



Papua New Guinea

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013) - Interim

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Section 1: Outcomes 2011-2013

Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

Outcome Statement:

Did not complete review process in a previous reporting cycle

Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

Outcome Statement:

Did not complete review process in a previous reporting cycle

Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

Outcome Statement:

Did not complete review process in a previous reporting cycle

Section 2: Strategic goals

Strategic Goal Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement:

Systematically incorporate disaster risk consideration into development planning and budgetary process.

Strategic Goal Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement:

Strengthening of legislative and institutional mechanism for effective coordination of DRM activities at all levels

Strategic Goal Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement:

Improvement of early warning systems and disaster response mechanism and enhanced community preparedness through public awareness and education programmes.

Section 3: Priority for action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions?
-- not complete --

National development plan	Yes
Sector strategies and plans	Yes
Climate change policy and strategy	Yes
Poverty reduction strategy papers	No
CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)	Yes
Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning	No

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk? Yes

Description:

The existing DM Act and DM Plans provide legislative and regulatory provisions for disaster management in the country. However, these documents are outdated as it does not underline the paradigm shift in the Government's approach to disasters and dealing with disasters by moving away from emergency response only to integrating disaster risk

management in development. The current DM act and the DM Plans only articulate the DM architectures at the National and Provincial level. These plans however, do not provide a regulatory or legislative framework for decentralized responsibilities in relation to disaster management. Currently there is not much awareness with regard to DM regulatory and legislative framework at different level especially at the sub-provincial and local level. In line with the Hyogo Framework of Action and the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005–2015, PNG has developed a DRM framework for Action in 2005 which is a very high level strategic document and provides guidance for development and implementation of DRM interventions at different levels. However, the implementation of the Framework has been slow.

Context & Constraints:

There is an urgent need to strengthen institutional and legislative arrangements for DRM in order to improve coordination at all levels. In 2008 the Government invested in the development of ‘Disaster Protocols’ to provide an overarching framework for DRM policy and practice. The assessment and discussions have revealed that there is a need for development and promulgation of new legislation to supersede the existing Disaster Management Act 1987 and the National Disaster Management Plan 1987. The National Disaster Centre has commenced the review of the DM Plan and DM act of 1987 with assistance from SOPAC/SPC and UNDP. The revised Plan and legislation will articulate DRM architecture of the country and establish plans for disaster response, preparedness and recovery at all levels. Following the revision of the Plan the Centre will conduct trainings and orientation programs at different levels to disseminate the new plan and legislation.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	Relief and reconstruction (%)
National budget	0.1	1
Decentralised / sub-national budget	Data NA	Data Na

USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

Data NA

Description:

In order to analyse the ratio of the budget allocated to DRM, the annual budget allocated from the National budget to the National Disaster Centre (NDC) was analysed. It was not possible to identify appropriations or expenditures at the sector level. This does not mean such initiatives do not exist but merely that they are difficult to track.

The National Disaster Centre receives annual allocation for DRM activities which is approximately 0.1% of the country's annual budget. Under the organic law there are different levels of government in PNG and the responsibility for DRM rests with them. Each province, district and Local Level Government should earmark resources for DRM at their levels. However, the funding available at the provincial and sub-provincial level is grossly inadequate for DRM. DRM is not considered as a priority for the Government. As a result the resource available to implement DRM plans and activities at different levels of government is inadequate.

Context & Constraints:

Disasters are a development issue but this has yet to be recognised fully in PNG and as a result the National Disaster Centre receives little funding from central Government. There is a lack of understanding across Government that Disaster Risk Management (DRM) includes investment in risk reduction measures as well as the more traditional disaster management efforts such as response, relief and recovery work. Hence sectoral allocation for DRM is minimal.

The Government of PNG recognizes that DRM requires coordinated actions of a variety of agencies and it is crucial that these agencies have the necessary resources including equipment, training and supplies to enable them to execute their primary mandate of reducing risk and saving lives in emergency situations. In addition, the agencies must work together in a coordinated manner to ensure that their combined efforts are directed towards the same end result. In the above context the through is National Disaster Risk Management Plan will advocate with the Departments Provinces, Districts and LLGs encouraged to earmark appropriate resources within their budget for DRM. The Government, through workshops and trainings will encourage the Departments, Provinces, Districts and LLGs must financially contribute to preparedness, response, post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation efforts.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? No

Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)	No
Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government	No
Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR	Data NA

Description:

The decentralised nature of Government requires, the Local Governments, to develop and implement DRM activities at their level. However, there are no legal provisions that make it mandatory for the local level governments to allocate budget for DRM on a regular/systematic basis. Hence resources available for DRM at the local level are insignificant. The delegation of authority and resources for DRM is not explicit in the existing DRM policies and regulations.

