

## Establishing Child Friendly Schools in 6 provinces

This is a report on the Accelerating Girls Education (AGE) teams visit to the 6 piloted provinces in June-September, 2004. The team visited 33 primary schools in 6 provinces covering over 13,000 children. To accelerate girl's education, establishing Child Friendly Schools is the key to encourage more children to enroll, stay in school and have quality education. After the visit more than one thousand children that dropped out in 2003 and early 2004 returned to classes.

**A child friendly school not only provides children with quality education, but also with an environment that is fun, healthy and engaging – a place where they can play, be protected from harm, express their views and actively participate in the learning process.**

Accelerating Girl's Education (AGE) programme in PNG has three key targets:

- Increase girls to enrollment,
- improve girls retention rate and
- children to have quality education.

The programme focus is in primary education. Establishing Child Friendly Schools (CFS) in six provinces is an entry point to accelerate girl's education in PNG. A child friendly school makes the environment a friendlier place for children to enroll, stay in school and have quality education. So far the AGE Team has visited 33 primary schools in the 6 targeted provinces (Simbu, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands, Morobe, Madang and East Sepik)

### Objectives:

- Conduct focus group discussions with parents, community and church leaders, girls who have dropped out of school, and teachers on their knowledge, attitude and behavior towards girls' education in their respective communities.
- Conduct focus group discussions with the girls to find out the reasons for withdrawing from school, what they feel about it now and how they foresee their future.
- To collect school data on total enrolment, girls that dropped out, girls at risk of dropping out and master list of girls that never attended schools
- To negotiate with the teachers and Board members what the school can do to increase girls' participation in school.
- Schools to agree on the partnership with the AGE team to promote girls education
- To explore with the NGOs and church leaders their role in promoting girls' education

### Schools visited are:

1. Western Highlands (Aviamp, St Mary's Nondogul, Tambul, Alkena and Yano)
2. Simbu (Prinorkwa, Mingendi, Anigl, Miunde, Galgmamabuno and Demage)
3. Eastern Highlands (Purosa, Yagusa, Oliguti, Kuruka, Yamiufa and Siokiei)
4. Morobe Province (St Marys, Muya, Erap, Situm, Bubia and Gabensis)
5. Madang Province (Alexishafen, Megiar, Rempi, Ambarina and Sagalau)
6. East Sepik Province (St Mary's Wiru, Maprik Catholic, Boiken, Brikitti and Mandi)

### The team

The team consisted of members from the National AGE team, Provincial Focal Points, Church Education Secretaries (Catholic and Lutheran) from the respective provinces and

few other interested partners in the provinces. This team was seen as the AGE team rather than a UNICEF team because most of the schools thought it was a UNICEF programme. Schools, parents and the communities were informed that UNICEF is just a facilitator in this initiative supporting the National Education Department on its objectives on gender equity in schools.

### Overall Provincial Enrolment Data – x6 Provinces

#### Specific School Data

Primary School	Total Boys Enrolled*	Total Girls Enrolled*	Total Enrolment	Total Girls dropped out 2003-2004*	Girls Reenrolled	Girls at risk of Dropping Out
Alkena	171	145	316	32	24	125
Yano	142	118	260	11	20	110
Tambul	172	186	350	51	19	107
Nondugul	216	146	362	28	56	133
Aviamp	154	122	276	36	27	74
<b>Total WHP</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>1572</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>146 (92% )</b>	<b>549 (76%)</b>
Anigl	182	164	346	32	92	46
Prinorkwa	421	306	727	46	62	184
Gaglmambuno	107	71	178	38	10	72
Mingendi	385	275	660	69	20	192
Miunde	248	144	392	29	62	224
Demange	115	56	171	31	24	56
<b>Total Simbu</b>	<b>1458</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>2474</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>270 (110%)</b>	<b>774 (76%)</b>
Yagusa	138	108	246	23	9	54
Kuruka	92	62	154	14	21	33
Purosa	138	108	246	32	20	67
Oliguti	355	217	572	97	111	112
Yamiufa	106	74	180	42	25	34
Siokiei	355	250	605	65	44	150
<b>Total EHP</b>	<b>1184</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>230 (84%)</b>	<b>450 (55%)</b>
Alexishafen	300	218	518	52	21	218
Megiar	204	311	515	38	15	200
Rempi	152	319	471	32	40	121
Ambarina	252	219	471	39	5	186
Sagalau	275	278	553	53	17	112
<b>Total Madang</b>	<b>1183</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>2528</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>98 (46%)</b>	<b>837 (62%)</b>
St Mary's Lae	384	328	712	32	21	9
Muya	261	189	450	30	113	168
Erap	282	202	484	75	21	121
Situm	303	255	558	41	39	133
Bubia	258	229	487	50	35	148
Gabensis	200	165	365	26	41	150
<b>Total Morobe</b>	<b>1688</b>	<b>1368</b>	<b>3056</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>271 (106%)</b>	<b>729 (53%)</b>
St May's Wiru	397	329	726	44	27	211
Maprik Catholic	205	192	397	42	54	128
Boiken	228	187	415	15	53	113
Brikitti	209	188	397	19	17	147

Mandi	116	90	206	18	14	34
<b>Total ESP</b>	<b>1155</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>2141</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>165</b> <b>(119%)</b>	<b>633 (64%)</b>
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>7,523</i> <i>(55%)</i>	<i>6,251</i> <i>(45%)</i>	<i>13,774</i>	<i>1,282</i> <i>(20%)</i>	<i>1,180</i> <i>(92%)</i>	<i>3,822(61% ) are at risk of dropping out)</i>

Girls at risk of dropping out are those that have either paid no fees or partial payment and school boards were adamant of removing them

From the 33 schools visited so far, boys who enroll outnumber the girls. An average of twenty percent (20%) of the girls enrolled dropped out in the six provinces. A further 61 percent (61%) of girls are at risk of dropping out of school mainly due to school fee problem. However, it is encouraging to see that so far 92% of the girls that dropped out have returned to school.

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## Introduction

The Government of Papua New Guinea, supported by civil society, the donor community, UN agencies, and other partners has made a commitment to the goal of Education for All (EFA), and to gender equity and equality in education. UNICEF is facilitating in the process to ensure girls are enrolled, stay in school and have quality education.

The national AGE team visited 33 schools in the six priority provinces, met and discussed with girls who dropped-out of school and parents of girls in the community to understand why girls were not in school, and teachers to inform them of the purpose of the AGE teams visit to their school.

From the discussions it was noted that there are many reasons why girls are dropping out of school, mainly cultural – the way women are traditionally treated in PNG and the domestic expectations placed upon girls growing up. Other reasons included problems with security on the way to school, harassment by boys in school or pregnancy.

However, the overwhelming reason for girls dropping-out or simply not enrolling is **school fees**. Most girls interviewed were not in school because of financial constraints. This was reiterated by parents and teachers in their discussions.

## **PNG – 25 by 2005**

When UNICEF PNG was informed of PNG as been selected as one of the 25 by 2005, there was a national symposium held in Madang for stakeholders to discuss issues affecting girls education develop and develop a road map to address the issue. It was agreed that the highlands region is the most affected and limited resources should be focused in this region to make an impact. However, due to political and volatile security situation in the Southern highlands and Enga, Morobe, Madang and East Sepik were included for the programme.

Six provincial workshops followed so that people from the districts were brought in for a week to discuss and come up with a provincial action plan. These participants included teachers, Board members, parents, youth groups, church representatives and other relevant stake holders. Six provincial action plans have been completed.

The National AGE Committee was established, comprising members from Department of Education, National Research Institute, University of PNG, Department of Community Development, Churches (Catholic Education Secretary) NGOs (PNG Trust), National Literacy and Awareness Secretariat and UNICEF. Dr Joe Pagelio, Deputy Secretary for Education is currently the chair of the Committee. Dr Thomas Webster, Director National Research Institute is the Deputy Chairperson.

The AGE Committee produced a National Plan of Action, detailing key objectives and actions, which was launched by the Minister for Education. The six provincial Administrators were invited to attend the launching so that they are in the loop for all AGE programmes in their respective provinces.

The chief strategy identified in the Plan of Action is *Child Friendly Schools*, an approach that aims to make schools a friendlier place for children to learn. Concepts in the CFS initiative include inclusive – actively promoting acceptance of all children into school, regardless of gender, race or religion; effective – teachers are able to provide quality lessons to children; protective – schools are free from harassment and abuse, and girls have access to counselling; healthy – children have access to sanitary toilets and potable water, HIV/AIDS education; and participatory – children have the opportunity to actively participate in their educational experience and making the community actively participate in school activities.

The basic principles underpinning this strategy are from the global concept of Child Friendly Schools. The reason it has been selected as a chief approach to increase girls' retention and enrolment is because several facets target girls in particular, such as water and sanitation and psychosocial support. Due to limited resources, five schools from each priority provinces were selected to pilot CFS. These schools were initially selected from a

checklist circulated to every primary school in these provinces during the provincial workshops. The checklist included indicators in the key CFS areas. School inspectors and education advisers completed the checklist in consultation with the head teacher of each school. So far 100 teachers from the 33 schools have been trained on how to implement the CFS programme.

At no stage in this process were girls consulted or involved in the processes being carried out to improve their participation in school.

### **Focus Group Discussions (FGD)**

Out of a selection process involving education officials from the priority problems, 33 schools were selected to become pilot Child Friendly Schools. In these field trips, the team agreed to merge AGE and CFS, to collect information about girls' enrolment and retention, in addition to assessing the schools' general needs.

Our two main methods of gathering information were data collection from school attendance records and focus group discussions with the parents, girls that left school and finally with the teachers to agree on working in partnership with the AGE team on accelerating girls education in PNG. Formal agreement was signed by head teachers of the 33 schools.

In the consultation process, we observed several essential rules for participation:

- All focus group discussions were separate. The girls engaged in discussions without the potentially negative influence of their parents and without being concerned about offending their parents. All groups were able to be candid and receptive.
- A general cap was placed on the number of people in the focus group discussions of around 15 people. This was to enable the participants to find a voice without having an audience. This was sometimes a difficult rule to negotiate – we wanted to hear and record the opinions and ideas of all parents, and many were on site for these visits, and allow them freedom of speech, but it was imperative not to limit the ability of some parents to make an input. For example, the mothers who came to participate were more talkative when they were in smaller groups.
- In the parents' focus group discussions, where at all possible, we attempted to achieve gender balance, particularly so that the mothers had enough peer support to posture their ideas. When this could be achieved, the mothers were noticeably more vocal than their counterparts who were significantly outnumbered in other schools.
- For the girls' focus group discussions, a local person – invariably the Accelerating Girls' Education focal point in the province – would co-facilitate. This was a particular advantage if the girls wanted to speak in Tok Pisin, not English. They were encouraged to verbalise in the most comfortable way for them. The girls were mostly very shy, and this strategy became essential for the girls to relate.
- There were no right answers. The facilitators of the focus group discussions employed strategic questioning to elicit the girls' ideas, stressing that they were not seeking an answer. The facilitators were impartial and attempted to alleviate the girls' nerves by making the discussions informal and conversational, where possible.

- The discussions were confidential. The parents and teachers were not informed about the content of each focus group discussion.
- The discussions were conducted in private, either in a secluded outdoor area away from the school children and adults, in an unused classroom or in a vacant office.

During the focus group discussions, the girls were asked why they left school and how can we help them to come back to school. Their obvious response was school fees.

That girls could become their own advocates was a positive outcome of these focus group discussions. They had been empowered by simply sharing their stories with each other – accessing peer support – and understanding that culture did not necessarily bind them. They are the change agents.

## The Process

### STEP 1:

*Consult girls who have dropped-out of school, parents and teachers about problems facing girls' participation in school.*

### STEP 2:

*Introducing the concept of rights. Comprehending the situation in terms of the value of children. Ascertaining if 'rights' form part of community and parental dialogue.*

### STEP 3:

*Encourage community action.*

### STEP 4:

*Follow-up the initial consultation with further dialogue with the school community, based specially on girls' rights and the role of duty bearers.*

The FDGs with girls tended towards comprehending the problems from the girls perspective – their opinions on why they dropped-out, their observations of community attitudes, their in-school and out-of-school experiences, their feelings. They were provided with every opportunity to express themselves and talk about their reactions. Generally, the girls were open, artless and communicative. Girls were informed to express freely in the discussions as there is no right or wrong answer. They were encouraged as much as possible to lead the discussion and say what they wanted to say. Appendix 1 provides a list of questions used as a general guide to the FDGs.

The biggest challenge in the FDGs with parents was eliciting information and opinions on what they believed were their responsibilities to their children, and specifically to their girls. Most parents do not see the importance of sending both boys and girls to school. Education must be seen to be a “human right for all children- boys and girls. From the FGD with the parents, they seem to send boys to school and girls are kept at home for household chores, and other activities. They also take girls out of school for early marriage.

Parents were told that girls have an obligation to care for their parents and assist the mother with domestic responsibilities. Invariably, of course, parents will provide some form of nourishment to their children, but responsibility to them does not go far beyond this.

Interestingly, when posed with the question “what are the problems facing girls in school”, teachers and parents both suggested that many of the girls problems were self-induced. The parents suggested that girls absented themselves from school, without reference to a duty of care they – or their wantoks (extended family) – have in relation to their children. Similarly, teachers would often blame the girls for leaving due to poor

hygiene or pregnancy. In both cases, there was no mention of the guidance the girls were clearly lacking – from both home and school – nor the limited resources they were coping with.

As stated above, the starting point to facilitating an understanding of parents and community members as duty bearers was the process itself. Why is the Government focusing on girls in school? Why is UNICEF supporting the Department? Why are these people here talking to us?

What did we discover from the process?

How have girls in Papua New Guinea been denied their rights?

By not being allowed or able to complete a primary school education.

It seems parents and communities are not aware of the issues facing girls. In focus group discussions with parents and teachers, they agreed that it is a problem but they were not aware this problem may escalate into having less girls in school and in the public service in future. Even the policy makers and administrators do not see that it is a problem.

Little appreciation about girls' problems and their remedies, lack of confidence in school teachers and administrators, harassment of girls, adherence to traditional belief that boys' education is more important and the girls' place is at home, the loss of income, and the absence of a mechanism for the communities' participation in increasing the enrolment and retention rates prevent them from effectively managing the girls' education and from benefiting fully from available educational programs.

### **Who has been denying them their rights?**

The duty bearers – parents and teachers.

- Parents withdraw the girls if they cannot afford school fees or if they can only afford fees for their son or sons. Some parents have the money but instead they spend on other things like bride price, compensation payments, elections etc.
- Parents keep their daughters at home to assist in domestic chores.
- Parents keep their daughters at home to work for money.
- Teachers publicize the names of girls whose parents have not paid school fees, embarrassing them.
- Teachers harass the girls.
- Male students harass the girls

### **How can they access their rights?**

Girls can access their rights by going to school – assisted, encouraged and supported by their family and community. Their access is reliant upon parents and the community acknowledging and upholding the right of all children to receive a basic education.

The next step was for the community to own that there was a problem and that they were being asked to take action. Specifically, they were being called upon to put girls who had dropped-out back into school for them to complete a basic education. In the Highlands provinces alone over 550 girls were returned to the 15 target schools within a matter of weeks. This immediate action is highly beneficial for lodging the issue in the community's psyche. What is required, however, is further follow-up specifically related to the right holders and duty bearers.

To a large extent this follow-up is reliant on Government leadership and political will.

## Policy situation

Despite the Government's stated commitment to AGE, the involvement of Department of Education officers directly involved in the planning of the programme and the personal endorsement of the Minister for Education, accelerating girls education does not form a part of any governments policy document apart from the "Gender Equity in Education Policy" which was launched in May 2004.

UNICEF is currently advocating for significant changes to be made to the country's Education Plan, the document that will guide educational change and priorities for the next ten years. AGE must be incorporated as a key priority in the planning document. Government allocation of resources – infrastructure, human and financial – is contingent upon inclusion in the Plan. Girls' education can only advance with this kind of Government commitment.

Girls are already disadvantaged in education by virtue of their gender. The priority for the Government should be to provide a durable solution to this school fees issue instead of compounding the experience of discrimination.

What UNICEF urges is for the Government to consider relieving all parents of direct costs tied to their children's elementary and primary education as soon as possible. Some will argue that you can develop community specific approaches to help poor children. Experience shows that it can be time consuming, inefficient and even stigmatizing for those children identified for support. UNICEF proposes that an alternative scenario towards free and compulsory education be drawn up for discussion prior to finalising the current process.

## Child Friendly Schools (CFS) Trainings

A total of 100 teachers have been trained on the concepts of CFS and how they will implement CFS activities in schools. Three teachers from each school were selected to attend the 5 day training focusing on issues that will make a school more friendlier to children to stay in school and learn. The five concepts of SCF are: inclusive, effective, protection, health and hygiene, and community participation. These trainings were conducted by Mr. Brian Tieba from Teacher Education (NDOE) and Ms Roslyn Daniels from Health Promotions (NDOH). During the training teachers were able to develop plans on certain issues affecting children's education in school. Also in the training a session was devoted each to HIV/AIDS, birth registration and other protection issues. One of our targets is to register all the children and teachers in the 33 schools by the end of this year (2004).

