

Improving the electoral chances of Melanesian women: an evidence-based approach

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Nowhere in the world is the under-representation of women in leadership positions, especially in formal politics, more acute than in the Pacific islands region. Just one in 20 Pacific parliamentarians are women. While 2016 saw some significant progress in this area – Hilda Heine of Marshall Islands won the presidency in January, Fiame Naomi Mata’afa of Samoa was appointed Deputy Prime Minister in March, and the number of Pacific states with no women in their lower (or only) houses of parliament was halved from four to two – the region still has the dubious distinction of having the lowest level of women’s representation in the world. In the Melanesian states of Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, just four out of 213 (2 per cent) parliamentarians are women.

The under-representation of women in Pacific politics reflects a range of structural, cultural and economic factors. In Melanesia, development partners have committed significant resources towards the goal of enhancing women’s political representation, yet such support has not significantly improved women’s electoral performances and, consequently, has not led to higher women’s representation in Melanesian parliaments. This is partly because structural impediments are difficult to overcome. But it is also arguably because development partner assistance has not been effectively targeted to help women better address certain obstacles. One reason for this is that support programs have not consistently or effectively drawn on available evidence regarding factors that contribute to electoral success in the region.

While there are significant gaps in the evidence base, the research points to a number of qualities shared by successful male and female candidates:

- Successful candidates have local credibility and enjoy strong local connections ([Wood 2014](#)). They campaign on local, rather than national, political issues ([Kelly 2010](#); [Steeves 2011](#)). They can also demonstrate a record of delivering valued goods and services to their local supporters ([Wood 2014](#)). MPs with a stronger chance of re-election tend to be those who spend a significant amount of time in their electorates, as many voters see the role of an MP as primarily service delivery, rather than policymaking at the national level ([Hou 2016](#)).
- Successful candidates are able to access critical resources to support their campaigns. Electoral competitions in the region are becoming uneven affairs which increasingly favour men, reflected in the highly gendered nature of money politics in Melanesia ([Haley & Zubrinich 2015](#)). To have a prospect of winning, women candidates need to be able to mobilise resources to support long-term campaigns.
- Successful candidates take a long-term approach. Getting elected to parliament often requires a long-term campaign, over multiple election cycles, highlighting the importance of persistence. Running in consecutive elections to gain name recognition is a strategy for many male candidates (see [Haley 2011](#)). There are also several female politicians who have won after numerous attempts.
- Successful candidates also think carefully about forming effective coalitions to bolster prospects of success. Successful and near-successful candidates campaign strategically to consolidate local support and build coalitions with influential local powerbrokers. Candidates who perform well at the polls in Melanesia tend to have the support of strong coalitions built upon a constituency base, and typically have secured the support of key leaders within the community. In particular, successful women candidates usually have strong male backers ([Haley & Zubrinich 2013](#)), and this is true of high-performing male candidates as well (see [Wood 2014](#)).

A new approach to development partner support would be to draw on the extant evidence base to help women try and learn from and replicate some of the campaign approaches known to make a difference.

An evidence-based approach would:

- Seek to calibrate support over the course of an electoral cycle, supporting women over a much longer period and changing the type of support as the election approaches. An electoral cycle approach might see development partners provide early support to help women review local electoral competitions and undertake stock takes of local electorates and electoral dynamics, which can be used to inform nuanced campaign strategies, before providing more intense surge assistance in the year before elections;
- Invest in candidate identification, to help identify women who are well placed to win elections. This means engaging with women in rural and provincial areas, and those not always picked up by urban-based civil society organisations from where many candidates are drawn.
- Focus on helping aspiring candidates with the local particularities of electoral competitions. This means less emphasis on helping women understand their role as gender ambassadors and more focus on helping women become credible local candidates mounting well targeted local campaigns.
- Focus on helping women develop creative strategies to bridge resource gaps. While development partners can't fund women candidates' campaigns, they can help them to develop more innovative resourcing strategies.
- Emphasise effective campaigning and the instrumental challenge of securing enough votes to win office when providing support. This requires less emphasis on generic leadership skills and greater emphasis on campaign skills, targeting strategies and the formation of more influential support coalitions.

Such an approach entails challenges for development partners. Not the least, supporting women candidates poses risks for development partners who may be accused of political interference. More effective support therefore requires the development of robust governance structures that can support strong local ownership, including by local male champions. It also requires the development of new, more flexible program structures and innovative support modalities to help women engage with the complex political economies of Melanesian elections, and tailor campaign strategies to the local level. Such modalities could include research partnerships with academic institutions to support women candidates to undertake electorate-level political economy analyses; mentoring resources so that women candidates can develop strategic campaign plans early in the electoral cycle (drawing on political economy research); and support for strengthened regional partnerships with INGOs to help women develop more innovative finance strategies. With flexibility, a long-term approach, and a greater tolerance for political risk, programming for increasing women's political representation in Melanesia could see real rewards.

Based on this evidence and with funding from the Australian Government through the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development program, the [State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program](#) at the Australian National University last month commenced a five-year [PNG Women in Leadership Support Program](#). The Program will take a long-term approach to supporting women's political participation in Papua New Guinea by enhancing their competitiveness in elections.



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This blog post is adapted from a synthesis report: ['Improving women's electoral chances through an evidence-based approach'](#). The report draws on discussions that occurred at a three-day workshop hosted by the Centre for Democratic Institutions (CDI) and the State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program (SSGM) at the Australian National University in Canberra in June 2016. The report is supplemented by a series of SSGM [In Briefs](#) (2016/34--2016/41).

Reference

Haley, N. and Zubrinich, K. (2013). 2012 Papua New Guinea General Elections Domestic Observation Report. Report prepared for Cardno Emerging Markets.