Context & Constraints:

The Government of PNG recognizes that DRM is a shared responsibility among all levels of government and it is crucial that local level governments have the necessary resources to execute DRM activities at their level. The Government through its National Disaster Risk Management Plan and revised DRM Act will put in place systems and procedures to ensure that dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement DRM activities at all levels, especially at the local government level and there is appropriate delegation of authority down to the local government level.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? Yes

Civil society members (specify absolute number)	0
National finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)	0
Sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)	0
Private sector (specify absolute number)	0
Science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)	0
Women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)	0
Other (please specify)	

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

In the Prime Minister's/President's Office	No
In a central planning and/or coordinating unit	No
In a civil protection department	No
In an environmental planning ministry	No
In the Ministry of Finance	Yes

Other (Please specify)

Department of Provincial and
Local Level Government
Affairs

Description:

Various committees such as the sub-committee on training and awareness exists at the National level to develop and coordinate the national strategy for both government and community DRM training and awareness programs. However the subcommittees meet infrequently and slow in developing and implementing DRM activities and strategies. The Inter-Agency Disaster Management Team that is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator, and composed of government, UN, and NGO partners meet every month to enhance preparedness efforts and coordinated emergency response. However the mechanism exists primarily for disaster management. At the sub-provincial level DRM coordination mechanisms exists through provincial disaster committees however, the Committees only meet during the time of crisis and slow in progressing DRM agenda at their Level.

The institutional framework in terms of legislation and administrative direction provide opportunities for coordination but more effort by key agencies such as the National Disaster Centre needs to be made to ensure that progress is made on an overall DRM front.

Context & Constraints:

Cooperation with various sectors, developmental partners, INGOs, NGOs and CBOs is critical to strengthening capacities for disaster risk management in PNG. The Government recognises the need to coordinate international aid in the country not only in times of significant events and disasters but also during normal times to facilitate dialogue among various stakeholders around the DRM agenda.

The existing DRM plan and act is being revised so as to provide mechanisms for the coordination and integration of the contributions from different stakeholders in PNG through disaster management committees and other similar multi-stakeholder platforms at all levels. The government also recognises that DRM is a shared responsibility and the establishment of public/private sector partnerships is an essential element of making disaster risk reduction a priority in PNG.

The government plans to establish a Risk and Mitigation Subcommittee to assess the risks arising from the hazard profile and determine the degree risk is being reduced through mitigation programs. In this manner and deficiencies or gaps in the mitigation program may be identified.

Section 4: Priority for action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? No

Multi-hazard risk assessment	No
% of schools and hospitals assessed	0
Schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)	0
Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments	No
Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments	No
Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)	No
Common format for risk assessment	No
Risk assessment format customised by user	No
Is future/probable risk assessed?	No
Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.	-- not complete --

Description:

In PNG there are gaps in the ability of the technical agencies to provide a full suite of risk information to support planning and decision-making by Government and other agencies. There are limitations in their ability to collate and analyze relevant data and carry out risk assessments and the agencies also lack funding, technical expertise, hardware and software to undertake risk assessment. There is also a corresponding challenge to ensure that the risk data and information is packaged and disseminated in a way that planners and advisors to Government and also outside Government can use to better frame development interventions. There are no systems in place to ensure that sectors include disaster risk concerns into their developmental interventions hence they do not request for hazard and risk information.

Context & Constraints:

The challenge in PNG is to ensure that a systematic approach is established to ensure that national/sector and other agencies are aware of the existence of this hazard and risk information and know how to act on this to strengthen advice in relation to the planning of development interventions. The other challenge is to capacitate the technical agencies to undertake risk assessments. In this context it is important to close the gap in terms of the overall capacity building requirements of the technical agencies by providing them with specialised software and related training risk assessment. Such an investment will facilitate more extensive and comprehensive assessments of risk. It is also important to support and the development of critical hazard and risk data and information to strengthen the application of hazard and related risk information for risk management in relevant sectors. It is also important to put in place regulations and systems to ensure that sectors incorporate hazard risk information in their development interventions.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed? No

Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated

No

Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems)

No

Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries

No

Description:

Disasters are infrequent events it critical that management arrangements are clearly described and understood. In most instances the Department or agency with responsibility for dealing with events is clearly established however in some instances the roles and responsibilities are not clearly defined.

