation as a grassroots women's leader

I have always been a fighter for my rights. Even from when I was little, I stood up for my sisters and confronted the bullies at school. I already had that spirit. If there is anything that blocks, belittles or discriminates, I confront it. I also felt obligations to my village. Growing up, I was surrounded by men who treated me with respect. I was raised in a non-violent home where my biological parents practised gender equity towards their eight children, five boys and three girls. I then was adopted by my uncle, who was married to my mother's sister.

My adopted family showered me in special privileges because my adopted father was a powerful man and he gave me high status for a girl. He did not have any children of his own. He gave me cultural and traditional upbringing in a village life. My biological father gave me educational opportunity and brought me up in a town life. I had the best of both worlds.

In 1995, I went to Beijing with the Beneath Paradise Women's Documentation Project. The project funded 23 women's organisations from eight Pacific countries to gather documentation about women's lives in the Pacific. We documented women's stories through photographs, articles, testimonials and poetry. The project broadened my understanding about human rights and connected me with other women and their ideas. We lifted each other up — it was empowering. My story of change started here, as a result of this process and this project.

My awareness and understanding of social justice was further enhanced in 2000, when international friends and supporters

obtained sponsorship for me to attend a community-based development studies course at the Coady International Institute at St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia, Canada. The co-founder of this centre was the Reverend Dr Moses Coady, who initiated the cooperative movement and spread his belief that the situation of the people is due mainly to their own default. 'If the people do not take the means to advance themselves, they will slip surely backward.' (Coady 1939:17) The focus of the school is to build leadership with the idea that 'capable people, the right ideas, and effective organisations are what will ultimately make the difference in our world' (Richler 2010:21).

With the underpinnings of the Antigonish Movement's Adult Education Model taught at Coady, I began to understand participatory community development approaches and developed my spirit of activism. I was determined to be a change agent when I got back to my country. Some of my activities since my return from study in 2000 have been:

- The formal establishment of Kup Women for Peace (KWP). Kup is a sub-district in Simbu (Chimbu) Province, an area where there had been 27 years of tribal warfare.
- With others, I started the group *Meri I Kirap Sapotim* (MIKS, Women Arise! or Support Women's Advancement) after standing as a candidate in national elections in 2003.
- In 2008, the Women, Communities, and Police Peace Group was started, building on a previous group established in 1997 called the CEDAW (the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women) Action Committee, and the human rights work by KWP, MIKS, and Family Sexual Violence Action Committee.
- In 2013 I became a Peace Fellow — the only Peace Fellow in PNG until 2017.
- In 2015, Hasimo *Seket Meri* (Women's) Association, a Christian faith-based group, was established.
- In the 2017 national elections, Jiwaka MIKS members self-funded a voter awareness campaign on candidate selections, covering a total of six districts with road access in two provinces and reaching more than 3000 people.

Since 2017 I have attended what is known as the Community

Leader Court — an informal court in a village setting where conflicts (such as sorcery-related violence and violence against women) are discussed and resolved, or referred to the village courts. My interest in this area is to ensure I provide my comments on questions of human rights and the pathways for redress.

One thing I am particularly proud of is an educational tool that we used in MIKS for creating awareness and critical questions about leadership and good governance. This educational tool was a banner with pictures depicting the people of PNG as a confused nation needing to re-examine its culture, education and nationalism. We needed to change the default culture; what kind of life do we wish to create for our communities? The process of empowerment requires creating 'consciousness awakening'. Our banner and discussions help people to awaken to the misery around them.

### Standing for elections: carving out spaces for women in government

The imbalances I saw in my society provoked me to stand for the parliament in 2002, and in a way that was a 'PhD' in political science. I learned about the incidence of corruption, the rigging of electoral rolls, intimidation of voters, and bribery of officials. In 2002, 65 of 66 women candidates in PNG lost the election.

Thirty-six women stood in Simbu Province as candidates in 2002; 28 for the ward council seats at the level of local government (LLG), while eight stood for national parliament seats. This was the highest figure of women contesting elections in any of the 21 provinces of PNG. Of this total of 36 women in Simbu Province, three women won their seats in three LLG areas. Eastern Highlands Province had the second largest number of contestants; five stood for national parliament while seven stood for LLG seats. In the other three Highlands provinces, Enga Province had two women candidates for parliament seats; Southern Highlands one for parliament seat; and Western Highlands Province, one for parliament seat. In total, 75 women in PNG contested the 2002 national elections; more than half of them were from the Highlands region. I was one of those women.

After the elections, I got together with two other female candidates (Anna Golang who stood for Aglimp South Wahgi in Jiwaka Province, and Diana Ulka Uran who stood for Kundiawa Gembogl electorate, Simbu Province), and we asked each other what could we do to promote the participation of women in government. That was when we founded the Highlands-based women's non-government organisation MIKS.

### I see changes through 'leading from behind'

Sometimes community movements start from simple processes, but connections and networks make them strong.

My community entry point has always been through *meri bung tok* — a women's gathering or meeting. The purpose is to provide space for women to talk about issues affecting them or raise community concerns, and to understand who is doing what in their village so that they can draw support and work together as women. For me, as a grassroots development worker, women organising is important to promote women's engagement and participation and to support lasting solutions to the concerns of women or the community.

One time, we had a big meeting where all the men came, three ward councillors, two businessmen, church leaders, and the village court representatives. I said to the women, 'This is your chance to get the support of the people. I told the women leaders not to look at me or quote me'. I said, 'I'm in the background, I'll take photos for you'. But one of the men said:

This gathering is an eye-opener for us men. I want to recognize Sarah. She walks around the market place, or goes into town dressed like a normal village woman. She is an educated woman but acts like ordinary woman. I want to thank you for getting all these women together and helping us to understand how to help ourselves. Don't think that we don't know what you are doing.

### Author notes

*Sarah Garap is a proponent and practitioner of participatory research as a tool for social change and works primarily in the PNG Highlands.*

### References

- Coady, M.M. 1939. *Masters of Their Own Destiny. The Story of the Antigonish Movement of Adult Education Through Economic Cooperation*. New York: Harper and Row.
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