During the trainings certain checklists were done and it was noticed that most of the schools are not child friendly. Participants were told to make improvements on areas they are lacking. We will use this checklist as a basis for evaluation when we return to the schools to monitor progress. Student profiles were developed to monitor progress in attendance, health and hygiene, behavior, and academic progress. This will be one of the means of monitoring how a child is performing in school as well as attend to problems encountered by students.

After the training, the schools were told to do the following:

- ✓ school plans to accelerate girls education
- ✓ Door to door/village to village awareness on girl's education



- ✓ Establishment of girl's clubs
- ✓ Girls school captain for 2005
- ✓ Monitor student absenteeism, performance, behavior and health
- ✓ Monitor teacher absenteeism
- ✓ More community participation
- ✓ Encourage girls that have left school to provide a second chance to return
- ✓ Data collection on enrolment, retention, interview records with parents and girls. All schools will use a uniform data collecting instrument.
- ✓ Home visits by teachers, BOM and churches
- ✓ Counseling sessions to provide guidance and support
- ✓ Master list school aged girls out of school from the communities

## Master List of School-Age Girls

Villages surrounding the 33 Community/Primary Schools will now have a master list of school-age girls. This exercise will enable the community leaders and advocates of girl's education to easily identify and educate parents and guardians to send their daughters to school. The school may also use this list to identify and enroll the girls in each village the following year. Parents may not hide the girls anymore. Stakeholders like School Boards, council Wards, community leaders, parents, school children and other relevant people from the villages were encouraged to master list school aged girls that are still in the villages.

## Negotiations

- (a) The schools agreed to:
- Retain the girls who have dropped out from school
  - Retain the girls who are not able to pay their school fees
  - Monitor the girls who are dropping out
  - Master-list the girls of school age who have never been to school
  - Conduct awareness and motivation campaign on:
    1. Benefits of girls' education
    2. Children's rights
  - Mobilize church and community leaders for the promotion of girls' education through meetings, home visits and integration of AGE concerns in church activities.
  - Counseling services for parents and students
- b. UNICEF: In lieu of the school fees, UNICEF will provide the following materials which are much needed in the schools:
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Textbooks</li> <li>• School supplies</li> <li>• Teaching materials</li> <li>• Sewing machines</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Code of conduct for boys to minimize/eliminate intimidation and bullying</li> <li>➤ School to accept labor and materials from parents in lieu of the school fees</li> <li>➤ Proper management of school property especially textbooks</li> <li>➤ Implement disciplinary actions for erring teachers and unruly boys</li> <li>➤ Conduct of regular home visits and meetings with parents</li> <li>➤ Organize girls' club</li> </ul> |
|---|---|
- 'T' shirts
  - Sporting goods

- Desks and chairs
- Advocacy and motivational materials

### **Constraints**

- Poor attendance records kept by schools, making reliable source data collection difficult.
- Conflicting data from provincial offices and schools.
- National-Provincial coordination of activities
- Lack of firm monitoring process for the provincial focal points
- Provincial focal points have their own responsibilities and to coordinate the AGE activities is extra work load
- Some schools selected are so remote and it is very difficult to reach them
- Some Provincial Focal Points are constraint with transport to visit selected schools

### **Challenges Facing AGE**

Among the local and national government officials, the low priority and commitment given to public education are contributing to the fact that not enough budget funds, resources and actions are being directed at the solution of the girls' education-related problems. Lack of funds, lack of good facilities, adequate supplies and competent personnel (which also redound to lack of funds), and distance and inaccessibility (which also can be surmounted if funds were available) are very real problems.

On top of these, the lack of understanding and prevailing attitudes and behavior concerning girls' education among various sectors have been crucial stumbling blocks to the success of the country's education programs and the improvement of the people's status in these areas.

Little appreciation about girls' problems and their remedies, lack of confidence in school teachers and administrators, harassment of girls, adherence to traditional belief that boys' education is more important and the girls' place is at home, the loss of income, and the absence of a mechanism for the communities' participation in increasing the enrollment and retention rates prevent them from effectively managing the girls' education and from benefiting fully from available educational programs.

Teachers and school administrators need to upgrade their skills and develop greater understanding and a more nurturing attitude towards the girls in order to gain the latter's trust and encourage them to enroll and remain in school. Some teachers' irregular working habits and discriminatory practices against girls or partial treatment of boys also give the people impressions that they are unprofessional and undependable or that they lack concern. These discourage parents and the girls from enrolling in the school.

In separate focus group discussions with the girls, parents, community leaders and teachers in 15 schools selected as priority sites in Eastern Highlands, Western

Highlands and Simbu, three of the 6 priority provinces for the Accelerated Girls' Education Program, the following problems were identified:

1. Inability to pay school fees.

Majority of the families are unable to pay the balance of their children's school fees. For instance in the 6 Simbu priority schools, only 16% of the girls enrolled have fully paid the school fee while 48% have not paid their school fee at all. There are a number of reasons why the situation is such. Most families are into subsistence farming. Their produce is only for home consumption. In other areas where farmers cultivate cash crop, there was reportedly a deadly pest infestation so their potential income was washed out. Still in other areas where people earn some cash, education, especially girls' education, is not a priority expenditure item. Large families tend to prioritize payment for boys' school fees. In some cases, parents do not want to pay. They complain that school fees are not spent for the priority needs of the schools. Moreover, there is no transparency and financial records are inadequate if not nil.

There is a policy that students should not be expelled from school due to their parents' inability to pay school fees which range from K60 -90 for Grades 1 to 6 and K200-300 for grades 7-8. However, girls and some teachers claim that there were students sent out of school because of non-payment of school fees.

Some schools inform parents they need to pay the balance of school fees through letters or they are invited to go to school for a one-on-one discussion. However, girls claim some schools publicly announce the names of those who have not paid. They said this embarrassed them no end and, out of shame, they just stay out of school.

In addition to the school fees, girls complain about the inability of their parents to buy school uniforms. They say that most girls only have one set of uniform and they are not able to wash everyday. Their school sends them home when they come without any uniform. In schools where there are no uniforms, girls hesitate to go to school in "rough" or "rugged" clothes.

2. Lack of textbooks, school supplies and equipment

Parents withdraw their daughters from school because of lack of teaching aids/sports equipment, home economics/basic technology equipment, textbooks, student workbooks and other school supplies. These supplies and equipments are supposed to be purchased from the school fees. Teachers counter that due to low collection of school fees, the school could not provide the required school materials.

Normally, text books are shared by two to three students. Sometimes more. When the girls share the books with a boy, the boy intimidates the girls and gets to take the book home. The girls end up not being able to read the lessons and do the assignments resulting to poor performance in school.

3. Water

Most of the girls complained about the availability of drinking water. They stay in school at least six hours and it certainly is difficult not having any water especially after lunch. All the schools visited do not have proper water supply. Many children carry their own water to school.

The rain collection water tanks are the most common source of water. In the schools visited, the girls, parents and the teachers complained about the insufficient number of tanks. Moreover, the tanks run dry during the dry season which could run from 3 to 6 months per year. When the students tried to get water from the tanks in some schools, they were shooed away by the teachers' family because they said the water was exclusively for the use of just the teachers and their family.

There is normally one tap attached to the water tanks and as expected, the queue is long. Girls complain about the boys pushing them out of the line. They say they are helpless because the boys are stronger and there is no code of conduct governing girls and boys behavior toward each other in schools.

The older girls who have their monthly period have the biggest difficulty. Without any water, they smell. Because of this, they become the butt of jokes. The embarrassment they suffer forces them to just stay at home and miss the lessons which again results in poor performance in school.

#### 4. Toilets

The sanitary facilities are a potential risk to the health of the students. All the schools visited have pit latrines which are not well maintained. Most of the schools have common toilets for boys and girls. This causes a problem for the girls because according to them, their privacy and security are not safeguarded. In the schools where there are separate toilets for boys and girls, girls still complain about their security and privacy. Toilets are made of bush materials and the boys peep when the girls use the toilet.

#### 5. Cultural and traditional practices

The prevailing attitude of parents that need to be overcome concerns the bride price and early marriages among girls. The "bride price" is paid by the man to the girl's parents, the value of which is largely determined by the groom's wealth. The parents tend to marry off their daughters at the onset of the girls' monthly period in exchange for the "bride price".

Education is not considered as an added value in determining the "bride price". On the contrary, it becomes a threat considering the potential risks the girls are exposed to in school and when they walk from their house to school and back. The bride price drastically decreases, in cases where the girls are faced with a scandal and is no longer a virgin.

The respondents further explained that by and large, parents don't invest in girls' education as much as they would on their sons' education because when the girl marries, she goes out of the community to join her husband while the boys stay on to look after the family and their property.

Parents and students have not seen any educated woman (lawyers, nurses, teachers, doctors, pilots etc.) from their villages, so they see no point in sending their daughters to school. The very few girls who went through higher education do not serve in their communities and the younger ones do not have the chance to see them. Having no role models discourages the girls to go to school. Parents also think that only boys can do well and earn a good living.

Girls are traditionally expected to help in the household chores, look after the younger siblings and help in the farm or vegetable gardens. In communities located near tea, coffee and vanilla plantations, the girls work as hired hands. According to Dr. Webster of the University of PNG, the girls can earn as much as K700 for every kilo of vanilla while a civil servant the same amount every two weeks. While economic activities increase the families' capacity to pay school fees, it also serves as a major deterrent for girls to go to school.

#### 6. Harassment of girls by boys and teachers

The students walk long distances to get to school. The possibility that something can happen to them along the way remains a concern for both the student and the parents. One girl shared a story about a boy who announced that she was his girl friend and that something had happened between them. The girl was so embarrassed and she asked her teacher for help. When the boy found out that she told the teacher, the more he threatened her. Fearful of what could happen to her and the possibility of losing the "bride price", the parents decide to keep their daughter at home.

There have been cases where the boys write dirty words on the girls' desk. The girls feel embarrassed, threatened and are helpless about the boys' demeanor. There were also cases of teachers making advances or having affairs with the girls. Out of fear of retaliation and social criticism, the girl suffers in silence.

Girls withdraw from school for fear of being either sexually or physically assaulted by drug addicts, bigger boys in the school, men from the enemy tribe and others, especially after they witness such incidents their school or their community.

#### 7. Teachers' absenteeism

Many teachers are reluctant to take up postings in remote locations. Scores of children miss out on schooling. Some teachers are overburdened with having to teach two or three classes which greatly affect students' performance. The much talked about 'rural/disadvantage allowance' for teachers serving in the remote districts is not paid as stipulated in the Education Gazette and policies.

Every two weeks, the teachers go to town to get their salary. Since majority of the schools are located far from the town, teachers walk for as much as 7 hours to get to town. Because of the long distance traveled and the desire of the teachers to be in town, "for a change", some teachers extend their stay and miss their class. In turn, students who walk long distances to go to school, lose interest when they find the teachers are not back from their "holidays".

#### 8. Tribal fights

Fights among tribes result in the closure of schools. In Tambul District in the Western Highlands, two schools were closed due to conflicts among tribes. The most common causes of tribal fights are dispute over land, women and compensation claims for deaths.

Boundaries of land are not clearly delineated. When conflicting claims over land boundaries are not settled amicably by the clans involved, fighting ensues. Members from warring clans stay in their communities to avoid being attacked. Children too are prevented from going to school. Tribal fights also erupt when there is divorce and the bride's clan is unable to return the bride price. When a woman who is brutally beaten up and has bruises all over goes back to her family and reports the physical she experienced, her family goes to the tribe of the husband. Fighting occurs and when there is death, the conflict escalates into a tribal war. In Simbu, when there is death in a clan, the tendency is to believe that members of other clans caused the death through the use of black magic. Because of this belief, the clan members of the dead person retaliates by murdering members of the suspected tribe.

## **Lessons Learnt**

Facilities in the school can not cater for girls returning. For example in one school in the Eastern Highlands (Oliguti) more than 100 girls have returned but to find that there are no desks that can cater for them. To have shift classes is not possible as children have to travel home early in the day

Parents should be provided clear messages on the project to avoid people having conflicting information on the Child Friendly Schools project. Some feel that UNICEF is paying school fees for girls.

Teachers, parents and the community should be informed that if any supplies or developments that may take place in the schools it is for the benefit of all children. Girls education is a concern so the focus is on promoting girls enrolment and retention but the benefit is shared by both girls and boys.

Provincial Focal Points are faced with difficulty in accessing funds from the churches where UNICEF has released the money to do monitoring.

## **Potential Partners**

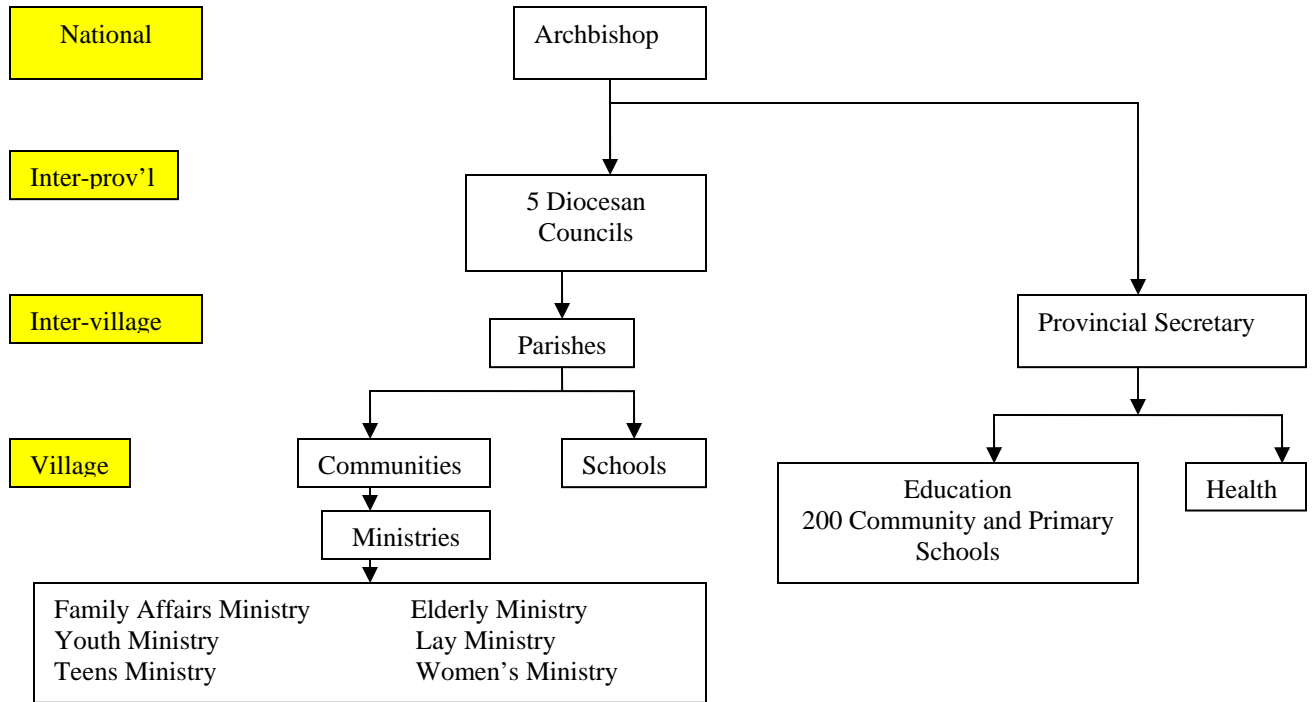
### **Religious Denominations Managing Schools**

The churches in PNG play a critical role in providing education to the country's children. In 2000, there were a total of 3,215 primary schools. Of these, 1,551 schools are managed by the government while the different religious denominations run 1,664 schools or 52% of the total number of primary schools. The major churches managing schools, otherwise known as the agency schools, include the Catholics, Lutherans, Anglicans, the Seventh Day Adventists, United Church of PNG and the Evangelical Alliance. The PNG government supports the agency schools with teachers' salaries, school buildings, text books and school supplies. The schools' responsibility, on the other hand, includes maintenance of

school property and the procurement of additional school text books, supplies and equipment such as sporting goods, sewing machine, cooking utensils and other miscellaneous expenses funded from the collection of school fees.