The Government of PNG through its technical agencies monitor hazard threats that including tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, cyclones and earthquakes. However, the systems for monitoring extreme weather events including floods and droughts and human induced disasters are inadequate due to lack of capacity and absence of a clearly defined systems and procedures. The archiving of disaster data is poor. Attempts have been made in the past to collect and archive disaster related data but the efforts were inconsistent and insufficient. Majority of the localized disasters go unreported due to lack of communication and infrastructure facilities that renders most of the country's population isolated. Disaster losses are not systematically analysed to inform DRM decision making.

Context & Constraints:

The Centre intends to establish Disaster Loss Data base in the country in order to capture disaster events and analyse the data to better understand disaster trends and patterns over space and time. Such a system would also be a powerful tool to guide the Government in their prevention decision through systematic analysis of disaster data and would be very useful for preparedness, mitigation, recovery and risk reduction. The Centre has developed an assessment format to facilitate disaster reporting at various levels. The Centre from time to time conducts training programs to sensitize government officials at the sub-provincial levels on disaster assessment and reporting.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? No

Early warnings acted on effectively

No

Local level preparedness

No

Communication systems and protocols used and applied

No

Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination

No

Description:

Communication remains one of the major challenges in Papua New Guinea. About 90% of the population live in rural areas who lack adequate communication facilities. The road infrastructures is underdeveloped. Communication is minimal, and limited to media broadcast and telephone. Many areas are still lacking good Telecommunications and broadcast services. Government has a disaster early warning system in place and provides alerts to provinces. However, the provinces do not have adequate communication plans and facilities to disseminate the alerts among the most vulnerable communities. Local level preparedness to act in sufficient time and effective manner to reduce losses is minimal. Although the media is involved in disaster early warning dissemination the reach of media especially transistor radio and television is limited.

Context & Constraints:

The National Disaster Centre (NDC) of PNG, which is the lead national implementation agency, seeks to strengthen disaster management arrangements by strengthening multi-hazard early warning systems that provides accurate, timely warnings to the community. This will be achieved through strengthening the linkage of the National Disaster Centre with other key technical agencies including National Weather Service, Port Moresby Geophysical Observatory, Rabaul Volcanic Observatory in determining threat levels that guide the development of early warning messages for dissemination to the communities through the National Disaster Centre and Provincial disaster management arrangements. The Centre has started implementing a plan to upgrade the VHF and HF radio network. The Government is also assessing the feasibility of using SMS as a means to reach the remote communities. The provinces have been advised to develop communication plans. The Centre has also taken up steps to increase public awareness in order to readying the community to respond promptly and appropriately to EW messages.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring	No
Regional or sub-regional risk assessment	No
Regional or sub-regional early warning	Yes
Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing	No
Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks	No

Description:

PNG is prone to trans-boundary disaster risks including the risks of Tsunamis. However, currently the risk assessments are limited to assessing risks at the provincial and national level and do not take account of regional/trans-boundary risks. Some of the technical agencies responsible for providing disaster early warning are linked to the regional agencies such as RIMES, Bangkok and Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre. PNG has cooperation agreements with Australia for disaster response.

Context & Constraints:

The Government participates in regional and sub-regional actions for risk reduction including international trainings, conferences and risk reduction platforms. PNG has adopted the global and regional frameworks for disaster reduction and seeks technical assistance from regional agencies on risk reduction. PNG regularly participates in the international and regional dialogues on risk reduction. The Government would work with developmental partners and its neighboring countries in order to enhance the regional and international cooperation on risk reduction.

Section 5: Priority for action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? No

Information is proactively disseminated	No
Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV,)	Yes
Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk	Yes

Description:

At present there are no public disaster information systems in place. However, the Government has established a toll free line for disaster enquiries. The Government use TV, Radio and newspaper to broadcast disaster information and manages a website on disasters. Government, from time to time undertake disaster awareness programs. As a part of disaster awareness strategy the government print and disseminate pamphlets and posters on various hazards that carry proactive guidance to reduce disaster loss.

