

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
NATIONAL DISASTER
RISK REDUCTION
FRAMEWORK
2017 - 2030







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Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific 2017–2030
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
MTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan
NDRRF	National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework 2017–2030
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RIMES	Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
StaRS	National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development
UN	United Nations





I.

Foreword





Hon. Kevin Isifu Minister for Inter-Government Relations

Communities in Papua New Guinea (PNG) are experiencing more than ever disaster risks in a very pronounced way. External drivers such as the impacts of climate change coupled with internal pressures such as a population expansion are increasing the vulnerability of communities. This also exerts significant pressure on existing structures to cope with the needs of disaster impacted people.

It is with this imperative in mind that we have developed the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (NDRRF) 2017-2030. While the framework seeks to build on the achievements of PNG's previous framework (the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management Framework for Action 2005-2015), we have approached the development of a framework that harmonises all our collective disaster risk reduction efforts while adapting to our increasingly dynamic and constantly evolving environment.

The framework, closely aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, aims to achieve substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities over the next 14 years.

Disaster risk reduction is an important priority for the Government of Papua New Guinea as explicitly indicated in our Vision 2050, National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development for Papua New Guinea (StaRS) and the Government's Mid-Term Development Plan.

With seven clearly define targets and four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks through understanding disaster

risk; strengthening disaster risk governance; investing in disaster reduction and; enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better", the NDRRF will not only enhance the disaster risk reduction but more importantly complement and contribute significantly to PNG's journey towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

I commend all stakeholders especially the National Disaster Centre who have contributed to the development of this framework including national and sub-national government departments and agencies, civil society, faith based organizations and development partners.

On behalf of the Government and people of PNG, I would like to acknowledge the Government of Australia (GoA) and the United Nations Development Programme PNG Country Office in co-ordinating the development of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (NDRRF) 2017-2030.

The Government of Papua New Guinea is fully committed to the implementation of the NDRRF 2017/2030 in line with our commitments to the Sendai Declaration and more importantly to the people of PNG. I look forward to working closely with government colleagues, local communities, civil society and development partners to ensure a more resilient Papua New Guinea by 2030.

Hon. Kevin Isifu
Minister for Inter-Government Relations
November 2017



Mr Dickson Guina

Secretary, Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs

Chairman, National Disaster Committee

The National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (NDRRF) 2017-2030 is a critical framework document which outlines Papua New Guinea's (PNG) approach to disaster risk reduction for the next decade and more.

What is unique about the NDRRF 2017-2030 from previous iterations is that it has adopted a whole-of-government approach from the very start, involving all levels of government as key stakeholders in the implementation of this framework.

The framework guides every line department at the national and sub-national levels to contribute to national disaster risk reduction work and make disaster risk reduction every line department's shared responsibility. Effective disaster risk reduction in PNG requires both vertical and lateral integration.

While affirming the roles of provincial and local level governments, the framework also points towards the need to mainstream disaster risk reduction into development programmes at the sub-national level. Being a disaster-prone country, resilience towards disasters underpins PNG's development efforts. Provincial development plans and service improvement programmes need to be "disaster-proofed" to protect the government's investments in basic services and infrastructure. This strengthens and reinforces our approach to effective decentralised disaster governance.

Another key feature of the NDRRF is its highly inclusive nature where the implementation of the framework involves the active participation of all stakeholders including local communities with special attention paid to the role of women and youth in disaster risk reduction activities.

The framework also calls for the involvement of non-traditional partners such as the research community, the private sector, and the media. Such partnerships are essential to pro-actively addressing disaster risks such as El Niño. This complements the continued partnership with civil society and international and regional organisations.

I am extremely heartened that Papua New Guinea has a new disaster risk reduction framework that guides the country's work towards achieving its Sendai targets and Sustainable Development Goals in a harmonised and collective manner. I look forward to the National Disaster Committee mobilising national support and monitoring the successful implementation of activities in the priority areas.

To this end, I congratulate the National Disaster Centre in successfully leading the development of this significant framework together with our stakeholders and partners including the Australian Government and United Nations Development Programme.

Mr. Dickson Guina

Secretary, Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs

Chair, National Disaster Committee

November 2017



Mr Martin Mose

Acting Director, National Disaster Centre

Papua New Guinea (PNG) as a country is extremely blessed with natural riches. At the same time, this richly endowed land experiences a high exposure to natural hazards such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, landslides, drought, frost, and tsunamis. These hazards while not new are now becoming much significant given the effect of climate change. According to the 2017 INFORM Index, PNG continues to be categorised as a high-risk country in terms of disaster risk.

It is in this context that I am extremely pleased to present PNG's National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (NDRRF) 2017-2030 which provides guidance and support for the implementation of disaster risk reduction activities in PNG.

The NDRRF aims to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks through seven targets, four priorities for action and fifty indicators. These indicators would allow us to monitor the progress of the framework's implementation.