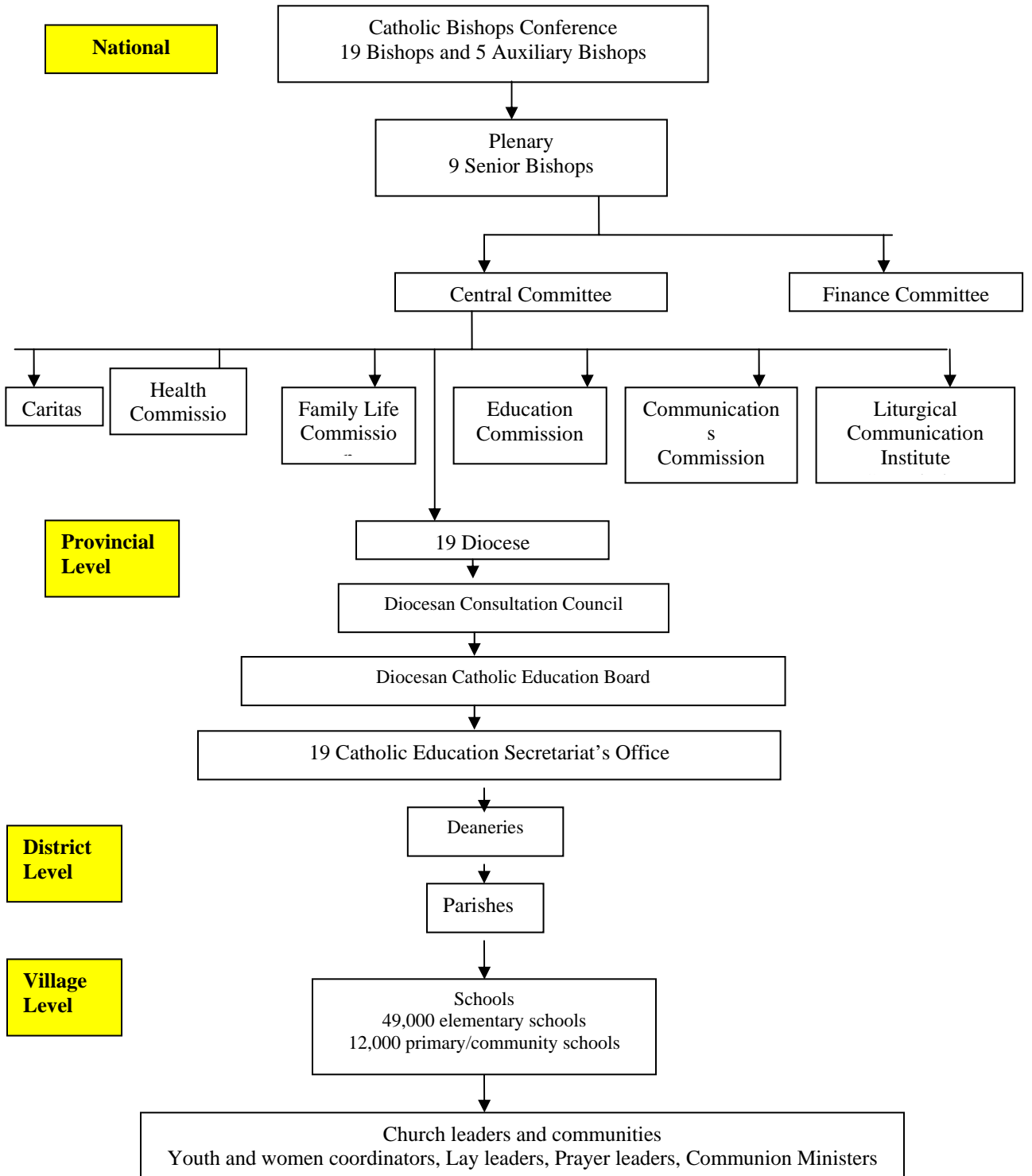
To assess the potential capacity of the churches to promote girls' education, information was collected about the structure, network of community leaders and activities of the four churches managing schools: the Anglican, Catholic, United Church of PNG and the Lutheran.

### *The Anglican Church of Papua New Guinea*

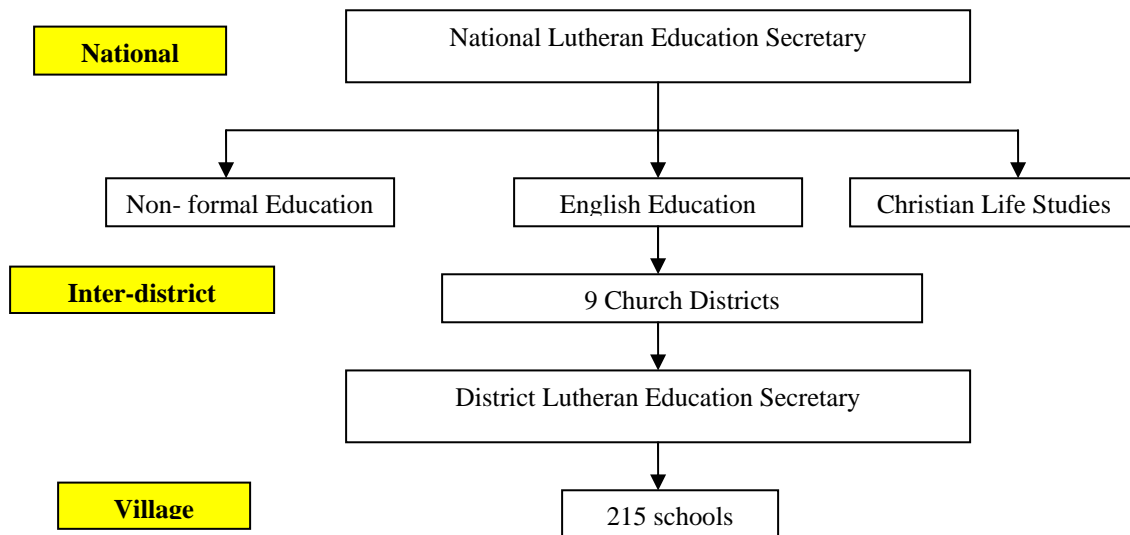




**Catholic Education Agency**



## *The Lutheran Structure*



All the churches had a network from the national, provincial, district and village levels. Church activities are conducted on a regular basis includes meetings, church service, weekly catechism or Sunday school, fellowships, celebration of special religious events, formation of sectoral organizations and support services such as counseling and home visits to the parishioners. In the province and villages, these churches have some council or committee to organize and implement religious and social activities. In all parishes, priests and pastors provide their respective religious services and participate in the management of schools through the school board of management. Lay religious leaders and catechists or religious instructors are also present to provide counseling, support, religious instruction, and implementation and follow up of agreed upon activities. There are also leaders expected to organize the youth, women, elderly and the teens to further enhance Christian living.

### **School Management**

The education secretaries of the different religious denominations supervise and provide the overall guidance to the schools managed by the church. They also assist schools and communities in meeting the children's educational needs. Specifically, they motivate communities about the importance of education, provide support to communities who want to put up schools, decide where schools need to be established, and they liaison with the provincial government, district education officers, the church and the funding agencies regarding the needs of the school. They monitor performance of schools; conduct yearly planning and assessment meetings with school headmasters; and motivate the teachers, the priest and the parishioners to support the educational needs of communities.

The school headmasters, on the other hand, are directly responsible for the effective running of the school with the guidance of the school's board of

management board (BOM). The BOM formulates resolutions such as those on school fees, approves disbursements of school funds, and investigates cases needing disciplinary action such as teachers' absenteeism and misbehavior of students. The resolutions drafted by the BOM are reviewed by the headmaster to ensure that these are consistent with the government's and the church's directives. However, they do not have the same powers as the Provincial Education Advisors. They have limited powers, especially in disciplinary cases against both teachers and students. The Provincial Education Board, which is the overall regulatory education body in the province have the sole authority to decide on disciplinary actions to be taken.

## **Church Initiatives**

### **a. Mothers' Union**

The Anglicans have organized a Mothers' Union to promote the well-being of member-families. They achieve this through developing prayer and spiritual growth in families, studying and reflecting on family life and marriage and their place in society, and mobilizing members to take practical action to improve conditions of families and in the communities where they live. The structure of the Mothers' Union runs parallel to the structure of the Anglican Church. They have organized structures at the village, parish, diocesan, and at the national level. The members of the Mothers' Union at the village level elect a president. The village presidents in turn elect a president for the whole parish who then represents the parish in the Council of Mothers' Union at the diocesan level. The diocesan presidents elect among themselves the national president of the Mothers' Union.

### **b. Syllabus for Christian Values and Counseling**

In recognition of the social ills and the related disciplinary challenges affecting the stability of the family, the Catholic Education Commission is working on a syllabus to strengthen Christian values among students, parents and parishioners. This activity is a response to the growing menace brought about by drugs, alcohol, crime and violence in the schools and the communities. The syllabus will deal with questions like "Who am I?" "Why am I here?" as a way to inculcate Christian values. The Catholic Education Commission aims to integrate the syllabus within the school curriculum.

To complement this activity, funds have been mobilized to strengthen the counseling skills of teachers, priests and the lay leaders in the villages in the use of this syllabus.

### **c. Girls' Leadership in Schools and Parishes**

The Catholic Church is currently exploring ways and means to promote greater responsibilities for women and girls in the parishes and the schools. This is one of the important solutions that came from the girls who have dropped out of school to build their self-esteem, increase their confidence and hone their leadership skills.

### **d. School Fee Ake Pile**

The Catholic-run Galgmamabuno Primary School in Kundiawa creatively used the wantok system to help the clan's children to continue schooling. It is customary for clan members to contribute for bride price, compensation and social activities. Through the school's efforts, communities were mobilized to set up a fund called the *school fee ake pile*. Roughly translated, *ake pile* means holding the children in your hands and raising them to achieve their dreams. The clans were informed about the number of children who have yet to pay their school fees and the total amount due. On an agreed day per week, community leaders collect from clan members whatever they are willing to contribute. Parents of school children pay more than the other clan members. All contributions are duly listed and submitted to the school. The school was able to collect K1,900 from the clans during the last scheduled payment through the school fee *ake pile*.

## **2. Church Education Council**

The churches managing schools in PNG organized the Church Education Council primarily to liaise with government particularly the Department of Education regarding problems faced by their schools, policies which could improve the provision of education in the country, and the support they need to implement the mandate given them by the government. The Council members include the United Church, Catholic, Lutheran, Anglican, and the Evangelical Alliance which is composed of the Baptist, Assembly of God, and the Pentecostal Churches.

In the past, the Church Education Council issued policies such as the one instructing all the church-managed schools to adopt the unified syllabus for religious instruction which they members collectively developed. The Council also participated in finalizing the general curriculum authorized by the government for use by schools in the country.

## **3. AUSAID**

The Australian Agency for International Development is currently funding the Basic Education Development Project (BEDP) in PNG. The purpose of the 4-year project is to establish a program for the development and maintenance of school facilities, i.e., school buildings and water and sanitation facilities, independently managed by the Provincial Dept. Of Education, local level government and school communities. Project coverage will include all primary and community schools in all provinces of the country.

The project has four major components: capacity building, maintenance and minor works, infrastructure, and project management. Expected outcomes of the project include:

- a. Government partnership with communities
- b. Improved facilities in primary schools
- c. Increased access, participation and retention particularly of girls and students in remote schools

Through the capacity building component, the national and provincial DOEs will be strengthened to:

- a. Monitor school maintenance and infrastructure programs
- b. Provide up to date information on school infrastructure
- c. Help provinces and districts to prioritize infrastructure funding
- d. Formulate a school development plan

The BEDP supports the NDOE policy of gender equity and will have:

- a. Full time gender adviser
- b. Women facilitators in all districts
- c. Women facilitators in all LLGs
- d. Capacity building workshops for women to strengthen their status and role in decision making and school maintenance at the community level.

## **The Tasks Ahead**

In order to facilitate the acceptance and implementation of girls' education and therefore establish and strengthen the needed systems for the improvement of the girls' finishing at least grade 8 in the identified project sites, there is need to:

### *Among the community:*

- Increase the people's knowledge about the benefits of girls' education.
- Increase their awareness and understanding of the support given to girls' education and how to avail of them.
- Increase their concern for girls' education and develop in them the thinking that they have to be actively involved in the management of their own development.
- Increase their confidence in and acceptance of the accredited private and government's educational system, programs, facilities and personnel.
- Increase the families' and the girls' availment of the educational services and participation in the educational programs.
- Increase the community and the families' support for the girls to finish at least grade 8.

### *Among the teachers and the school administration:*

- Increase their understanding and sensitivity to the girls' problems and needs.
- Increase their knowledge of and ability to promote retention of girls in school.
- Strengthen their dedication to their jobs and their commitment to the improvement of the girls' education and welfare.
- Increase their proficiency in counseling, communication and interpersonal skills.
- Increase their service provision skills.

### *Among the potential partner agencies:*

- Increase their understanding of the need to promote girls' participation and retention in school until at least grade 8 and the mechanics of their implementation.
- Increase their commitment to the improvement of the girls' welfare and the level of importance they give to educational programs and initiatives.
- Raise their level of aggressiveness in seeking and implementing ways of making their local education programs succeed, e.g. through fund sourcing and active advocacy.
- Increase their capacity to monitor girls' retention rate
- Increase their capacity to provide early response to girls' concerns

- Increase their capacity to advocate to legislators and funding agencies to support the implementation of girls' education

The social marketing strategy will therefore be directed at promoting positive knowledge, attitudes and practices in general education and girls education in particular, among these groups: (1) girl child; (2) the parents and the community; (3) the teachers and the school administration; and the (4) the Churches and the NGOs. The universally observed problem of lack of funds and the financial means for education will be addressed likewise through the communication and promotion of the girl child fund as well as through the strengthening of the stakeholders' commitments to girls' education.

### **Follow-up Activities for the Accelerating Girls Education (AGE) Team**

1. Churches
  - a. Provide technical assistance to the Catholic Education Commission to finalize their action plan for AGE in all the Catholic-managed schools. It will be beneficial to publicize the Catholic Education Commission's commitments, policy statements and circular re AGE in all their schools.
  - b. Follow up discussions to motivate Lutherans, Anglicans, United PNG and the Evangelical Brotherhood Movement to promote girls' education in all the schools they manage (Refer to Mobilization of Churches in the document: A Formula for Social Change).
  - c. Strengthening monitoring of gender-based education indicators
    - Listing of girls of school age who are out of school in collaboration with council wards and other community leaders
    - Listing of girls who have dropped out of school in collaboration with the schools
    - Submission of monthly report to the provincial education officer on:
      - i. Number of girls enrolled per grade
      - ii. Number of girls dropping out per grade
      - iii. Number of girls who have dropped out and returned to school
  - d. Develop a system for early response to bring the girls who dropped out back to school
    - Home visits by church leaders and/or teachers
    - Counseling
    - Support system
  - e. Campaign for enrollment of girls who have never been in school
  - f. Give leadership roles to girls in schools and communities
  - g. Monitor teachers' absenteeism
  - h. Inculcate values on gender equality based on Christian teachings. Explore possibilities with the Catholic Education Commission about integrating counseling for parents and girls in AGE in their planned training for counseling.
  - i. Organize ecumenical youth camp in the 6 priority provinces. This activity can serve as an initial attempt for the youth's participation in

defining the problems and identifying what they can do to promote girls' education on the Christian teachings on gender equality. Depending on the energies of the youth, other ecumenical activities like peer counseling and advocacy work can be explored to institutionalize youth participation in promoting girls' education.

- j. Issuance of a series of pastoral letters and sermons on gender equality and girls' education. The Church Education Council can provide a guideline for the priests and pastors about the salient points to be discussed.

## 2. AUSAID

a. Sharing names and education data of 33 pilot schools in the 6 AGE priority provinces

b. Workout complementation of services in areas where AUSAID is operating

- Training of School Board of Management
- Training of women leaders
- Provision of potable water supply and sanitary facilities
- Construction of additional school buildings
- Monitoring of gender-based education data

## 3. Province

a. Organization of AGE forum in the province and community; Participatory planning/assessment meetings among potential partner agencies/civic and religious organizations

b. Integration of AGE in the provincial education plan

c. Technical assistance and monitoring of provincial plans

d. Awards and recognition for schools with highest enrolment and retention for girls in primary schools

e. Integration of gender-based education indicators in the provincial quarterly reports and the school's monthly reports.

## 4. Promoting the AGE National Plan of Action. Sustained awareness and motivation

a. School visits

b. FGDs

c. Community theater

d. T-shirts

e. Development of flip charts

f. Primer on girls' Education

g. Book on girls' role models

h. Announcers' Handbook

i. Province-wide report on school's achievements re AGE (Arranged according to highest to lowest performer)

j. In service training for teachers

k. Youth camps

## 5. Provision of material support

a. Text books

b. Basic school supplies (exercise books, chalk, paper, ink, etc)

c. Learning materials

d. Sporting goods

e. Equipment for home economics

f. School furniture (desks, chairs, tables)

g. Water and sanitation facilities (VIP latrines to schools affected)

6. HIV AIDS
  - a. Learning materials for teachers
  - b. In service training for teachers on HIV/AIDS and other health issues
7. National
  - a. Policies
  - b. Planning , Monitoring and evaluation
8. Staffing
  - a. Full time person in the Highlands
  - b. Support Church, NGOs and other stakeholders to promote AGE activities
  - c. National for policies, IEC activities, mobilization of more partners, development of guidelines and training designs

## Recommendations

- ❖ Train church workers, NGOs, youth groups, women's groups to conduct advocacy and awareness programs in the districts and the communities.
- ❖ Involve local, regional or provincial theater groups (Raun Raun Theatre in the Highlands Region) to perform drama and songs. Raun Raun theatre has agreed to train people in each of the schools or communities to perform dramas and songs. This approach will sustain the advocacy and awareness program for a long time.
- ❖ Organise community support groups in the village level to support parents, guardians and relatives to promote and implement activities that will result in increased enrolment and retention of girls in schools.
- ❖ Integrate gender indicators in the monthly report collected by the local education office. This should include the names of girls dropping out and their reasons.
- ❖ UNICEF can support schools with the following:
  - ✓ Text books and other school supplies (exercise books, wall charts, teaching aids, meter rulers, world maps etc.).
  - ✓ Sporting equipment.
  - ✓ 'T' Shirts for girls
  - ✓ Installation of water supply systems (water tanks). Promote safe and clean drinking water. Need to collaborate with other funding agencies for such activities.
  - ✓ Simple awareness and advocacy materials in 'Tok Pisin' and the local vernaculars.
  - ✓ Sanitary toilets.
  - ✓ Expand schools to be supported to ensure attainment of 10% increase in participation and retention rate of girls in schools. Organise contests for highest enrolment and retention rates.
  - ✓ Provide fuel to the Catholic Education Secretaries and the Focal Points for the delivery of goods and monitoring purposes.