Context & Constraints:

The National Disaster Management Office website will be updated to provide information on disasters and disaster reduction. The Government will intensify its disaster awareness programs to reach more people. Government will increase its funding for disaster awareness programs.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? No

Primary school curriculum	No
Secondary school curriculum	No
University curriculum	No
Professional DRR education programmes	No

Description:

Currently DRR is not part of school curricula. However, institutional and policy commitments to mainstream DRR in school curricula has been attained with the development of the DRR policy for the Department of Education. One of the policy recommendations is to include DRR in the school curricula.

Context & Constraints:

The PNG DRM framework of action -2005 highlights the need for integrating DRR into school curricula. In this context a DRR policy has been developed that provides a DRR framework for the Education Sector. The policy recommends undertaking various preparedness measures (school safety plans, disaster awareness etc.) to reduce the impact of disasters. One of the policy recommendations is also to include DRR in the school curriculum. The Government will implement the policy recommendations and direct the department of education to include DRR in the school curricula.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? No

Research programmes and projects	No
Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions	No
Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR	No

Description:

Achievements In relation to development of research methods and tools for multi-risk assessment has been limited. Very few technical agencies such as RVO (Rabul Volcanic Observatory) have the technical skills to develop volcanic hazard and risk maps. However risk assessments for other prominent hazards in the country are yet to be undertaken. A pilot program (supported by AusAID) is currently being implemented in one of the multi-hazard prone provinces in PNG and one of the objectives of the program is to enhance the capacities of the relevant technical agencies to develop multi-hazard risk maps to inform risk reduction decision making.

Context & Constraints:

A research report has been prepared under the UNDP/SOPAC supported DRM mainstreaming programme. The objective of this report is to present a high level desk based assessment of the potential economic costs of a disaster and to identify the level of investment in Disaster Risk Management (DRM). This will be used to draw attention to the benefits of investing in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) versus the cost of a disaster. From this, knowledge products will be developed to support focused DRM activity at different levels. Under the same project technical assistance is being provided for the development of landslide and earthquake hazard maps.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.	Yes
Training of local government	Yes
Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)	Yes
Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)	No
Guidance for risk reduction	No
Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level	No

Description:

A communication strategy to enhance public knowledge on disaster risk reduction exists however the strategy is yet to be fully implemented. From time to time, the government undertakes awareness campaigns through radio and TV, however such awareness campaigns are difficult to sustain because of resource constraints. The Government has also produced pamphlets and brochures on various hazards and preparedness. Most of the communities at risk cannot be reached due to lack of communication and transportation facilities.

Context & Constraints:

The Government intends to intensify awareness campaigns using various medias. The National Disaster Centre has sought additional resources for public awareness. A policy on DRM capacity building has been approved by the Government that articulates strategies to train government authorities at different levels including local government.

Section 6: Priority for action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

Protected areas legislation	Yes
Payment for ecosystem services (PES)	No
Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)	No
Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)	Yes
Climate change adaptation projects and programmes	Yes

Description:

Currently DRR concerns are not included in physical planning regulations, environmental policies and plans. However, currently DRR features in high level government plans and strategies (including vision 2050, PNG Development Strategic Plan 2030 and Medium Term Development Strategy 2011-2015) and DRR mainstreaming is one of the key priorities for the Government. The Government has identified DRR as a cross cutting sector and integration of DRR into sector policies and plans has commenced.

Context & Constraints:

DRR mainstreaming is one of the priorities for the Government of PNG. Currently a lot of policies and strategies are being formulated and reviewed that gives an opportunity to mainstream DRR. The climate change policy is under formulation and DRR concerns will be integrated in the policy. The physical planning act will be reviewed soon to include DRR concerns. The project investment guidelines are also being reviewed to ensure that DRR is part of project planning and appropriate risk mitigation measures are undertaken wherever

necessary.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? No

Crop and property insurance	No
Temporary employment guarantee schemes	No
Conditional and unconditional cash transfers	No
Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)	No
Micro insurance	No

Description:

Currently there is lack of policies to ensure public welfare. The outreach services of the Government fail to reach the most vulnerable population because of difficult terrain and lack of communication and infrastructure facilities. Health services in the rural areas are poor. The neonatal, infant and child morbidity and mortality remains very high. Poor environment and sanitation also contributes to poor health and mortality. Public infrastructures including roads and bridges in most part of the country are in a dilapidated condition owing to lack maintenance. Insurance facilities for the common public is minimal.