While it recognizes the importance and critical role of government leadership and commitment at the national and sub-national levels, the framework adopts a highly inclusive approach by embracing the collective role of communities, civil society and development partners in disaster risk reduction. This is critical especially since communities are often the first to be impacted by disasters. We need to support communities to help themselves in disaster mitigation, adaptation and preparedness. This will strengthen and empower our communities.

This is where it counts.

The NDRRF is an important milestone for PNG and the NDC in building up disaster resilient communities in PNG. However, this is but a first step. We need to keep up our efforts in implementing this framework at the national, sub-national and community levels. I look forward to working with provincial disaster coordinators to develop province-specific disaster risk reduction frameworks and action plans considering their respective contexts. The NDC will also actively lead in the monitoring, implementation and reporting including annual reports against Sendai targets.

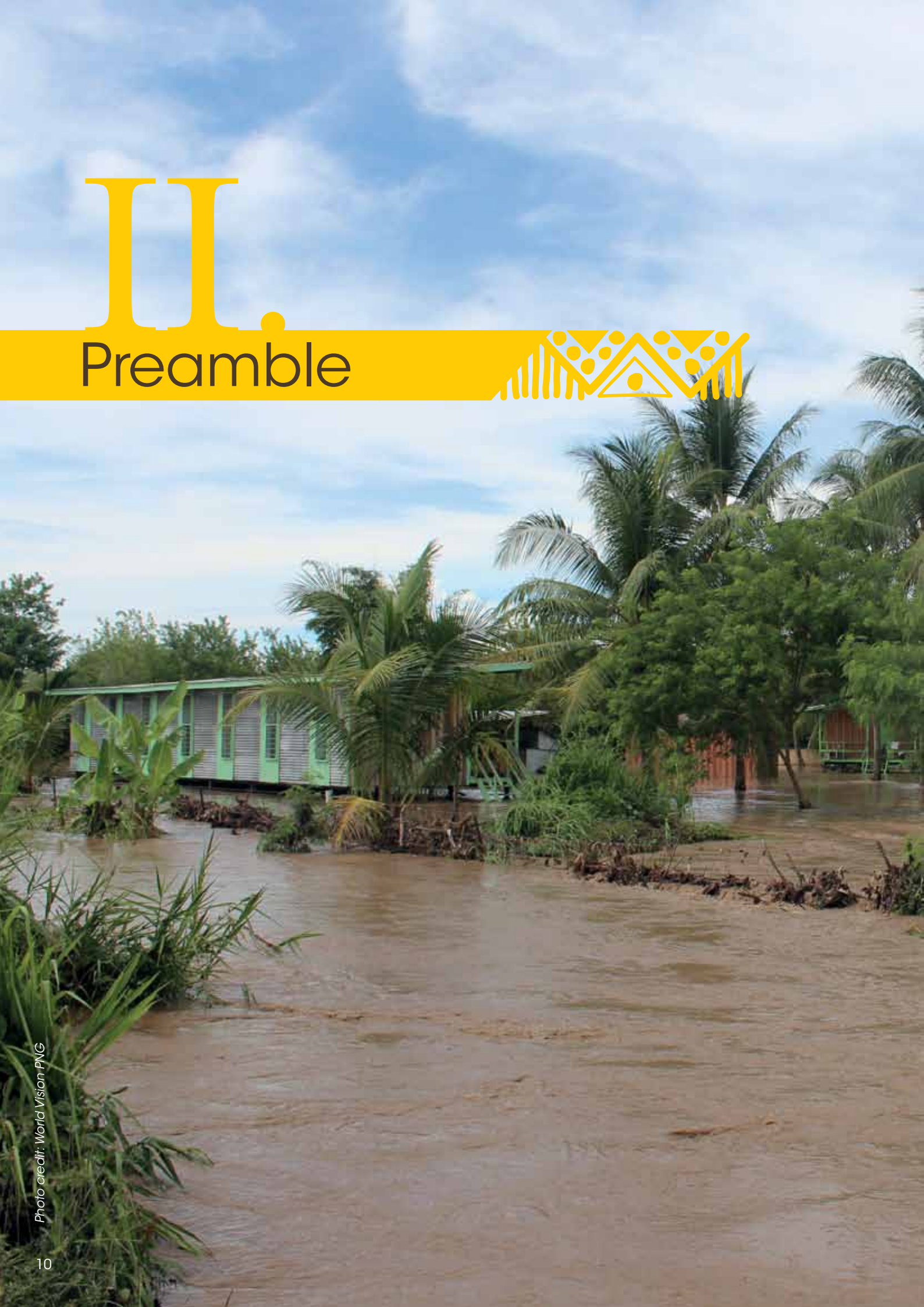
I am particularly encouraged by the commitment of Government of Papua New Guinea by formally endorsing the NDRRF 2017-2030 and the unstinting support from both the Minister for Inter-Government Relations and Secretary DPLGA.

I would also like to acknowledge the invaluable contributions from all our government stakeholders and partners in the framework development process, including the support from the Australian Government and United Nations Development Programme.