## Progress and achievements so far

- 1 The Child Friendly Schools visited and data collected – enrolment statistics, drop-out numbers, names of drop-out girls from 2003, 2004, names of at-risk girls;
- 2 Agreement made with each school to return as many girls as possible, in exchange for limited material support from UNICEF;



- 3 Focal points identified to monitor the progress of each target school, particularly with regular data collection and names of girls who have both returned and left;
- 4 As a result of action taken by teachers and communities as part of this initiative, 1,180 girls have returned to school in the 6 priority provinces. Our target for this year (2004) is 3000 children to reenroll.
- 5 MOU signed with key churches (Catholic, Lutheran, Anglican and United)
- 6 National Performing Arts Troupe trained members from the community to perform drama in respective schools with messages to accelerate girls education, making people aware of the importance of sending girls to school.
- 7 Morobe Stationery is been contracted to provide textbooks, sporting equipment, sewing machines and desks to the 33 schools for a total value of K170,000.00. However, desks and sewing machines are not in stock.
- 8 All the CFS training for 6 provinces are complete. Schools were to select 3 teachers to attend a 5 day training on the concepts of CFS. Provincial Focal points and churches were involved in the training which was conducted by Mr. Brian Tieba form NDOE and Ms Roslyn Daniels from NDOH.
- 9 Flip Charts on AGE are developed by Partners with Melanesia for use at Community level both in English and Tok Pisin
- 10 AGE flyers have been printed and distributed.
- 11 Dr Webster's column in the Newspaper is doing very well with a lot of comments coming in which shows people are reading and providing feedback.
- 12 AGE poster balance in education is in for printing. The girl who designed the poster was awarded K1, 000.00. Teacher who coordinated the competition in the school received K500.00 and library books worth K3,000 was delivered to Mu Primary School 24<sup>th</sup> August 2004
- 13 Quotations for Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrines are negotiated with provincial health Divisions. We plan to provide VIP latrines to all the 33 selected CFS schools. Quotations are coming in from provinces.
- 14 All 33 schools have appointed CFS Coordinators
- 15 Provincial Focal Points have written to Provincial Appointment officers to maintain school CFS Coordinators to remain in the schools for continuity purposes, Morobe as one example.
- 16 Do away with ranking students to avoid embarrassment (Simbu as an example)

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **Focus Group Discussions with Girls who Left School**

*Rosemary Husin*

The purpose of the FGD is to find out girls' perceptions about girls' education. There is no right or wrong answer. We want to know the opinions, feelings, perceptions and ideas of the girls who dropped out of school. No body movements therefore that would communicate approval or disapproval of responses given. No arguments or debate. Just clarifications and requests to make general responses more specific.

#### **Top of the Mind Question**

1. What makes you happy in your life now?
2. What kind of future would make you happy?

#### **Awareness/Motivation**

1. What types of services or facilities would you like to have in your community?
2. What do you think about girls going to school?
3. What three things would you consider as the contribution of education to girls like you?
4. In what ways can education be useless?
5. Why are other girls of your age not attending school?
6. What are the problems of girls who are in school?
7. What can your family/community/school do about these problems?
8. What can motivate girls to go to school?
  - a. Skills and knowledge
  - b. Future employment
  - c. Awards and recognition
  - d. Extra curricular activities in school
  - e. Girl-friendly school administration and policies

#### **Behaviour**

1. Are you going to school? Why or why not?
2. What do you want to get out of school?
3. Why do you think some parents allow/don't allow their daughters to go to school?
4. Why doesn't a lot of girls finish at least grade 8?
5. What kind of support would girls need to finish at least grade 8?
  - a. Family
  - b. Community
  - c. School

#### **Influencers**

1. If you had a problem, whom would you approach for help or advice?
2. Whom would you consider as the person you can trust most in your:
  - a. Family
  - b. Community/Tribe
  - c. School
3. Do you listen to the radio?
  - a. Which is your favourite station?
  - b. What time do you listen to the radio?
  - c. What is your favourite radio program?
  - d. Who is your favourite radio personality?
4. Do you watch television?
  - a. Which is your favourite station?
  - b. What time do you watch TV?
  - c. What is your favourite TV program?
  - d. Who is your favourite TV personality?
5. What print materials do you read regularly? (Newspaper, magazines, comics)

6. If you had a chance, whom would you like to pattern your life after?

## APPENDIX 2

### Names of girls returned after AGE Team visit to each of the selected schools

#### 1 Western Highlands Province

##### 1.1 Alkena Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Lasi Simbil	19	8	2004	No sports equipment
2. Margaret Terowa	18	8	2004	School fee
3. Selly Uwa	18	8	2004	School fee
4. Grace John	18	7	2004	School fee
5. Sabina Jacob	18	7	2004	School fee
6. Helen Luke	17	7	2004	School fee
7. Malinda Puri	18	7	2004	School fee
8. Sini Tamalu	17	7	2003	School fee
9. Ellis Kewa	18	7	2003	No sports equipment
10. Betty Siriku	18	7	2003	School fee
11. Kerlyn Thomas	15	6	2004	School fee
12. Joyce John	15	6	2004	School fee
13. Ronica Topi	15	6	2003	School fee
14. Philinda Puri	14	5	2004	School fee
15. Pauline Gonol	14	5	2004	School fee
16. Kerlyn Mukat	15	5	2004	School fee
17. Jennifer Simbil	15	5	2003	School fee
18. Rosemary Pora	14	4	2004	School fee
19. Dolly Punga	14	4	2004	No sports equipment
20. Rachel Kome	13	4	2004	School fee
21. Enn Yando	10	3	2004	School fee
22. Linda Konga	14	4	2004	School fee
23. Jenny Maipe	12	3	2004	School fee
24. Was Popona	13	3	2004	Low academic performance

##### 1.2 Tambul Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Malinda Yabanda		7	2004	School fees
2. Betty Pamenda		7	2003	School fees
3. Nancy Kunjil		6	2003	School fees
4. Melendy Mold		5	2004	School fees
5. Margaret Simbil		5	2003	School fees
6. Regina Wes		5	2004	School fees
7. Jennifer Kulan		4	2004	School fees
8. Rota Waip		4	2003	School fees
9. Wendy Kipingi		3	2003	School fees
10. Una Bolda		3	2003	School fees
11. Merolyn Torea		3	2004	School fees
12. rake Apenda		3	2003	School fees
13. Elis Korowa		3	2003	School fees
14. Serah Korowa		3	2003	School fees
15. Elizabeth Kulako		4	2003	School fees
16. Veronica Jacob		3	2003	School fees
17. Penny Pora		3	2004	School fees

18. Jessie Anis		3	2003	School fees
19. Jacklyn John		3	2004	School fees

### 1.3 Yano Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Emely Mek		8	2003	School fees
2. Lilly Clement		7	2004	Transferred in
3. Carolyn Yaki		7	2003	School fees
4. Anitha kapi		7	2004	School fees
5. Wana thomas		7	2003	School fees
6. Richard Temal		6	2004	School fees
7. Tabitha Rundu		5	2003	School fees
8. Sandra Yakili		5	2004	School fees
9. Rachel Lip		5	2002	School fees
10. Seron Meamb		4	2003	School fees
11. Freda Miria		4	2004	School fees
12. Agfnes Pundi		8	2002	Unknown
13. Esther Takuna		6	2004	School fees
14. Serah Tame			2002	Harassment
15. Shirley Nickson		4	2003	Harassment
16. Beremica Hepi		3	2004	Unknown
17. Nancy Kunjil		3	2004	Unknown
18. Betty Papora		3	2003	School fees
19. Dalcie Makangi		3	2003	School fees
20. Rarbran Tembs		3	2004	School fees
21.				

### 1.4 Aviamp Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Julie Bosip		4	2003	School fee
2. Gladly Upake		2	2003	School fee
3. Roslyn Taime		3	2004	School fee
4. Elis Rabe		2	2004	Sick
5. Rita Willie		5	2003	School fee
6. Gerry Jim		1	2004	School fee
7. Jeneth Yan		5	2003	School fee
8. Jinah Maima		3	2003	School fee
9. Wai Robert		3	2003	School fee
10. Mauren Bosip		2	2004	Tribal fight
11. Zinsco Andrew		5	2004	School fee
12. Cynderilla John		5	2004	School fee
13. Julie Paraka		4	2003	School fee
14. Martha Willie		4	2003	School fee
15. Grace Andrew		6	2004	Parents decision
16. Serah Wali		5	2004	School fee
17. Sylvia Kou		1	2004	School fee
18. Evelyn Yakip		1	2004	Tribal fight
19. Glenda Mark		1	2003	School fee
20. Roslyn John		5	2004	Sick
21. Anna Simon		3	2004	School fee
22. Mero Peter		4	2003	School fee
23. Jessica James		3	2004	School fee
24. Regina Mek		3	2004	School fee

25. Cathy John		5	2003	School fee
26. Jennifer Nigints		7	2004	School fee
27. Elis Simon		7	2004	Family problem
28.				

### 1.5 St Mary's Nondugul Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Cicilia John	16	8	2003	School fee problem
2. Ua waiwe	15	7	2003	School fee problem
3. Pauline Wena	17	8	2004	School fee problem
4. Christine Kamb	17	7	2003	School fee problem
5. Maria Kerege	14	7	2003	Tribal fighting
6. Rose Taimel	14	7	2002	Fighting
7. Lyne Gul	14	7	2004	School fee problem
8. Elisdbeth Jonny	14	8	2003	School fee problem
9. Cicilia Peter	16	6	1984	Sickness (Malaria)
10. Magret Yambe	16	7	2001	School fee problem
11. Rebecca Bernard	17	7	2003	School fee problem
12. Loyce Tai	17	8	2004	School fee problem
13. Jenny Was	16	7	2004	Fighting
14. Esther Konda	14	7	2004	School fee problem
15. Lina Peter	18	8	1996	Sickness (malaria)
16. Helen Joseph	14	7	2004	School fee problem
17. Christina Sei	16	7	2003	School fee problem
18. Monica Korkoi	16	7	2004	School fee problem
19. Cathrine Sei	16	6	2004	School fee problem
20. Pricila Gnemb	14	4	2002	School fee problem
21. Janet Ape	15	5	2002	Sickness (malaria)
22. Ambua Komkun	13	6	2003	School fee problem
23. Mary Noah	15	5	2003	School fee problem
24. Moti Kaipel	14	6	2003	School fee problem
25. Gabriela Kotro	14	4	2000	Sick (epedemie disease)
26. Wipau Kapal	15	5	2002	School fee problem
27. Pageula Kidip	15	4	2002	School fee problem
28. Magret John	13	4	2002	School fee problem
29. Mary Kapal	13	5	2003	School fee problem
30. Monbamb Kinrye	13	4	2003	School fee problem
31. Dorin Kapal	14	5	2002	School fee problem
32. Regina Nembite	12	4	2002	School fee problem
33. Dola Sil	15	4	2002	School fee problem
34. Regina Nembite	14	5	2003	Sick
35. Jenny Brum	13	4	2003	Brother sick
36. Pricila Kopun	13	3	2002	With uncle
37. Bervely Sike	14	3	2002	School fee problem
38. Agnes Petrus	18	8	2002	School fee problem
39. Dorothy Kaipas	18	8	2003	School fee problem
40. Lauina Ape	15	3	2003	School fee problem
41. Maria Arnold	11	4	2002	Problem teacher
42. Jenny John	12	3	2002	School fee problem (two bro)
43. Joyce Vlwo	12	3	2003	School fee problem
44. Anna Guil	12	4	2003	School fee problem
45. Waylo Kaiem	13	3	2003	School fee problem
46. Cathy Okun	11	2	2001	School fee problem

47. Josephine Bari	12	2	2001	School fee problem
48. Taukipye	12	2	2002	School fee problem
49. Martha Emb	11	2	2001	School fee problem
50. Vero Kal	8	3	2002	School fee problem
51. Gluke Kal	6	2	2002	School fee problem
52. Mawi Bayme	12	3	2003	School fee problem
53. Wendy Goi	13	2	2003	School fee problem
54. Rebecca Andrips	15	4	2003	School fee problem
55. Dure Sila	14	5	2002	School fee problem
56. Betty Taime	16	8	2001	School fee problem

## 2 Simbu Province

### 2.1 Mingendi Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reason
1. Aileen Giglamai	17	8	2004	Fight with a wife
2. Sophina Dum	13	8	2004	School fee
3. Gumba Paula	14	7	2003	School
4. Margaret Bigle	9	4	2002	Transferred
5. Maria Goiye	12	3	2004	Afraid of test s
6. Regina Vitus	11	3	2004	Baby sitting
7. Joan Kambu	17	8	2004	Argument with parents
8. Dawi Eliz	10	4	2001	Gone to Lae
9. Eliz Mur	17	4	2001	Sick
10. Clara Appa	16	8	2002	School fees
11. Rose Bundo	13	4	2003	Parents request
12. Barbara Bebi	12	4	2002	School fee
13. Ellen Stephen	12	4	2004	Transfer
14. Maria Dededa	14	4	2001	Tribal fight
15. Anna Daka	14	4	2002	Tribal fight
16. Anna Akia	13	4	2003	School fee
17. Anna Kugame	15	7	1999	School fee
18. Brightha Koma	9	4	2002	School fee
19. Marthea Bekir	9	4	2001	School fee
20. Rose Thomas Baundo	13	4	2003	Argument with parents

Names of girls from Mingendi that gave names to enroll as result of the awareness but yet to enroll

Names of girls	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reason
1. Galmen John		4	2002	School fee
2. Agetha Waim		7	2001	Water problem
3. Mary Philip		7	2001	Textbook & materials
4. Cathy Clen		3	2003	Sick
5. Dorothy Dilu		8	2002	School fees
6. Sally Yomboi		8	2003	Had accident

Names of girls from Mingendi who are interested to repeat as a result of awareness.

Names of girls	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reason
1. Maryen Dinas		8	2002	Couldn't continue further

2.	Maria Kawage	8	2001	Tribal fight
3.	Sophina Kawage	8	1999	Tribal fight
4.	Eddie Kagl	8	2003	School fees
5.	Lucy John	8	1998	Dropped out
6.	Josepha Kama	9	2002	School fees
7.	Daka Maria	10		Dropped out
8.	Daken Kuglame	10	2003	Dropped out
9.	Regina Kuglame	10	2003	Textbook & materials

**Master list Mingendi (List of School age girls that have not gone to school)**

Names of girls	Age	Village(area)	Reasons for not going to school
1. Sale Kerenge		Naur	
2. Cathy Dre		Kiglamuglo	
3. Christina Kugla		Mingendi	
4. Dorothy Gende		Kunbi	broken families
5. Theresia Apa		Kunbi	Parents don't value education
6. Rose Apa		Kunbi	Fear of rascals, rape etc
7. Cathy Gand		Dugugambag I	School fees
8. Vero Waugla		Kunbi	
9. Lucy Kindagl		Kunbi	
10. Malamend		Dinbi	Water problem
11. Kiok Siwi		Kunbi	
12. Daisy Jacob		Dinbi	
13. Susan Moses		Dinbi	
14. Theresia Mondo		Kunbi	
15. Dawi Mandi		Kinigle	
16. Rebecca Denge		Kamgos	
17. Anna Akia		Duglgambagl	Water problem
18. Rose Mogond		Kunbi	
19. Joyce Dau		Kuglong	
20. Maria Augla		Kumba	Water problem

Report on statistics is for the month of May, however, as the result of the awareness there is already an increase in the girls enrolment of 285 plus.