Context & Constraints:

The Government has been promoting micro finance and insurance however providing services in a diverse country like PNG which is large and rugged with 80% people whom are rural based is not an easy task. There are no formal financial services for rural people in Papua New Guinea. It is unprofitable for banks to operate in rural districts. Rural people have little life experience in business and there is little small or 'micro' enterprise beyond the towns. The Government has ambitious plans to improve outreach services including extending health and banking/financial services to the rural people of the country.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? No

National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

No

Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets

Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

No

Description:

Department of National Planning and Monitoring approves and disburses funds for developmental projects. However, currently there is no screening process in place to ensure that DRR concerns are incorporated into the investment decision making/ project planning.

Context & Constraints:

The Government intends to revise the PIP format to consider risks emanating from natural hazards. The objective of this initiative is to strengthen the Public Investment Programs through the integration of DRR concerns. This will ensure that projects identify potential disaster-related impacts and risks, and allows for possible incorporation of risk reduction measures at the project concept/preparation stage.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? No

Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas	No
Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas	No
Training of masons on safe construction technology	No
Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities	No
Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development	No
Regulated provision of land titling	No

Description:

Physical planning act is a key tool that regulates land zoning and development of a given area. The existing physical planning act does not take into account hazard risk considerations hence the physical development plans in the country are not hazard risk sensitive. This puts development investments at risk to the impacts of natural hazards

Context & Constraints:

The Government intends to hazard risk considerations into the physical planning act to ensure that physical planning at different levels are risk sensitive. The local level physical planners will also be sensitized and trained in the application of the new regulations.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery? No

% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR	0
DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened	No
Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning	No
Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery	No

Description:

So far post recovery programs in PNG did not explicitly included risk reduction measures to avoid future risks owing to lack of DRR awareness among sectors and stakeholders responsible for planning and implementing post recovery programs.

Context & Constraints:

The Government will strengthen coordination between national; provincial and local level government to encourage collaborative partnerships between government and non-government sector and civil society and seeks to ensure affected populations are included in recovery planning and implementation process and that disaster risk reduction measures are integrated in the post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes. A Recovery subcommittee comprising of various agencies will be established to continually review, monitor and make recommendations regarding roles and responsibilities within the Government of PNG relating to recovery following a disaster.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? No

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? No

Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)	No
By national and sub-national authorities and institutions	No
By international development actors	No

Description:

The low profile of disaster risk reduction in existing discourse is a challenge that needs to be addressed. A significant aspect of the whole issue of DRR is in terms of the inextricable link between disasters and development. However, the general interpretation of DRM is that it mainly hovers around disaster or emergency response. The perception has changed over the years and DRR is now featured prominently in high level strategic plans of the Government of PNG including Vision 2050, PNG Development Strategic Plan 2030 and Medium Term Development Strategy 2011-2015 as an developmental issue. However, DRR is yet to be fully mainstreamed into sector plans and strategies.

Context & Constraints:

Through a DRM mainstreaming program which is being jointly implemented by the National Disaster Centre, UNDP and SPC-SOPAC the government is advocating inclusion of DRR into sector policies. To start with the Government is working with Department of Education, Department of Lands and Physical Planning and Department of National Planning and Monitoring to mainstream DRR into their plans and policies. The government through this program will try to provide a range of opportunities through targeted interventions to highlight the importance of planning with hazards and related risks in mind when considering development activities.

Section 7: Priority for action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies

No

The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.

No

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? No

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

No

Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

No

Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections

No

Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios

Yes

Description:

The National Disaster Centre encourages and provides technical support to hazard prone provinces to develop their own preparedness and contingency plans. Selected officials from high-risk provinces have been trained on contingency planning. A national contingency plan exists that elaborates how various non-government agencies including the UN, donor partners and I/NGOs will coordinate their response during a major emergency. The contingency plan is scenario based. Various clusters have been set up to respond to specific needs during an emergency. However such systems are absent at the sub-national level.