**2.2 Demange Primary school**

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reason
1. Rose Moses	9	2	2002	School fees
2. Christina Enn	9	2	2004	Low academic results
3. Kumo Bomai	15	6	2003	Baby sitting
4. Waugla Siwi	9	2	2003	School fees
5. Lina Mondo	9	2	2002	School fees
6. Nancy Kombuk	14	6	2004	Distance
7. Lilly Wei	14	6	2003	Tribal fight
8. Ruth Wain	13	3	2003	Harassment in school
9. Josephine Puma	8	1	2004	School fees
10. Emily Ongugo	10	4	2003	Baby sitting
11. Kum Dime	12	4	2002	Harassment in school
12. Dakan Korondo	13	3	2003	School fees
13. Mary Moses	14	3	2003	Low academic results
14. Dagle Thomas	15	3	2004	Distance
15. Cathy Monsdo	9	3	2003	School fees
16. Wari Auri	14	5	2004	Water problem



17. Warumugl Siwi	15	5	2002	Baby sitting
18. Maria Toruo	8	1	2003	Tribal fight
19. Kindua John	9	2	2004	Distance
20. Mary Arme	9	2	2003	School fees
21. Druaqge Kosip	12	4	2004	Tribal fight
22. Binge Kiobo	13	4	2004	Low academic results
23. Wowo Kaigo	15	4	2004	School fees

### 2.3 Prinorkwa Primary school

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reason
1. Maryanne Siune	10	3	2003	Broken families
2. Jill Joseph	10	3	2004	Lazy to attend classes
3. Anna Miul	10	3	2002	School fees
4. Serah Degemba	10	3	2003	Not known
5. Maul Sine	10	3	2004	Broken families
6. Joyce Aina	12	3	2002	Baby sitting
7. Theresa Bruce	10	3	2003	School fees
8. Wom Rupp	11	3	2003	Lazy to attend classes
9. Lynn Robert	9	3	2004	Broken families
10. Saina Apa	11	3	2003	Not known
11. Arthur Willie	11	3	2004	Low academic results
12. Margaret Siune	10	3	2002	School fees
13. Catherine Kawage	10	3	2004	Broken families
14. Serah Temai	9	3	2004	Lazy to attend classes
15. Wongai Numapo	10	3	2002	Low academic results
16. Priscilla Kone	11	3	2002	Tribal fight
17. Dini Guruma	10	3	2004	School fees
18. Sussi Tom	10	3	2002	Not known
19. Roselyn David	13	4	2003	Baby sitting
20. Janet Temai	13	4	2004	Broken families
21. Joyce Anton	13	4	2003	Lazy to attend classes
22. Esther James	13	4	2003	School fees
23. Damai Robert	13	4	2004	Broken families
24. Kuake Tome	14	4	2002	Baby sitting
25. Splame Numapo	12	4	2003	Broken families
26. Jessica Andrew	12	4	2003	Low academic results
27. Betty Kagl	14	4	2003	School fees
28. Mollie Thomas	12	4	2003	School fees
29. Kopa Maima	13	4	2002	Tribal fight
30. Sine Bal	13	5	2002	Not known
31. Margaret Steven	13	5	2002	Broken families
32. Anna Ware	15	5	2003	Tribal fight
33. Maria Baundo	14	5	2003	School fees
34. Leah Moivo	13	5	2003	Lazy to attend classes
35. Betty Kack	13	5	2002	Not known
36. Jenny koni	16	5	2002	Broken families
37. Wari Numapo	13	5	2004	Tribal fight
38. Naomi Philip	14	5	2004	School fees
39. Soti Koma	14	5	2004	Low academic results
40. Vero Peter	14	5	2002	Broken families
41. Evelyn Bal	13	5	2002	Sick
42. Naomi James	15	5	2002	Lazy to attend classes
43. Josephine Siune	14	5	2003	School fees
44. Maria Waiang	14	5	2003	Broken families

45. Cathyy Peni	13	5	2004	Baby sitting
46. Priscilla Ware	16	6	2004	Not known
47. Inaga Tolio	13	6	2002	School fees
48. Rebecca Moia	15	6	2003	Low academic results
49. Melina Gene	15	7	2002	School fees
50. Helinda Apa	15	7	2004	Broken families
51. Anna Temai	15	7	2002	Lazy to attend classes
52. Mosi Brawa	14	7	2004	Not known
53. Angela Peter	15	7	2002	Broken families
54. Joan Suine	15	7	2003	School fees
55. Julie Palme	17	8	2002	Sick
56. Lucy Kaunga	17	8	2002	Broken families
57. Regina Apa	18	8	2004	Baby sitting
58. Vero Mond	16	8	2002	Not known
59. Dora Siune	17	8	2003	School fees
60. Peggy Well	18	8	2004	Low academic results
61. Christina Samual	15	8	2004	School fees
62. Degemba William	187	8	2003	Lazy to attend classes

#### 2.4 Gaglmambuno Primary school

Names of girls returned	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reason
1. Maria simabai	13	4	2003	Chronic ulcer
2. Daka Giul	11	4	2004	Family conflict
3. Mania Nime	15	5	2002	Distance from school
4. Damba Gande	16	5	2003	Shy in her age
5. Balphin Maine	15	6	2004	School fee
6. Kai Sinekona	11	4	2003	Caring for young
7. Rebecca John	11	4	2004	Broken family
8. Mange Kimin	14	5	2001	Peer harassment
9. Salume Kaidi	13	5	2002	School fee
10. Anna Biki	11	5	2003	Distance from school
11.				

#### Following girls indicated they will return after the awareness

Names of girls	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reason for dropping out
1. Gal kondai Okopo				
2. Lasthresa Mombai				
3. Regina Morme				
4. Josephine Dre				
5. Daka Honis				
6. Mende Krai				
7. Kumeme Kindi				
8. Evah Micks				
9. Doreen Kurai				
10. Monta Saimon				
11. Casparia John				
12. Josepha Wari				
13. Anna Gene				
14. Marianna Nick				
15. Theresa Pondo				
16. Mange Kimin				
17. Moro Kamane				
18. Janet				
19. Rita Wom				

20. Sandy Amabai				

Progress since AGE team visited Gaglmambuno:

- Awareness through P&C meetings, church gatherings, market days,
- Inform and encourage boys during assemblies to respect girls. They are meting this in every assembly on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays
- Not to harass girls that have returned

### 2.5 Miunde Primary School

Names of girl returned back to school	age	grade	Year dropped out	Reason
1. Rachel Wena	11	2	2004	School fees
2. Hellen Apa	10	2	2003	Broken families
3. Waundo Paul	9	2	2003	Not known
4. Clara Siune	9	2	2004	Baby sitting
5. Lili Kaima	11	3	2004	School fees
6. Suan Nitta	12	4	2004	Low academic results
7. Mandelia Joseph	10	4	2004	Broken families
8. Janet Dewe	13	4	2004	Distance
9. Oma John	11	4	2003	School fees
10. Angela Yambangle	14	4	2004	Sick
11. Biange Aglua	13	4	2004	Harassment in school
12. Pauline Peter	14	4	2003	School fees
13. Moro Apa	12	4	2004	Sick
14. Wari Paul	11	4	2003	Broken families
15. Caroline Kol	12	4	2003	School fees
16. Mary Nii	14	4	2004	Lazy to attend classes
17. Diana Apa	13	4	2003	School fees
18. Kendua Banda	14	4	2003	Baby sitting
19. Rose Suan	14	5	2004	Broken families
20. Madelina Gare	15	5	2004	Lazy to attend classes
21. Belt Aisek	14	5	2003	Not known
22. Dakan Kaiglo	14	5	2003	School fees
23. Susan Gare	13	5	2004	Low academic results
24. Agnes Mathew	15	5	2003	Broken families
25. Rachel Amabi	14	5	2004	School fees
26. Kunda Ambane	14	5	2003	Lazy to attend classes
27. Ruth Dilu	15	5	2004	School fees
28. Monica Apa	14	5	2002	Not known
29. Maria Paul	16	6	2003	Baby sitting
30. Naomi Ambane	16	6	2003	School fees
31. Nancy Umar	18	6	2002	Broken families
32. Martha Joe	17	6	2003	School fees
33. Clara Tumun	16	6	2001	Low academic results
34. Philomona Shil	15	6	1999	Not known
35. Lin Jacob	15	6	2003	Broken families
36. Susan Kua	16	6	2003	School fees
37. Julie Paul	17	7	2002	Distance
38. Lia Aisak	18	7	1998	Lazy to attend classes
39. Grace Suan	17	7	1999	School fees
40. Dakan Ruth John	16	7	2003	Low academic results
41. Lyn Dikin	16	7	2001	Broken families
42. Carol Kolam	16	7	2003	Lazy to attend classes
43. Cathy Kalowa	17	7	2003	School fees
44. Maria Pho	18	7	2002	Sick

45. Julie Philip	15	7	2001	Broken families
46. Tere Ondeka	16	7	2001	School fees
47. Jenny Bomai	17	7	2003	Not known
48. Julian Steven	16	7	2003	Broken families
49. Cathy Molomb	18	7	2001	Lazy to attend classes
50. Delphine Aure	17	8	2002	Baby sitting
51. Hellen Siune	17	8	2003	Not known
52. Theresia Leo	19	8	2000	School fees
53. Mori Paul	18	8	2001	Low academic results
54. Margaret Samson	18	8	2001	Lazy to attend classes
55. Rose Siwi	17	8	2002	School fees
56. Rachel Bongro	16	8	2003	School fees
57. Maryanna Arnold	16	8	2003	Broken families
58. Baionie Arnold	19	8	2000	Low academic results
59. Rose mek	19	8	2000	School fees
60. Ronda Yomba	16	8	2003	School fees
61. Rita John	16	8	2003	Broken families
62. Anna Moses	16	8	2003	School fees
63.				

Progress so far in Miunde:

- ✓ Enrolments increased as girls are turning up each day
- ✓ Extended the awareness to parents regarding reasons why are not going to school
- ✓ Informed parents and the community that school will benefit if more girls are enrolled and maintain the current figures
- ✓ Strongly informed parents that the AGE team is coming to the school does not mean that school fees will be paid
- ✓ Female teachers (Mrs Paulkine Mek, Mrs Cathy Yayoga, Mrs Martha Rex) are taking an active role in providing counseling and advice to female students
- ✓ Started building a volleyball court for the girls in preparation for sporting equipment to be supplied by UNICEF. At the moment there is no sporting equipment – nil stock
- ✓ School spent 60 desks to cater for girls that have returned after the AGE teams visit

## 2.6 Anigl Primary school

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Barbara Gandi	14	8	2003	School fee
2. Elis OIngulo	15	8	2003	School fee
3. Antonia Buna	15	8	2003	School fee
4. Thresia Waim	14	8	2003	School fee & tribal fight
5. Maggi Waim	14	8	2003	School fee & tribal fight
6. Betty Nuglai	14	8	2003	School fee & tribal fight
7. Susan Peter	15	8	2004	Tribal fight
8. Christina Kerenga	14	8	2003	Tribal fight
9. Mariane Dinas	14	8	2003	Tribal fight
10. Lina Joe	14	8	2003	Tribal fight
11. Lucy Kolkia	15	8	2003	Tribal fight
12. Maria Witne	15	8	2003	Tribal fight
13. Dorothy John	15	8	2003	Tribal fight
14. Naomi John	15	8	2003	Tribal fight
15. Marie Kawage	15	8	2003	School fee
16. Monica John	15	8	2003	Harassment in school

17. Maryanne John	15	8	2003	School fees
18. Esther Patrick	13	7	2004	School fees
19. nathasa Thomas	13	7	2004	Tribal fight
20. Maryanne Gaima	14	7	2004	Tribal fight
21. Vero Thomas	14	7	2004	Tribal fight
22. Lilly John	14	7	2004	Tribal fight
23. Angela Kawage	13	7	2004	Tribal fight
24. Rose Goi	13	7	2003	Tribal fight
25. Lois Michael	13	7	2003	Tribal fight
26. Gorin Bruno	13	7	2004	Tribal fight
27. Margaret Waive	13	7	2004	Tribal fight
28. Jena Paul	13	7	2003	Tribal fight
29. Barbara Umba	14	7	2004	School fees
30. Gethrude Bolkun	14	7	2003	Tribal fight
31. Naomi John	14	7	2003	Tribal fight
32. Josephine Peter	14	7	2004	Tribal fight
33. Moro Thomas	13	7	2003	Tribal fight
34. Chaina Yaglkopis	14	7	2004	Tribal fight
35. Breda Steven	13	7	2004	School fees
36. Samantha Joe	14	7	2003	School fees
37. Gema Naur	14	7	2003	School fees
38. Vero Boi	13	7	2003	School fees
39. Agatha paul	14	7	2004	School fees
40. Alfreda Buna	12	6	2003	School fees
41. Maria Peter	12	6	2003	Tribal fight
42. Dan Kopsi	12	6	2004	Tribal fight
43. Regina Kimbe	12	6	2003	Tribal fight
44. Clara Wauglo	12	6	2004	Tribal fight
45. Agnes Ambane	12	6	2003	School fees
46. Maria yaglyamba	12	6	2003	School fees
47. Maria Apa	12	6	2004	School fees
48. Agnes Numabo	12	6	2003	School fees
49. Maria Baida	13	6	2003	School fees
50. Christine Paul	13	6	2003	School fees
51. Anna Tony	13	6	2004	Tribal fight
52. Kathy Toby	13	6	2003	Tribal fight
53. Martha TeiniWaive	12	6	2003	School fees
54. Maiye Ambane	12	6	2003	School fees
55. Joyce Duni	13	6	2004	School fees
56. Suranim Philip	13	6	2003	School fees
57. Ambai Bige	12	6	2003	School fees
58. Rita Mond	12	6	2004	Tribal fight
59. Francisca Apa	12	6	2004	Tribal fight
60. Theresia John	13	6	2004	Tribal fight
61. Martha Kiunga	13	6	2003	Tribal fight
62. Marianne Yambo	11	5	2004	Tribal fight
63. Maggi John	11	5	2003	School fees
64. Susi Maki	11	5	2004	School fees
65. Rita John	11	5	2004	School fees
66. Joyce Waim	11	5	2003	Tribal fight
67. Leah Boi	11	5	2004	Tribal fight
68. Barbra John	11	5	2004	Tribal fight
69. Lucy Adward	11	5	2003	Tribal fight
70. Lina Alfred	10	4	2004	Tribal fight
71. Kuria Michael	10	4	2004	Tribal fight
72. Paula Kuria	10	4	2003	Tribal fight

73. Klen Gena	10	4	2003	Tribal fight
74. Maggi Witner	10	4	2003	Tribal fight
75. Agatha Joe	10	4	2004	School fees
76. Agnes John	10	4	2004	School fees
77. Susan Waim	10	4	2004	Tribal fight
78. Stella Angulo	10	4	2003	Tribal fight
79. Betty Anton	10	4	2003	Tribal fight
80. Elis Rex	10	4	2004	School fees
81. Dianne Kostelle	10	4	2004	School fees
82. Mora Alphonse	9	3	2003	School fees
83. Elis Poka	9	3	2003	School fees
84. Regina Tony	9	3	2004	School fees
85. Paula Gena	9	3	2004	Tribal fight
86. Gloria Tega	9	3	2003	Tribal fight
87. Jenny Teine	9	3	2004	Tribal fight
88. Cathy Denge	9	3	2003	School fees
89. Moro Siwi	9	3	2004	School fees
90. Mageret Nerve	9	3	2004	School fees
91. Derina Kambua	9	3	2003	School fees
92. Josepha Gend	9	3	2004	School fees
93.				

#### Progress in Anigl Primary School

Anigl Primary School is a catholic agency school and the only school in and around Kundiawa town.

During our awareness in weeks 9 and 10 we have found out the following.

\* The Tribe Endugla Egu which took part in a tribal fight

in year 2002 had a lot of girls who feared going to school. A lot of them started pouring in. The parents response was, we want our girls to go back to school.

\* The other tribe the Kamanekus also response positively during our awareness. Many of their girls were in their village, after the 2002 election tribal fight. They really wanted their girls to go back to school.

We have more girls enrolled in grade 8. They are the ones coming from those two tribes.

However after this workshop we believe that more will be pouring in.

Right now our number of girls coming back to school is 92. We have 17 grade 8s and the other 75 girls are put into the other grades as our list shows.

This is the community Awareness Programme done in weeks 9 and 10.

Weeks	Days	Date	Villages	Clans	Officers
9.	Thursday	17/06/04	Kuglai	Tongiaku	Dan
	Friday	18/06/04	Anigl	Guand-Aglai	Mrs. J Kawage
10.	Monday	21/06/04	Monguma	Kamaneku	
	Tuesday	22/06/04	Guo	Egu	Mrs. C.Wittney
	Wednesday	23/06/04	Akemake	Egu	
	Thursday	24/06/004	Kombugl	Tongiaku	*Time
	Friday	25/06/04	Irumugl	Guand-Anglai	3:00 pm-6:00pm

With this report our school is enrolling more girls due to two big tribes involving in election tribal fights in year 2002.

We also have grades 9 and 10 coming and we have put them into the school's St. Anthony girls club which we Have planned to involve them to do some activities which will enable

them to go back to go back to their villages to keep them busy. Some of our target activities for the club are;

1. Creative dance.
2. Learning to play guitar, tambourine and keyboard.
3. Sewing.
4. Cooking.
5. Gardening.
6. Counseling
7. Singing
8. Mini Projects (e.g. fish ponds/chili gardens/ bilum making/

We are using what materials are available in our schools. We also borrow other materials from teacher or the community. We really need more materials for the club to be more effective and to retain the girls in school but how and where to get them is the question. With the above information we are proud to present it to the Accelerating girls education team.

### 3 Eastern Highlands Province

#### 3.1 Yagusa Community school

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reason
1. Fimipo Samson		1	2004	School fees
2. Urupa Dick		1	2004	Distance
3. Naino Dick		1	2004	School fees
4. Noma Steve		2	2004	Lack of teachers
5. Yose Michael		2	2004	School fees
6. Goma Klipik		2	2004	Broken families
7. Awina walter		4	2004	School fees
8. Barbara Kiveto		4	2004	Distance
9. Albina Walter		6	2004	School fees

#### 3.2 Kuruka Community school

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reason
1. Anero Lessi	10	4	2004	School fees
2. Adade Atuto	11	4	2004	School fees
3. Ellin Tom	14	4	2004	Distance
4. Christa Otome	13	4	2003	Distance from school - home
5. Karen Sakepa	9	2	2003	Distance
6. Margaret Bude	16	5	2003	School fees
7. Miare Koropu	11	3	2003	Distance from home
8. Ilemotu Ben	11	3	2003	School fees
9. Kristina Kuorm	14	4	2003	Distance from school -home
10. Rachael Kassu	9	2	2003	Harassment
11. Abaupapa Otome	12	3	2003	School fees
12. Pulo Yuede	9	2	2003	Teacher absenteeism
13. Belinda Kaka	13	3	2003	Broken families
14. Linneth Issac	8	1	2003	Distance from school - home
15. Lucy Sappo	12	4	2003	Teacher absenteeism
16. Susan Rovi	12	4	2003	Lack of Reading books
17. Mary Erick	15	6	2003	School fees
18. Kallen Willy	13	4	2003	Teacher absenteeism
19. Hiulda Ken	14	6	2003	Water problem
20. Nancy Ila	10	4	2003	Broken families

21. Anna Kunitawa	8	1	2003	School fees
22.				

### 3.3 Purosa Community School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reason
1. Alitia Willy	15	4	2003	School fees
2. Elma Gibson	15	4	2004	School fees
3. Pandago Tumuru	17	5	2004	Illness
4. Evalina Awasunda	13	3	2003	School fees
5. Alice Ayoma	16	5	2002	School fees
6. Linus Pata	14	3	2003	School fees
7. Orena Aliya	16	4	2003	Distance from home
8. Tawo Aiyoma	13	3	2004	School fees
9. Jennifer Aiyoma	13	3	2002	School fees
10. Judith Essy	15	4	2002	School fees
11. Kariko Tavoma	16	5	2002	Teacher absenteeism
12. Pauline Tavoma	16	4	2003	School fees
13. Janet Atte	15	3	2003	School fees
14. Frieda Pogasa	16	3	2004	Water problem
15. Pandago Joseph	14	3	2003	School fees
16. Tigi Taiti	15	4	2003	School fees
17. Kogota Togava	17	6	2004	Teacher absenteeism
18. Arun Utu	13	3	2004	Teacher absenteeism
19. Asiku Tandu	16	4	2002	School fees
20. Runeth Irri	18	6	2002	Family problem
21.				

### 3.4 Oliguti Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reason
1. Lean David	18	7	2000	School fees
2. Ellsy Kosu	18	7	1999	School fees
3. Joyce Kede	18	7	1998	Security reasons
4. Starzy Hero	18	7	1998	Not known
5. Morin James	18	7	1998	School fees
6. Herimias Herody	18	7	1999	Harassment
7. Elwina John	18	7	1998	Lack of text books
8. Lina Moses	17	7	2000	Security reasons
9. Rachael Roman	16	7	2001	School fees
10. Nancy Amena	16	7	2001	Broken families
11. Ruthy Kosu	16	7	2001	Harassment
12. Dorin Samual	17	7	2000	Text books
13. Frilla Tom	16	7	2001	Not known
14. Ogano Kile	17	7	2000	School fees
15. Netha Okani	18	7	1999	Lack of text books
16. Maih Butupa	16	7	2000	Security reasons
17. Rachel Bututova	15	7	2002	School fees
18. Kuzzy Aifomi	16	7	2000	Harassment
19. Kollin Sese	18	7	1998	Teacher absenteeism
20. Rose Aifomi	18	7	1998	Not known
21. Betty Lofi	17	7	1999	Harassment
22. Lilly Suli	17	7	1999	Harassment
23. Oromo Jacob	16	6	2000	Security reasons
24. Janny Boro	18	6	1999	Broken families



25. Margaret Kenae	20	6	1998	School fees
26. Leslyn Jaruta	20	6	1998	Not known
27. Berthina Barnabas	18	6	2000	Security reasons
28. Rachael Nega	17	6	2000	Harassment
29. Haiya Leki	16	6	2001	School fees
30. Pamella Amenepi	15	6	2001	Water problems in school
31. Tuevene Timas	16	6	2002	Security reasons
32. Lina Igara	18	6	1999	Not known
33. Iako Asse	17	6	1999	School fees
34. Vero Kerowin	17	6	1999	Lack of text books
35. Kessy Amena	16	6	2002	Security reasons
36. Loconnah Michael	17	5	1999	Harassment
37. Lean Willie	19	6	1999	School fees
38. Daisy Jim	19	6	1999	Broken families
39. Lyneth Bire	18	6	2000	Not known
40. Hellen Oso	12	6	2003	Security reasons
41. Naomi Yuna	16	6	2003	Water problems in school
42. Anna Koti	15	5	2002	School fees
43. Ravis James	15	5	2001	Teacher absenteeism
44. Jorica Aron	16	5	2001	Security reasons
45. Simah Philip	16	5	2001	Water problems in school
46. Belinda Dakamo	15	5	2001	Not known
47. Awa Billy	16	5	2002	School fees
48. Jocaberth Billy	14	5	2003	Harassment
49. Cynthia Fred	16	5	2001	Lack of text books
50. Janet Igara	20	5	1999	Security reasons
51. Apaita Sivi	16	5	2000	Not known
52. Lillian Okanama	14	5	2003	School fees
53. Rebecca Akuta	14	4	2002	Broken families
54. Huho Ivero	15	4	2002	Teacher absenteeism
55. Rose Luke	17	4	2002	Harassment
56. Nero Ewaewa	13	4	2002	School fees
57. Martha Kemigota	14	4	2002	Lack of text books
58. Dono Rote	14	4	2003	Broken families
59. Venesah Kerevin	14	4	2003	Security reasons
60. Litini Asse	14	4	2003	Water problems in school
61. Saron Alvis	16	4	2003	Not known
62. Lesona Botike	15	4	2003	School fees
63. Rose Sam	19	4	2003	Security reasons
64. Rose Billy	17	4	2001	Lack of text books
65. Remiah Wabeg	16	4	2001	Not known
66. Edma Javive	16	4	2001	Distance from school - home
67. Boiyah Jerry	15	4	2001	School fees
68. Rachel Bakuta	13	4	2000	Security reasons
69. Jennah Botu	15	4	2000	Teacher absenteeism
70. Darling Onigia	14	4	2000	Not known
71. Kaga Fono	15	4	2000	School fees
72. Hailyne Latoya	14	4	2003	Distance from school -home
73. Zorica Aron	14	4	2004	Lack of text books
74. Serah Ogwe	10	3	2003	School fees
75. Kovona Jackson	12	3	2003	Not known
76. Meeho Wayaga	13	3	2003	Security reasons
77. Anna Fiari	12	3	2003	Harassment
78. Jenah Juscah	15	3	2003	School fees
79. Rachel Negga	13	3	2003	Security reasons

80. Joela Suwi	12	3	2003	Broken families
81. Grace Tony	15	3	2003	School fees
82. Fiona Aito	13	3	2002	Not known
83. Romuka Hasuwe	14	3	2003	School fees
84. Nerlyn Nupeta	14	3	2002	Lack of text books
85. Kumo Korumo	14	3	2002	Security reasons
86. Asonia Sam	12	3	2002	Not known
87. Susan Palap	14	3	2002	School fees
88. Nancy Jonah	12	3	2002	Harassment
89. Sharon Blackey	13	3	2001	Security reasons
90. Merlyn Samual	13	3	2003	Not known
91. Adoh Elvis	12	3	2001	School fees
92. Lucy Karota	12	3	2001	Lack of text books
93. Alice Paul	13	3	2001	Security reasons
94. Natasa Panso	10	3	2001	Water problems in school
95. Junise Aniani	11	3	2001	School fees
96. Ivi Erave	14	3	2001	Not known
97. Priscilla Jackson	13	3	2002	Security reasons
98. Nelly Perri	12	3	2002	Lack of text books
99. Monah Kennedy	12	3	2003	School fees
100. Engy Amori	15	3	2003	Security reasons
101. Dudie Serempa	15	3	2003	Not known
102. Sandra Peter	13	3	2003	School fees
103. Gunu Raymond	14	3	2003	Security reasons
104. Angela Steve	15	3	2003	Harassment
105. Necklyn Ufo	12	3	2003	School fees
106. Lydia Sake	13	3	2003	Not known
107. Sinah Boikin	12	3	2003	Security reasons
108. Vensi Joto	12	3	2003	School fees
109. Rosaly Yase	13	3	2002	Lack of text books
110. Hellen Eddy	13	3	2004	Security reasons
111. Leehee Ha'oh	12	3	2004	Not known
112.				

### 3.5 Yamiufa Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reason
1. Naomi Isasu	19	6	2000	Not known
2. Frieda Johnathan	15	4	2002	Baby sitting
3. Ongobira Johnathan	15	4	2002	No proper care
4. Rosemary Ano	15	7	2004	School fee
5. Letwina torian	16	6	2002	Distance from school - home
6. Grace festas	13	6	2003	Change location
7. Nogime Bonny	13	4	2003	Distance
8. Betty Lime	15	4	2002	Distance
9. Rose Kuima	13	4	2003	No proper care
10. Delilah Sasu	12	3	2004	Baby sitter
11. Lisah John	16	8	2003	School fees
12. Stelina Thomas	16	4	2004	Not known
13. Rosen Moses	14	6	2002	Family problem
14. Lucy danny	13	4	2003	Distance
15. Annie Peter	15	6	2004	Distance
16. Dodo Andrew	20	6	2004	Early marriage

17. Miriam Gena	12	4	2004	Not known
18. Josephine Bonny	15	7	2003	School fees
19. Litian Steven	13	4	2004	Not known
20. Buko Waimba	13	4	2004	Lack of family care
21. Salome Boski	12	3	2003	Not known
22. Aileen James	11	4	2004	Not known
23. Elizabeth James	15	5	2004	Not known
24. Nema goya	13	3	2004	School fees
25. Christina Olo	11	3	2004	School fees
26.				

### 3.6 Siokiei Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Alice Jonah	12	4	2004	School fee
2. Serah Thomas	14	5	2004	School fee
3. Lindy Gosa	15	6	2004	School fee
4. Dorothy Nola	14	4	2004	School fee
5. Rayna Frank	17	6	2004	School fee
6. Fidelis Nason	12	3	2004	School fee
7. Roda Gideon	17	7	2004	Tribal fight
8. Joyna Robert	18	7	2004	Tribal fight
9. Wendy Gaebit	14	4	2004	Tribal fight
10. Jux Tapen	16	6	2004	School fee
11. Jenny Danny	10	5	2004	School fee
12. Josephine Alupe	14	4	2004	School fee
13. Jesica Alipame	13	7	2004	Family problem
14. Susan Albert	10	5	2004	School fee
15. Liah Ukaia	10	5	2004	School fee
16. Jeriko Kavari	11	5	2004	School fee
17. Josephine Sioni	15	7	2004	Sick
18. Philma Lagahubi	16	7	2004	Sick
19. Elsie Jacob	15	7	2004	Family problem
20. Elly Mapofi	10	3	2004	School fee
21. Martha Onesa	9	3	2004	School fee
22. Lucy Gosa	9	3	2004	School fee
23. Pauline David	10	3	2004	School fee
24. Nancy Amon	12	3	2004	School fee
25. Jero Inae	12	4	2004	School fee
26. Linda Seko	13	3	2004	Distance from school
27. Daisy Alipame	15	8	2004	School fee
28. Pauline Nocksy	14	4	2004	School fee
29. Rahec Thomas	16	6	2004	School fee
30. Ruthy Kiven	13	4	2004	School fee
31. Julian Kelly	17	7	2004	School fee
32. Elsi Kol	15	5	2004	Tribal fight
33. Mirrien Gilbert	13	4	2004	Tribal fight
34. Silen Micklie	12	3	2004	School fee
35. Eunice Laises	16	6	2004	Tribal fight
36. Miriam Bona	14	6	2004	Tribal fight
37. Yape Guiya	13	5	2004	School fee
38. Elizabeth Rocky	15	4	2004	Sick
39. Betty Konics	12	4	2004	School fee
40. Grace Auyuia	15	6	2004	Tribal fight
41. Eggie Blacky	13	3	2004	School fee

42. Golalo Ukaia	17	7	2004	School fee
43. Nancy Alipame	12	6	2004	School fee
44. Nare Anna	13	5	2004	School fee
45.				

#### 4 Morobe Province

##### 4.1 St Mary's Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Dorcas Nayu	15	8	2004	School fees
2. Milka Yuoat	14	8	2004	School fees
3. Florence Hunt	14	8	2004	School fees
4. Nocola Nonz	13	7	2004	School fees
5. Belinda Monz	13	7	2004	School fees
6. Stephanie Wesley	12	6	2004	School fees
7. Bridgit Gori	12	6	2004	School fees
8. Tuaini Beij	12	6	2004	School fees
9. Michaelyn Hevese	11	5	2004	School fees
10. Joy Here	11	5	2004	School fees
11. Diane Polal	10	4	2004	School fees
12. Dulcie Pouru	10	4	2004	School fees
13. Michaelyn Kaupa	9	3	2004	School fees
14. Claudia Michael	9	3	2004	School fees
15. Nicole Bulo	9	3	2004	School fees
16. Sandra Buka	9	3	2004	School fees
17. Serah Paul	9	E1	2004	No sports equipment
18. Stella Kelly	7	E1	2004	School fees
19. Rachel Polal	7	E1	2004	School fees
20. Natasha Adam	6	EP	2004	School fees
21. Leah Ibsagi	6	EP	2004	School fees
22.				

##### 4.2 Muya Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Yupe Siri	14	5	2004	School fee
2. Sangin Mugi	14	3	2003	School fee
3. Jirumbe Anas	16	7	2001	Distance
4. Lucy Gidip	16	6	2004	School fee
5. Jodof Nicholas	15	8	2004	Water problem
6. Lucy Amos	16	8	2003	Harassment in school
7. Joana Michael	16	4		Distance
8. Imelda Fredy	15	7	2004	Water problem
9. Salu Dima	14	3	2003	School fee
10. Elsy Dima	14	3	2003	School fee
11. Eunice Nablu	11	4	2004	School fee
12. Wabo Annas	16	7	2003	Distance
13. Dokepo Robin	14	3	2003	School fee
14. Anna Tati	14	3	2003	School fee
15. Witne Janang	14	3	2003	School fee
16. Ananias Jerry	16	7	2003	Water problem
17. Cathy Kerry	16	8	2003	Harassment in school
18. Susan Adam	16	7	2002	Lazy at school
19. Jenny Bowing	14	3	2003	School fee
20. Eli Manu	15	7	2002	School fee
21. Linda Tanie	14	3	2003	Teachers absent

22. Siki Daniel	14	3	2004	School fee
23. Yatep Kesin	13	4	2003	Laziness
24. Rose Kome	12	6	2003	Harassment in school
25. Mosi womin	14	3	2004	School fee
26. sabeth Watovo	17	8	2001	Distance
27. Yuasa Agatha	16	7	2003	School fee
28. Angke John	16	8	2003	School fee
29. Debra James	13	6	2001	Harassment in school
30. Evelyn Collins	13	4	2004	Textbook & materials
31. Roselyne John	13	5	2004	Distance
32. Magen Noah	14	6	2003	Harassment in school
33. Eggie Raban	16	7	2003	Family problem
34. Leah Jackson	15	6	1999	School fee
35. Unda Jackson	13	6	2004	School fee
36. Martha Nathan	16	4	1995	School fee
37. Anna Anding	16	8	1999	School fee
38. Gabiam Jack	16	6	2004	School fee
39. Linda Kisa	14	5	2004	School fee
40. Roselyne John	16	8	2003	School fee
41. Margaret Jack	14	4	2003	School fee
42. Diana Monki	12	3	2003	School fee
43. Helen John	13	4	2003	School fee
44. Owin Monki	14	5	2001	Textbook & materials
45. Dado Ninich	16	6	2002	No sports equipment
46. Dorcas Monki	12	4	2003	School fee
47. Bingnyam Joe	13	4	2003	Water problem
48. danokie Joe	11	3	2003	Family problem
49. Naomi Yalabing	14	4	2002	School fee
50. Patricia Peter	14	3	2001	School fee
51. Judy Mathang	14	5	2003	Textbook & materials
52. Christina Joan	13	5	2004	Distance
53. Ethil Esert	15	6	2004	Harassment in school
54. Denthra eset	12	4	2004	Own wish
55. Abu Epof	13	5	2004	School fees
56. Christabel Willy	18	7	2001	Textbooks/materials
57. Betty Matang	16	3	2004	Distance
58. Agawas Jonas	16	7	2003	Baby sitting
59. Agusta Moses	16	6	2002	School fees
60. Agnes Mose	17	5	2000	Teacher absent
61. Nela Paul	16	5	2001	Textbook & materials
62. Sani Bampan	16	6	2002	Water problem
63. Susan Owaka	15	6	2004	School fees
64. Dengmi rexie	17	7	2004	No sports equipment
65. ruth emunteng	14	7	2004	School fee
66. Ero Eseth	14	4	2003	School fee
67. Lea dasa	11	3	2004	School fee
68. Margaret Tangi	10	3	2004	Teachers absent
69. Judy Ruben	14	7	2004	School fee
70. Catherine Lucas	13	7	2004	School fee
71. Rosana Lucas	13	6	2004	School fee
72. Lucy Ganeg	15	6	2001	No sports equipment
73. Susi John	16	4	2002	School fee
74. Wendy kataka	10	3	2003	School fee
75. Naomi Baki	16	4	2001	School fee
76. Elsie Nauman	16	7	2003	School fee
77. Ruth Naeman	14	4	2001	School fee