Context & Constraints:

Currently there is lack of legislative and institutional basis for decentralized DRR. This has resulted in lack of planning at the sub-national level. Lack of resources for preparedness planning at the sub-national level is also a major challenge. The Government would encourage the provinces, districts and local level authorities to earmark resources for preparedness planning. The Government will extend its training programs to build the DRR capacities at different levels. A community based disaster training manual has been developed that will be used widely to assess the risks of the communities and based on the risk assessment appropriate local risk mitigation measures will be supported. In line with the recommendation of the Education DRM Policy the government would work closely with the Department of Education to promote school based preparedness programs. The national contingency plans will be updated every year through disaster simulation exercises.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes

Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities	Yes
Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery	No
Operations and communications centre	No
Search and rescue teams	No

Stockpiles of relief supplies	Yes
Shelters	No
Secure medical facilities	No
Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities	No
Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response	No

Description:

Most of the provinces of Papua New Guinea are multi-hazard prone. However provincial disaster response planning is poor and only few provinces have developed disaster response and contingency plans. Disaster Planning at the district and sub-district level is almost non-existence due to lack of awareness about hazard risks. Resource constraints and lack of governance/institutional basis for decentralized DRR has also resulted in poor planning at sub-provincial levels. Although disaster simulation exercises are held at the National level much has to be done to improve disaster preparedness planning at the sub-national and local levels. The Disaster Operation Centres at the provincial level are ill equipped and not operational 24X7. The government has stockpiled relief supplies (mainly dry ration) at strategic locations, however the supplies are limited. The search and rescue capacities are limited.

Context & Constraints:

Based on the National Disaster Risk Management Plan the Government will encourage provinces to develop Provincial Disaster Risk Management Plans. The government will also encourage Each District to develop and implement a disaster risk management plan for its area of jurisdiction by involving all relevant stakeholders including communities. The government will also encourage Provinces, Districts and LLGs to earmark appropriate resources within their budget for disaster planning, preparedness, response, post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation efforts.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

National contingency and calamity funds	No
The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds	No
Insurance and reinsurance facilities	No
Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms	No

Description:

One of the major hindrances to effective and timely response is the absence of a National fund for disaster relief. The current mechanism to access funds for emergency relief is a lengthy process. Under the current provision the National Executive Council on the advice of the National Disaster Centre commits resources for a particular emergency. In the absence of a disaster/relief fund the government has no other option but to divert resources from ongoing programs to assist in disaster relief. This often delays the emergency response as it may take a while for the government to locate funds.

Context & Constraints:

DRR requires the coordinated actions of a variety of agencies. It is vital that these agencies have the necessary resources including equipment, training and supplies to enable them to execute their primary mandate of reducing risk and saving lives in emergency situations. In addition, the agencies must work together in a coordinated manner to ensure that their combined efforts are directed towards the same end result. Increasingly, Departments Provinces, Districts and LLGs will be encouraged to earmark appropriate resources within their budget for DRM. The Departments, Provinces, Districts and LLGs must financially contribute to preparedness, response, post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation efforts. The Government also wishes to establish a disaster relief fund to immediately respond to disasters. The management of the National Relief Fund will be facilitated by the National Disaster Management Office. The monies invested in the National Disaster Relief Fund serve as a contingency for the development and promotion of disaster risk management.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? Yes

Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available	No
Post-disaster need assessment methodologies	No
Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects	No
Identified and trained human resources	Yes

Description:

A form for assessing damage exists. However there are no standard methods and procedures established for undertaking assessments. At times the assessment is undertaken by the provincial government that comprises of officers from the Provincial Disaster Management Office and the assessments mainly focus on the material damage rather than needs assessment. Most of the time the assessment team does not comprise of sector specialists to look into sector specific damages. Procedures with regard to timing of various assessments are not clearly established.

Context & Constraints:

The Government has conducted a series of trainings targeting officials from provincial, district and local government to enhance their capacities to undertake damage assessments. A two day training module titled 'Initial Damage Assessment' is in place and from time to time the National Disaster Center has conducted trainings at sub-national level targeting district and provincial level officials those who play a role in assessing damages. The government will work with its partners to fine tune the damage assessment methodology and procedures to comply with international best practices and standards.