78. Ruth Stanley	15	8	2004	Teachers absent
79. Dorothy Sowe	17	3	1999	Harassment in school
80. Deron Rebecca	12	4	2004	Laziness
81. Sandra Arthur	16	7	2003	Laziness
82. Tema Sowe	12	4	2004	Laziness
83. Nelly James	12	4	2004	School fees
84. Maffy Dadong	13	5	2002	Distance
85. Marie Jayson	9	3	2004	No sports equipment
86. Esther Isaac	11	3	2002	School fees
87. Yagubi Elas	10	4	2004	School fees
88. Elizabeth Seth	16	8	2002	Harassment in school
89. Rode Maran	9	3	2004	Textbook & materials
90. Mirriam Martin	16	8	2004	School fees
91. Dianna Mus	15	7	2004	Harassment in school
92. Esther Francis	14	6	2004	School fees
93. Margaret Gebob	16	8	2004	Distance
94. Apolo Asorol	16	6	2002	Long distance
95. Anita Barnabas	16	8	2002	Lack of learning material
96. Salome tapamo	18	7	2002	Long Distance
97. Joan Pebiri	16	7	2002	School fee
98. Jenitha Pebiri	16	7	2002	School fee
99. Lovelyn Gabriel	11	3	2003	School fee
100. Janet Bari	16	3	2004	Teachers absenteeism
101. Lyneth Manas	15	8	2004	School fee
102. Helen David	15	3	1999	School fee
103. Maria Moses	16	2	1996	School fee
104. Anny Andrew	16	4	1997	Teachers absent
105. Ampat Andrew	17	3	1996	School fee
106. Lisa Nelson	14	3	1999	School fee
107. Vivian Viako	16	8	2002	No sports equipment
108. Dorris Viako	15	7	2003	School fee
109. Norah Ben	12	1	2001	Mother died
110. Emah Samson	14	2	1999	Teachers absenteeism
111. Lydia Moman	16	7	2002	Sick
112. Esther Wadim	13	6	2004	Sick
113. Amin Johnathan	19	8	2001	Not known

### 4.3 Erap Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Dangio Bon	12	3	2003	Sick
2. Ngarai Silas	12	3	2003	Lazy
3. Sogele Gidaping	12	3	2003	School fees
4. Betty Thopili	14	4	2004	Low academic results
5. Milka Theoplili	14	4	2002	Distance
6. Rebecca Benjamin	13	4	2003	School fees
7. Deborah Benjamin	13	4	2003	Water problem
8. Selina A	13	5	2003	No sports equipment
9. Rebecca Yamata	15	6	2003	Textbook & materials
10. Tiageyam Luke	16	7	2003	School fees
11. Rachel Timon	16	7	2003	Teachers absent
12. Loving Benson	16	7	2003	Harassment in school
13. Ehe Mingum	16	7	2003	Teacher absenteeism
14. Barawan Tom	12	3	2004	School fees

15. Natasha Tom	12	3	2004	No sports equipment
16. Mela Michael	16	7	2003	Teachers absent
17. Rehap Michael	13	4	2003	School fees
18. Poar Michael	15	8	2004	No sports equipment
19. Kwarintin Kanti	18	8	2004	Water problem
20. Sarah Singunu	17	8	2004	Textbook & materials
21. Basalang Unang	17	8	2004	School fees

#### 4.4 Situm Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Judy Anjambo	14	5	2003	Sick, left school
2. Lillian Smith	15	5	2003	School fees
3. Fewete Kiri	13	4	2004	Housing Problem
4. Belinda Baki	14	3	2001	Death in family
5. Sabeth Singian	14	4	2001	School fees
6. Roselyne Kuwing	12	3	2003	No parents support
7. Gida Kores	12	2	2002	School fees
8. Sesembe Eriko	13	4	2003	Sick
9. Alu Lau	12	4	2003	Support sick mother
10. Ruth Wampa	17	4	2001	School fees
11. Ondege Joe	17	4	2001	Support Sick mother
12. Wendy Gwat	15	4	2002	Look after siblings
13. Toma Daki	16	4	2002	School fees
14. Vero Smith	18	7	2003	School fees
15. Kisi mathew	16	6	2202	School fees
16. Margaret Kop	15	5	2002	Fathers death
17. Ruthy Kayak	15	5	2002	School fees
18. Belinda Peter	17	5	2002	School fees
19. Margaret Kop	15	6	2003	School fees
20. Soyawe Sonny	14	3	2003	Sick
21. Badua Francis	14	6	2004	School fees
22. Catherine Sammy	15	6	2003	Sick
23. Lucy Lagi	12	5	2003	School fees
24. Wendy Aga	14	6	2003	School fees
25. Gamion Donis	13	4	2002	School fees
26. Susan Ninining	14	4	2003	Teachers absent
27. Pisinare Gorongo	14	4	2002	School fees
28. Jenny Moranginga	14	5	2001	School fees
29. Georgina Ninining	12	4	2003	School fees
30. Esther Narus	13	4	2003	School fees
31. Dorothy Giegere	15	4	2002	School fees
32. Rona Yameng	15	5	2002	School fees
33. Diane Baipulu	15	5	2002	Teachers absent
34. Sandra Leuwu	13	4	2004	School fees
35. Ngipota Nesu	13	4	2004	Parents movement
36. Martha Wangio	15	6	2003	School fees
37. Rebecca Kayak	14	5	2003	School fees
38. Deborah Yong	14	3	2003	School fees
39. Caroline Sigimet	14	3	2003	School fees
40.				

#### 4.5 Bubia Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Nolyn Makus	11	3	2004	Sick and school fees
2. Diana Mazi	16	6	2000	School fee

3.	Annie Yambu	15	3	2000	School fee
4.	Titilee Molas	13	3	2001	Family problem
5.	Samala Molas	10	3	2001	Family problem
6.	Joyce Benny	15	6	2002	School fee
7.	Deya Philomen	14	6	2002	School fees
8.	abbi Philomen	15	6	2002	School fees
9.	Michael ramu	11	6	2002	School fees
10.	Mutingne wegi	8	3	2002	School fees
11.	Francisca kisip	16	6	2002	Teachers absent
12.	Fedelah Bill	9	3	2003	School fees
13.	Roselyne Masimo	13	6	2004	Distance/family problem
14.	Relin Masimo	10	4	2004	Distance/ family problem
15.	Pamela Peter	10	3	2004	School fees
16.	Jenny Yuru	14	3	2004	School fees
17.	serah Otto	9	3	2004	Family problem
18.	Markuleta Omisa	14	4	2004	School fees
19.	Bess otto	8	3	2004	Family problem
20.	Namis Aswang	13	3	2004	Family problem
21.	Relyn William	11	3	2004	School fees
22.	Afai silas	11	3	2004	School fees
23.	Roselyne Naeng	11	3	2004	School fees
24.	Joan Joe	14	6	2004	School fees
25.	Joyce kelopas	13	4	2004	School fees
26.	Natiwe Yalaming	14	5	2000	School fees
27.	Rody Yambu	15	6	2003	School fees
28.	Wanoma Mitio	14	7	2000	Teachers absent
29.	Miriam james	14	6	2000	School fees
30.	Rita Okil	17	8	2003	Family problem
31.	Mary wallace	17	7	2002	Family problem
32.	Noleen Martin	15	7	2003	Tribal fight
33.	vero Ramu	19	7	2001	School fees
34.	Gladys M	18	8	2003	School fees
35.	Agita Joseph	15	8	2002	Tribal fight
36.					

#### 4.6 Gabensis Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Jerolyn Bill	8	2	2004	School fees
2. Samintha Albert	13	4	2004	School fees
3. Sandrah Isaiah	9	2	2004	School fees
4. Siporah david	14	4	2004	School fees
5. Anne George	13	4	2004	School fees
6. Azim Esen	12	3	2002	Family problem
7. Afores Moiatz	13	3	2003	Childs own decision
8. Martha david	14	4	2003	Childs own decision
9. Mafa herman	14	5	2003	Childs own decision
10. Wangke Jack	12	4	2003	Teachers absent
11. Jenny Nguring	12	1	2003	Childs own decision
12. Martha Rocky	12	3	2004	Childs own decision
13. Lucy Mugene	13	3	2002	Childs own decision
14. Rolina Steven	14	6	2004	Childs own decision
15. Vawasah Erota	12	4	2004	Teachers absent
16. Deborah Aaron	12	4	2004	Childs own decision



17. Boner Silas	13	4	2003	Childs own decision
18. Moais wagarap	14	3	2002	Childs own decision
19. Nangke Joseph	15	4	2003	Childs own decision
20. Anna Atem	14	3	2000	Childs own decision
21. Lavinia Rocky	16	6	2003	Childs own decision
22. Euginia Herman	16	4	2000	Childs own decision
23. Ngaren Kior	17	6	2002	Childs own decision
24. Caroline Matang	12	3	2003	Childs own decision
25. Kipu elia	14	4	2003	Childs own decision
26. Lucy Matai	13	3	2003	Teachers absent
27. Arbie Sewar	13	3	2003	Childs own decision
28. Izin Gampen	13	3	2000	Childs own decision
29. Serah Reso	14	3	2004	Childs own decision
30. Ruth Kamong	15	4	2002	Childs own decision
31. Dianah Socks	13	4	2002	Childs own decision
32. Ebo Apek	14	4	2000	Childs own decision
33. Etia Angeki	14	4	2004	Childs own decision
34. Lucy sangko	14	6	2004	School fees
35. Sivilo David	16	5	2003	Childs own decision
36. Lucy Nemo	19	6	2001	Sick
37. Christina Paul	10	1	2003	School fees
38. Sinimil Chris	8	1	2004	Childs own decision
39. Narris Tom	17	5	2003	Teachers absent
40. Mathilda Enos	16	5	2000	Childs own decision
41. Etaga Ben	14	5	2003	Childs own decision
42.				

## 5 Madang Province

### 5.1 Baitabag Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	age	grade	year dropped off	Reason
1. Bun Norreen	16	7	2004	school fees
2. Esther Kumep	17	7	2003	school fees
3. Doreen Dum	17	7	2003	school fees
4. Leslie Moreen	16	6	2003	school fees
5. Dosrista Dum	15	4	2003	school fees
6.				

### 5.2 Sagalau Primary School girls returned

Names of girls returned back to school	age	grade	year dropped off	Reason
1. Anna Shagoi	15	7	2003	Teachers absent
2. Siona Toki	15	7	2003	school fees
3. Karen Lis	15	7	2003	school fees
4. Misila Silvanus	11	4	2003	school fees
5. Galiki Dalok	15	7	2003	school fees
6. Doreen Dalok	13	5	2003	school fees
7. Masai Danafun	15	7	2003	school fees
8. Agnes Matu	14	6	2003	school fees
9. Regina Tilom	14	6	2003	Teachers absent
10. Geraldine Kavrok	10	3	2003	school fees
11. Cecilia Balam	10	3	2003	school fees
12. sion balam	11	4	2003	school fees

13. Teinus Jabrum	10	3	2003	school fees
14. Dosris Makati	15	7	2003	school fees
15. Riti Tigel	14	6	2003	school fees
16. Michelle Thomas	12	4	2003	school fees
17. Rachel Kirock	12	4	2003	school fees

### 5.3 Alexishafen Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	age	grade	year dropped off	Reason
1. Selina Almot	16	7	2003	school fees
2. Wolska Bugei	17	7	2004	school fees
3. Everlyn Igasi	17	7	2003	school fees
4. Victoria Nawa	16	7	2003	school fees
5. Judith Koli	16	6	2003	school fees
6. Zitah Mulan	13	4	2003	school fees
7. Habu Dephanie	15	6	2003	school fees
8. Joan Ilam	16	6	2003	school fees
9. Grace Ambele	14	4	2003	school fees
10. Edna Waik	14	4	2003	school fees
11. Getrude Nawon	16	6	2003	school fees
12. Meriba Vencius	16	6	2003	Teachers absent
13. Emelyne	15	5	2003	school fees
14. Alice Kolomi	15	5	2003	school fees
15. Angela Kumi	17	7	2003	school fees
16. Magdalene Kolomi	16	7	2003	school fees
17. Leonie Aun	11	3	2003	school fees
18. Regina Keku	12	3	2003	school fees
19. Lisa Mui	15	5	2003	school fees
20. Petronila Bulai	14	4	2003	school fees
21. Matheresia Mukei	15	4	2003	school fees

### 5.4 Rempi Primary School girls returned

Names of girls returned back to school	age	grade	year dropped off	Reason
1. Clara Katek	16	7	2003	Pregnant
2. Aloisis kalon	15	3	2002	school fees
3. JoanaJom	16	4	2002	school fees
4. Anatolie Par	16	4	2002	school fees
5. Rachel Gubugai	15	6	2003	school fees
6. Ragine William	15	6	2002	school fees
7. Joyce Mon	14	4	2003	school fees
8. Jacinta Balei	14	3	2001	family problem
9. Sabert Boin	14	3	2003	school fees
10. Rebecca Malaun	17	6	2003	Pregnant
11. Claudy Gubugai	16	6	2002	school fees
12. Shera Yal	15	4	2003	school fees
13. Hilda Amon	16	3	2003	school fees
14. Vicky Kalal	17	5	2001	family problem
15. Julie kawai	16	5	2003	school fees
16. Alkie Nampal	12	3	2001	school fees
17. Armela Yal	14	3	2001	school fees
18. Oleen Kamin	15	6	2002	family problem
19. Servina Suvon	13	4	2002	school fees
20. Jannette supau	16	5	2001	school fees
21. Caroline Damok	18	5	2001	school fees

22. Alphonsia Komen	16	5	2001	school fees
23. Catherine Amang	15	3	2001	family problem
24. Emiliana Rawad	16	4	2001	school fees
25. Agnes Warak	18	5	2002	school fees
26. Maria Kambal	15	6	2001	school fees
27. Gorethy Napal	13	5	2001	school fees
28. Silvia Udis	13	3	2002	family problem
29. Theckla Les	14	3	2001	family problem
30. Consita Marako	19	4	2001	school fees
31. Maria Dasdoris	10	1	2001	family problem
32. Dominica Cosie	16	1	2004	family problem
33. Ragina Gamoi	11	2	2001	school fees
34. Julie Les	16	4	2001	family problem
35. Charlene Luina	17	4	2001	religion problem
36. Amanda Katewag	17	4	2002	health problem
37. Editha Amang	19	5	2002	family problem
38. Hilda Samoi	17	8	2002	heath problem
39. Margaret Tobul	17	6	2003	family problem
40. Lillian Kemi	19	6	2001	sexual harassment
41. Christophilda Bangawan	18	6	2001	school fees

### 5.5 Megiar Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	age	grade	year dropped off	Reason
1. Lorna Darek	14	4	2004	Embarrassment
2. Moira Sakat	12	3	2003	baby sit at home
3. Vivian Baris	12	3	2003	harassed by boys
4. Magdaline Burima	12	3	2003	distance
5. Lina Giangam	12	3	2003	Her sister given opportunity
6. Christophilda Sasi	13	4	2003	heart problem
7. Agatha Dagol	16	7	2004	school fee
8. Theresia Munei	15	6	2004	Slow learner, gave up
9. Maria Sini	15	6	2004	just gave up
10. Serah Petueli	15	6	2004	looking after father/fees
11. Theresia Ipan	14	4	2004	Harassed by boys
12. Imelda Steven	14	3	2004	Distance
13. Sally Katbel	13	4	2004	Distance
14. Noeline Arnold	12	3	2004	Distance
15. Dollomos Megiarim	16	6	2004	school fee

## 6 East Sepik Province

### 6.1 St Mary's Wiru Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Sheenama Ferika	14	4	2003	School Fee
2. Emma Wilson	14	4	2004	Family Problem
3. Elisha Mapat	14	4	2003	School Fee
4. Betty Dekadua	15	5	2004	School Fee
5. Ivonne Fingu	15	5	2004	Mother Divorced
6. Vivian Hombi	13	5	2004	School Fee
7. Evelyn Matis	13	5	2003	Not Known
8. Emma Omani	14	5	2004	School Fee
9. Elsa Wasik	12	5	2003	Family Problem
10. Natasha Ulai	12	5	2004	School Fee

11. Rai Timus	13	5	2003	School Fee
12. Bevelyn Wek	13	5	2004	Family Problem
13. Maggie Mayam	13	5	2004	School Fee
14. Stella Wai	14	5	2004	Not Known
15. Elizabeth Uria	14	5	2004	School Fee
16. Brigit Ambiasi	13	6	2004	Family Problem
17. Olivia Wafi	14	6	2004	School Fee
18. Antonia Muande	14	6	2004	School Fee
19. Lydia Asoai	14	6	2004	School Fee
20. Susan Nolim	14	6	2004	Marriage
21. Maria Bia	14	6	2004	School Fee
22. Madlyn Jamba	15	4	2004	Family Problem
23. Diana Rose Dekena	15	8	2004	Boy friend problem
24. Rosela Wiek	14	7	2003	School Fee
25. Sylvia Mangin	14	7	2004	School Fee
26. Grace Mangin	14	7	2004	Not Known
27. Maritiva Karapi	15	4	2003	School Fee

### 6.2 Maprik Catholic Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Matlina Buki	18	7	2004	Vanilla
2. Liviana Kwanjike	19	7	2004	Not known
3. Selinda Baknus	18	7	2004	Not Known
4. Sanrda Yar	20	7	2004	Marriage Proposed
5. Merolyn Kila	20	7	2004	School Fee
6. Dorah Kunja	15	6	2004	School Fee
7. Antonia Teria	20	6	2004	Shy – Big girl
8. Sipora Yata	19	6	2004	Not known
9. Ninipa Tikwasa	16	6	2004	Not Known
10. Nacny Jimbi	23	6	2004	Shy
11. Mendry Sawi	15	6	2004	School Fee
12. Cynthia Jimkuk	15	6	2004	School Fee
13. Dorothy Rokut	18	6	2004	Not Known
14. Franlyn Sukmini	17	6	2004	Not known
15. Catherine Ramongi	13	6	2004	Not Known
16. Camela Gura	14	6	2004	Not Known
17. Catherine Otto	15	6	2004	Not Known
18. Miriam Tulut	19	6	2004	Shy
19. Bevelyn Gamba	18	6	2004	School Fee
20. Susie Tapakwin	17	6	2004	School Fee
21. Francisca Balukomu	15	6	2004	School Fee
22. Vero Pasikila	20	6	2004	Shy
23. Maklume Kwanjike	18	6	2004	Not Known
24. Samantha Kamari	15	6	2004	Not known
25. Sanja Kusa	16	6	2004	Not known
26. Techla Elamari	15	6	2004	Not Known
27. Jacinta	15	5	2004	Not Known
28. Jacinta Bowi	14	5	2004	Not Known
29. Gloria Wutba	18	5	2004	Not Known
30. Rosemary Yawimbari	18	5	2004	Not Known
31. Dilish Kamak	13	5	2004	Not known
32. Leah Kamban	13	4	2004	School Fee
33. Jopita Tikwasa	13	3	2004	School Fee
34. Christophilda	12	3	2004	School Fee

Mekuari				
35. Osila Mekrani	12	3	2004	Not Known
36. Mevis Kesipuk	13	3	2004	Not Known
37. Rosevita Kamap	12	3	2004	Not Known
38. Sharon Kausan	17	6	2004	Not known
39. Cynthia Apingin	19	6	2004	Not known
40. Nancy Malivo	19	6	2004	Not known
41. Fidelma Watekuen	18	5	2004	Not Known
42. Melisa Lucas	13	5	2004	School Fee
43. Tina Lucas	8	4	2004	School Fee
44. Nora Lala	14	4	2004	School Fee
45. Eduah Takuran	12	4	2004	Not Known
46. Selina Takura	12	4	2004	Not known
47. Nichola Kutikah	6	4	2004	Not Known
48. Melina Robert	12	4	2004	Not Known
49. Prisca Camelus	10	3	2004	Not Known
50. Mavarita Seni	9	3	2004	Not Known
51. Melin Kulmini	10	3	2004	Not Known
52. Take Baindu	12	3	2004	Not Known
53. Paula Bwingu	11	3	2004	Not Known
54. Suria Walbandu	12	3	2004	Not Known

### 6.3 Boiken Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Joewina Hori	8	1	2004	Not Known
2. Leanne Minjiri	8	1	2004	Not Known
3. Marian Parimbi	9	2	2004	School Fee
4. Alma Jinumbo	7	1	2004	Not Known
5. Marina Humjaku	7	1	2004	School Fee
6. Eslita Pariamni	7	1	2004	School Fee
7. Gregoria Segula	14	6	2004	Not known
8. Nitseta Segu	14	6	2004	School Fee
9. Asenia Mok	8	1	2004	Not Known
10. Saverina Mok	7	1	2004	Not Known
11. Dorothy Kare	7	1	2004	Not Known
12. Christophilda Lucas	8	2	2004	School Fee
13. Allet Lucas	9	3	2003	School Fee
14. Freda Ikoronga	14	6	2004	School Fee
15. Isabel Narma	10	4	2004	School Fee
16. Clementine Was	8	1	2004	Not Known
17. Cynthia Tweri	7	1	2004	Not Known
18. Loevina Wavik	7	1	2004	Not Known
19. Racheal Kapranki	7	1	2004	Not Known
20. Jessica Lepon	7	1	2004	Not Known
21. Lorain Pamuli	8	1	2004	School Fee
22. Iraina Kamare	8	2	2004	School Fee
23. Cathrina Pamuli	8	2	2004	School Fee
24. Rebecca Kirinda	9	3	2004	Not Known
25. Tantha Kavuru	7	1	2004	School Fee
26. Bonita Horegi	7	1	2004	School Fee
27. Rowena Kwain	7	1	2004	Not Known
28. Catherine Rako	9	2	2004	School Fee
29. Mariam Paknol	9	2	2004	School Fee
30. Bernadin Wamadin	9	2	2004	Not Known
31. Glenda Molu	8	2	2004	Not Known

32. Rotha Menu	9	3	2004	Not known
33. Elsa Wena	9	2	2004	School Fee
34. Joel Biata	8	2	2004	School Fee
35. Justina Welekara	11	4	2004	School Fee
36. Melisa Weklenui	10	3	2004	Not Known
37. Nonnu Alekra	9	2	2004	Not known
38. Clementina Bakamin	9	2	2004	School Fee
39. Christina Tani	10	3	2004	School Fee
40. Maddona Wam	12	5	2004	Mother divorced
41. Stphanie Nani	10	1	2004	School Fee
42. Jill Hamra	14	6	2004	School Fee
43. Drocas Hasura	8	2	2004	Not known
44. Liza Hanambi	10	3	2004	School Fee
45. Nadia Kasinda	10	3	2004	School Fee
46. Edlaide Nudeno	7	1	2004	Not Known
47. Conritha Waime	13	5	2004	School Fee
48. Debra Porokha	14	6	2004	School Fee
49. Brendame Gawabua	7	1	2004	Not known
50. Gloria Wawi	14	6	2004	School Fee
51. Lucy Yawiwangua	14	6	2004	School Fee
52. Joanita Nungu	14	6	2004	School Fee
53. Josephine Sumong	12	5	2004	School Fee

#### 6.4 Brikitti Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Tamasia Kiwai	10	3	2004	School Fee
2. Anna Saino	10	3	2004	School Fee
3. Alma Yakari	13	4	2004	School Fee
4. Clency Sakiura	12	4	2004	School Fee
5. Emmia Yambundu	12	5	2004	School Fee
6. Melisa Kwaingin	12	5	2004	School Fee
7. Pelinda Jikun	12	5	2004	School Fee
8. Fionna	13	5	2004	School Fee
9. Jendi Anisin	13	5	2004	School Fee
10. Linma Thomas	14	6	2004	School Fee
11. Sina Itus	14	6	2004	School Fee
12. Desly Uwanis	15	7	2004	Distance
13. Delwin Galgal	15	7	2004	Pregnant in Term 3
14. Barbara Nera	14	7	2004	Pregnant in term 4
15. Madonna Kitmun	16	8	2004	Pregnant in term 2
16. Doreen Yakari	16	8	2004	Pregnant in term 3
17. Betsita Wapan	16	8	2003	Married in 2003
18.				

#### 6.5 Mandi Primary School

Names of girls returned back to school	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Joan Mein	8	2	2004	School Fee
2. Freda Pomi	9	2	2004	Vanilla
3. Gregoria Wagui	8	2	2004	Not known
4. Stephanie Yawi	8	2	2004	Vanilla
5. Brigit Neli	8	2	2004	Parents Stopped Her
6. Angela Nausi	10	4	2004	Parents Stopped her
7. Doris Paru	9	3	2004	Long distance walking
8. Jacoba Wasu	10	4	2004	Too Far to Walk

9. Mary Plinduo	10	4	2004	Distance
10. Joyce Huasi	11	5	2004	School Fee
11. Susan Havi	10	4	2004	School Fee
12. Mary Kawase	12	6	2004	Vanilla
13. Elise Peter	11	5	2004	School Fee
14. Roselyn Mok	13	6	2004	School Fee

## APPENDIX 3

### Dropout list

During our visits we talked to schools and provided us with list of girls that have left school. Below is the list from some of the provinces.

#### 1. Morobe Province

##### Gabensis Primary School - Dropout list

Names of girls dropped out	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Susan Billy	7	1	2004	
2. Sabeth Amos	9	1	2004	Teachers absent
3. Stephany Joe	8	1	2004	Textbooks shortage
4. Tina Tapera	8	1	2004	Harassments in school
5. Jerolyn Bill	7	2	2004	School fees
6. Sandra Isaiah	8	2	2004	Parents sick
7. Mitty Boas	9	2	2004	School fees
8. Deborah Aaron	9	3	2004	Teachers absent
9. Martha Rocky	9	3	2004	No Sports equipment
10. Beverlyn Naumpoi	10	3	2004	distance
11. Elsie Michael	9	3	2004	Teacher absenteeism
12. Siporah Nguring	10	3	2004	Own reason
13. Ibi ben	12	3	2004	School fees
14. Rhoda wago	10	4	2004	Harassments in school
15. Ericka george	13	4	2004	sick
16. Samantha albert	12	4	2004	Textbooks shortage
17. Etia angki	12	4	2004	Teacher absenteeism
18. Lucy sangko	14	6	2004	Broken family
19. Rolina Steven	14	6	2004	Teachers absent
20. Wendy Mono	15	6	2004	School fees
21. degan Reso	14	6	2004	Distance
22. Celestine Tom	16	7	2004	Harassments in school
23. Afared Kewek	15	8	2004	Pregnant
24. Siphora David	14	4	2004	Broken family
25. Annie George	12	4	2004	Distance
26. Sinimil Chris	8	1	2004	School fees
27.				

#### 2. Madang Province

##### Alexishafen Primary School - Dropout list

Names of girls dropped out	Age	Grade	Year dropped out	Reasons
1. Regina Keku	15	4	2003	School fees
2. Susie Kew	13	4	2004	School fees
3. Rachel Bimor	14	4	2002 - 2004	Not known
4. Judith Koli	15	6	2003	No school fees
5. Leontine Pinyos	14	6	2003	Boy/Girl relationship
6. Kamkum Gililai	17	6	2003	Pregnant
7. Gertrude Lavi	14	6	2004	Not known
8. Leonnie Hapal	13	4	2003	School fees
9. Vivianne Morpain	11	4	2003	Baby sitting
10. Maria Gimor	11	3	2004	Not known



11. Gisla Dan	14	3	2004	School fees
12. Maria So	10	3	2004	School fees
13. Filma Do	10	3	2004	School fees
14. Albina Aswien	10	3	2004	School fees
15. Aplonia Aloviss	11	3	2004	School fees
16. Fredah Joseph	11	3	2004	School fees
17. Georgina Kubali	12	3	2004	School fees
18. Janet Kubali	11	3	2004	School fees
19. Regina Joseph	11	3	2004	School fees
20. Anita Alouis	10	3	2004	School fees
21. Kambel Patric	10	3	2004	School fees
22. Roddie Siloi	11	3	2004	School fees
23. Josephine Luis	11	3	2004	School fees
24. Alma Mayok	11	3	2004	School fees
25. Justina Damien	10	3	2004	School fees
26. Lisa Conella	13	6	2004	Transferred
27. Emerlyn Legme	13	6	2003	Boy/Girl relationship
28. Eilyn Mayau	14	6	2003	School fees
29. Jennifer Bisar	14	6	2003	School fees
30. Carol Kubula	14	6	2003	Not known
31. Wolska Bugei	16	7	2003	School fees
32. Macklyn Kabuk	16	7	2003	School fees
33. Magdaly Kulmon	16	7	2003	School fees

#### Sagalau Primary School - Dropout list

Names of girl that dropped out	Age	Grade	Year out	dropped	Reasons
1. Susan Karen		8	2004		No information
2. Lynnett Selot	17	7	2003		School fees
3. Lynna Dum	15	7	2003		Transferred
4. Dulcy Niupi	16	7	2003		Transferred
5. Anuncia Bengko	15	6	2003		School fees
6. Dadomlen Gulid	15	6	2003		School fees
7. Miriam Kob	14	6	2003		No information
8. Maureen Moi	13	6	2003		Transferred
9. Wolla Otto	14	6	2003		No information
10. Masai Johanes	16	7	2003		School fees
11. Daisy Samkai	15	8	2004		Transferred School
12. Regina Benjamin	16	7	2003		No information
13. Serah Wariu	15	7	2003		No information
14. Annet Malkan	13	7	2003		No information
15. Karen Liz	14	7	2003		Work in the market
16. Josepha Louis	14	7	2004		No information
17. Rita Pelkam	15	7	2004		Work in Cannery
18. Sevemna Herman	15	6	2003		No information
19. Riti Kag	14	6	2003		School fees
20. Elice Jacob	13	6	2003		Transferred
21. Junita Kuli	14	6	2003		Transferred
22. Zenaida Samuel	13	6	2004		Transferred
23. Brenda Gileng	12	5	2003		Lives on Island
24. Tema Bogen	11	5	2003		Harassment on the road
25. Alma Marabia	12	5	2003		No information
26. Doreen Dadok	14	5	2003		School fees
27. Justin Amari	14	5	2004		School fees
28. Brenda Amnamai	13	5	2004		No information

29.	Sandy Michael	13	5	2004	No information
30.	Irene Ben	10	4	2003	No information
31.	Elizabeth Benol	12	4	2003	No information
32.	Wane Toli	13	4	2003	Transferred
33.	Janet Andrew	13	6	2003	No information
34.	Peniel Jerry	14	6	2003	No information
35.	Naomi Maspur	14	6	2003	No information
36.	Peni Richard	13	6	2003	No information
37.	Daisylin Thomas	11	6	2003	No information
38.	Susan Thomas	14	6	2003	No information
39.	Serah Marol	2	5	2004	No information
40.	Susan Jacob	12	5	2004	No information
41.	Naomi Masbud	13	5	2004	No information
42.	Edna Buka	13	5	2004	School fees
43.	Mischel Joseph	10	4	2003	No information
44.	Frillian Leo	9	4	2003	School fees
45.	Veronica Pora	10	4	2003	No information
46.	Aloisia Tepi	10	4	2003	Eviction
47.	Derol Talei	10	4	2003	Eviction
48.	Carol Deksol	8	3	2003	No information
49.	Rachel Herbot	9	3	2003	No information
50.	Stella Muz	11	4	2004	School fees
51.	Maine Enos	9	3	2004	No information
52.	Dapsie Walom	8	3	2004	No information

**APPENDIX 4**  
**Focus Group Discussions with Parents**  
*Rosemary Husin*

**Top of the Mind**

1. What makes you happy about your family? Your son? Your daughters?
2. What kind of future would you want your sons to have? Your daughters?

**Awareness/Attitudes**

1. What types of services or facilities would you like to have in your community?
2. Did you ever go to school? Why? Why not?
3. What do you think about girls going to school?
4. What do you think about parents sending their girls to school?
5. Why do you think parents send their daughters to school?
6. Why do you think parents don't send their daughters to school?
7. What three things would you consider as the contribution of education to girls?
8. What are the disadvantages of sending girls to school?
9. What do you think are the problems of girls who go to school?
10. As a parent, what are the suggestions to solve these problems? What can the family, community, and school do about these problems?
11. What is the best way to motivate parents to send their daughters to school?
12. What can the government do to enable you to send your daughter to school?
13. What is the best way to motivate your daughter to go to school? To continue schooling?

**Behaviour**

1. Did you enrol your daughter/s this school year? Why? Why not?
2. What do you want your daughters to learn from school?
3. Why do you think other girls don't go to school?
4. Why don't a lot of girls finish at least grade 8?
5. Why don't other parents send their daughters to school?
  - a. Direct fees
  - b. Indirect fees
  - c. Indirect costs
  - d. Opportunity costs
6. What kind of support would girls need to finish at least grade 8?
7. Where can this support come from?
8. How much are you willing to pay for your girls' education? Monthly? Quarterly? Yearly?

**Influencers**

1. If you had a problem, whom would you approach for help or advice?
2. Whom would you consider as the person you can trust most in your:
  - a. Family
  - b. Community/Tribe
  - c. School

3. Do you listen to the radio?
  - a. Which is your favourite station?
  - b. What time do you listen to the radio?
  - c. What is your favourite radio program?
  - d. Who is your favourite radio personality?
4. Do you watch television?
  - a. Which is your favourite station?
  - b. What time do you watch TV?
  - c. What is your favourite TV program?
  - d. Who is your favourite TV personality?
5. What print materials do you read regularly? (Newspaper, magazines, comics)
6. If you had a chance, whom would you like to pattern your life after?

### Main Problems

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ School fee</li> <li>○ Forced early marriage</li> <li>○ Boys from girls</li> <li>○ No role models</li> <li>○ Water shortage</li> <li>○ Inadequate school supplies and equipment</li> <li>○ Outside/Community influence/attraction</li> <li>○ Peer group pressure/influence</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Physical/sexual harassment or assault</li> <li>○ Distance to school</li> <li>○ Student – teacher relationships</li> <li>○ Pregnancy</li> <li>○ Coffee season</li> <li>○ No proper sports equipment and field</li> <li>○ Teacher Absenteeism</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

### Possible Solutions

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adequate awareness to be carried out in the villages and the communities. Involvement of theater groups is a powerful way of delivering the message to the masses.</li> <li>➤ Purchase and supply of textbooks and other school supplies</li> <li>➤ Proper water supply systems/water tanks</li> <li>➤ Proper sanitary toilets with water taps</li> <li>➤ Sport equipment and facilities</li> <li>➤ Tougher penalties for teachers implicated having relationships with girls.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Specific rules and or a code of conduct for boys.</li> <li>➤ During the coffee season, parents can employ other people or ask relatives to pick and process their coffee cherries.</li> <li>➤ Funds to be budgeted at the Provincial Level for teachers and school materials to be transported to the rural schools.</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

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