Section 8: Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?: No

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The Government is very much aware of the multi-hazard risk the country is prone to. What PNG is lacking currently is the multi-hazard risk information that will guide development decision making. Currently there are no comprehensive studies and researches on multi-hazard analysis exist in the country. With the support from UNDP/SPC-SOPAC targeted support is being provided to key technical agencies to improve hazard and risk mapping. A multi-hazard study is currently being piloted in one of the high risk provinces with assistance from Ausaid and the success of the program will pave the way for further such interventions. The efforts/strategies that are required in the future includes;

- Capacity development of key technical agencies to produce risk and hazard information
- Making available adequate resources for the technical agencies to undertake such studies
- Generate demand for risk information
- Sensitization of sectors to integrate DRR in their development plans
- Simplification/easy interpretation of risk information for decision

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: No

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: No

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The Government recognizes the importance of incorporating gender issues in DRR. The current DRR training modules emphasizes on genders issues in DRR. The Government strategy will be to mainstreaming gender in disaster risk management as a pivotal component of disaster risk management implementation. Government though its policies and legislation will enhance women's participation in disaster risk reduction to improve their chances of survival and their resilience to livelihood risks. It is critical that during disasters the reproductive health needs of women and men are highlighted. Women, especially have special reproductive health needs during disasters. Women and girls may be cut-off from health services and in particular from access to reproductive health services. Hence the Government strategy will be

- engaging the involvement of women in camp management and in the organisation, coordination and the distribution of food;
- training of humanitarian workers, security and police officers, defence personnel and humanitarian workers on Gender Based Violence (GBV);
- raising awareness on the different forms of GBV and providing information on how to access care should the need arise;
- ensuring the presence of a protection officer on site (for example training a volunteer to raise awareness on the problem and work with the authorities to identify measures to prevent GBV but also to be at the forefront of assistance to survivors);
- providing psychosocial care to cater for victims of violence as well as to help those affected to cope with the difficulties posed by life in the camp environment; and
- providing RH kits such as hygiene kits, contraceptive kits, male and female condoms, delivery kits for pregnant women and for the birth attendants.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?: No

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: No

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Policy, strategy, coordination and funding of national training programs is the responsibility of Central Government whilst the Provinces are responsible for planning, delivering and funding disaster risk reduction and disaster management training and education throughout their respective provinces. The National Disaster Centre will be responsible for ensuring the annual training program is delivered and the effectiveness of the program is evaluated. The centre will report annually to the Government on the outcomes of the training program, indicating;

- 1 the effectiveness of DRM training in enhancing the resilience of communities to respond to and recovery from disasters,
- 2 Indicators by which training related to disaster risk reduction activities contribute towards reducing vulnerabilities,
- 3 Enhancements in national capability in responding to disasters.

The Centre will provide technical advice and guidance to assist Provinces to meet their training and education obligations. A Training and Awareness Sub-Committee will be set up to ensure training programs meet, where necessary, the required competencies and standards.

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: No

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: No

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The Government will uphold the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms, respect of human dignity, equality and freedom from discrimination. The Government shall respect the right of citizens to receive humanitarian assistance, and for Government to offer in accordance with international laws, the humanitarian principles promoted by the United

Nations, the Sphere Standards and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' Codes of Conduct. In rendering humanitarian assistance, people shall be treated humanely and with respect in all circumstances irrespective of gender, creed, race or political affiliation. The policy must seek to reduce disaster risks at national, regional and local levels with the primary aim of saving lives and alleviating suffering.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: -- not complete --

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The vital role that national NGOs, Faith and Community Based Organisations play in the application of effective disaster risk management activities in the country is acknowledged by the government. The contribution that NGOs, Faith and Community Based Organisations can make at grass roots level particularly in remote areas is most valuable as they are flexible and respond rapidly, effectively and appropriately to urgent needs. The Government will ensure coordination and integration of the contributions of national NGOs, Faith and Community Based Organisations with those of other disaster risk management stakeholders in PNG through multi-stakeholder platforms at all levels. The government also recognises the vital role that private sector has to play in the disaster risk management in PNG. The Government shall establishment of public/private sector partnerships in addressing disaster risk management especially in terms of availing and mobilising resources, providing assistance with technical input, implementing safe work practices, conducting risk and vulnerability assessments and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into all new development projects.

Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

In the context of the challenges in DRM area, the overall contextual drivers to manage disaster risks will be to systematically incorporate hazard consideration into development planning and budgetary process. The government will also intensify efforts to improve resilience against all forms of hazards so as to minimize the overall social and economic impact. The Governance arrangements relating to disaster risk management will be further strengthened through promulgation and dissemination of new DRM Plan and DRM legislation. One of the major focuses of the government will be to improve the existing early warning systems and enhance community preparedness through public awareness and education programmes. Capacity building of provinces to effectively manage disaster risks will be a top priority for the government in the next five years that will include setting up Provincial Disaster Offices with necessary equipment, trained personal and appropriate funding. An effective and timely response system will be put in place through the establishment of Rapid Response Teams both at the National and Provincial Levels with deployment kits and readily available funding for emergency response. Upgrading nationwide communication network, establishment of a country-wide GIS database, making risk information available for development decision, development of mitigation measures to adapt to climate change will also be priorities for the Government.

Section 9: Future Outlook

Future Outlook Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges:

DRR continues to be a low priority for the Government. The current institutional or governance arrangements are weak and focus more on emergency response rather than the overall DRR spectrum. Sectors do not appreciate the need for integrating DRR into their development policies and plans due to lack of hazard risk information. The NDC as the lead DRM focal point for PNG should be able to lead the process of mainstreaming and effectively manage within existing resource constraints or limitations. The NDC cannot be reasonably expected to lead a comprehensive process of mainstreaming involving all agencies and covering the entire country since it does not have the human and financial resources to do so. The low profile of disaster risk reduction in existing discourse is a challenge that needs to be addressed. A significant aspect of the whole issue of DRM is in terms of the inextricable link between disasters and development. However it is the general interpretation that DRM mainly hovers around disaster or emergency response.

Future Outlook Statement:

DRM systematically incorporated into national and sector plans and policies which appropriate with a focus on risk reduction.

Future Outlook Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges:

The current institutional and legal arrangements does provide for a basis for decentralized DRR. The DRM Plans and legislations are obsolete and needs review to ensure that appropriate governance and legal systems are in place at all levels. The decentralised nature of Government requires DRM interventions to also be focussed at provincial and sub-provincial level. Most of the communities at risk are still out of the reach of government services hence, There is a need to strengthen the current institutional or governance arrangements for DRM so as to improve interaction and dialogue on matters of emergency response and as well on disaster risk mainstreaming into planning and budgeting in a manner that will be sustainable to PNG over the longer term. A general issue is the need to strengthen DRM capacities at all levels within PNG. While there are institutional mechanisms to foster increased and improved DRM activity at a provincial level the results of previous investments are mixed. Part of this is due to a significant emphasis on addressing preparedness and response rather than also looking at opportunities to address mitigation.

Future Outlook Statement:

Revision and strengthening of DRM legislation, institutional arrangements and capacities at all levels to enhance the resilience of the communities.

Future Outlook Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges:

Disaster impacts and losses can be reduced if all stakeholders including communities and individuals in hazard prone areas are well prepared, ready to act and are equipped with knowledge and capacities for effective disaster response. Post disaster recovery activities must be implemented parallel to the early stages of response. There must be no line separating preparedness, response, early and long-term recovery from development activities. However, the systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes is an issue in PNG. There are no recovery plans in place. Only some progress has been made with regard to response planning.

Future Outlook Statement:

DRR elements are built into disaster response, recovery and reconstruction programs to ensure sustainable development and strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response and recovery practices at all levels.

Future Outlook Area 4

The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66/199, requested the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. A first outline will be developed for the next Global Platform in 2013, and a draft should be finalized towards the end of 2014 to be ready for consideration and adoption at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2015

Please identify what you would consider to be the single most important element of the post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2025).:

Establishing sound, integrated and functional legal and institutional capacity for disaster risk management and Improvement of disaster risk identification, assessment and monitoring mechanisms for reducing the underlying risk and vulnerability factors by improving disaster risk management applications at all levels.

Section 10: Stakeholders

Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

Organization	Type	Focal Point
Office of climate change and development, Department of National Planning, Dept. of Health, Department of Lands and Physical Planning, Department of Geo Hazards, Department of Transport and other relevant Government Agencies	Gov	
UN OCHA, UNICEF, AUSAID, WHO, UNHCR, UNDP, ICRC, IOM, JICA	UN & Intl	