Mr. Martin Mose
Acting Director, National Disaster Centre
November 2017

III.

Preamble



Papua New Guinea (PNG) is ranked as one of the most disaster-prone countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

1. Papua New Guinea (PNG) is ranked as one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Because of the country's unique geo-climate conditions, it is affected by various natural hazards including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, cyclones, river and coastal flooding, landslides, and drought.
2. Historically, disaster risk reduction has been impeded by resource constraints, and a serious lack of capacity at the national, provincial and local levels. The country's vulnerability is increased by incomplete hazard information and the shortcomings of early warning arrangements and communication systems.
3. The Government of Papua New Guinea recognizes the country's vulnerability to various kinds of natural hazards and is committed to the process of disaster risk reduction. It is also well understood that the frequency and intensity of climatic hazards are increasing in PNG due to climate change.
4. The Papua New Guinea National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (NDRRF) 2017–2030 represents international best practice in disaster risk reduction, stemming from the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. It is in line with the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific 2017–2030 (FRDP) and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Disaster Risk Reduction Plan.
5. The NDRRF aims to raise understanding and awareness on the goal of Sendai Framework which is to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks, through an all-of-society and all hazards risk approach across economic, social and environmental policy areas, with the focus on reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience.
6. Through NDRRF, Papua New Guinea will be implementing the four priorities of the Sendai Framework across all levels of government with the aim to achieve the seven agreed national targets and measuring progress using the target indicators.
7. Implementation of the NDRRF will contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and improving the Human Development Index in PNG through the Responsible Sustainable Development Policy (StaRS) and the Papua New Guinea Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016.
8. Implementation of the NDRRF will also contribute to achieving relevant goals and targets of the Paris Agreement (on Climate Change), and is in line with the adaptation objectives of the PNG's Climate Change Act.
9. NDRRF will provide a common disaster risk reduction vision and mutual understanding for different government departments and agencies. The Framework will promote improved communication, coordination and cooperation on disaster risk reduction.



Photo credit: NDC/A.Oaego

III.

Expected outcome and goal




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10. While some progress in building resilience and reducing losses and damages has been achieved in PNG, a substantial reduction of disaster risk requires sustained efforts, with a more explicit focus on people and their health and livelihoods, and regular follow-up. Building on the results achieved under the previous Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (2005-2015)¹, the present framework aims to achieve the following outcome by 2030:

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and increased resilience of communities in PNG.



The substantial reduction
of disaster risk and
increased resilience of
communities in PNG.



11. The realization of this outcome requires the strong commitment and involvement of political leadership at the national and sub-national levels in the implementation and follow-up of this framework.

12. To attain the expected outcome, the following goal must be pursued:

Reduce existing and prevent new disaster risk through the implementation of integrated structural and non-structural risk reduction measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disasters, increase preparedness for

response and recovery capacity, and thus strengthen resilience.

13. The pursuance of this goal requires the enhancement of the implementation capacity and capability at the national and sub-national levels. In particular, the remote and isolated regions of PNG most vulnerable to disasters, including small islands and atolls, will require greater attention, as well as the mobilization of support through international cooperation for the provision of means of implementation in accordance with PNG's national priorities.

IV

National Targets



14. To support the assessment of the progress in achieving the outcome and goal of the present framework, seven national targets have been agreed. Achievement of the targets will be measured through specific indicators (Annex 1).

15. The seven national targets are:

TARGET 1:

Reduce disaster mortality

in PNG by 2030, aiming to lower average mortality rate per

1 00,000 ▼

in the decade between 2020-2030 compared to 2005 - 2015

TARGET 2:

Reduce the number of

people affected by disasters

in PNG by 2030, aiming to lower the average figure per

1 00,000 ▼

in the decade between 2020-2030 compared to 2005 - 2015

TARGET 3:

Reduce direct disaster economic loss

in relation to national gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030



Photo credit: UN RCO (PNG)/G.Ng

TARGET 4:

Reduce

disaster damage to critical infrastructure 

and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030

TARGET 5:

Increase the number of provinces with provincial and local

disaster risk reduction strategies 

by 2020


TARGET 6:

Enhance international cooperation 

through adequate and sustainable support to complement national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030

TARGET 7:

Increase the availability of and

access to multi hazard early warning systems 

and disaster risk information and assessments to people in PNG by 2030

V

Guiding Principles



The NDRRF is guided by a set of principles adapted from the Sendai Framework and is consistent with the domestic laws as well as international obligations and commitments of PNG.



The NDRRF is guided by a set of principles adapted from the Sendai Framework and is consistent with the domestic laws as well as international obligations and commitments of PNG:

Government responsibilities:

(a) PNG Government has the primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through international, regional, subregional, transboundary and bilateral cooperation. Enhancing and implementing national disaster risk reduction policies and measures can be further enhanced through the provision of sustained international cooperation;

(b) Disaster risk reduction requires that responsibilities be shared by National Government as well as provincial and local level governments, as appropriate;

Protection of human rights:

(c) Managing the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons and their property, health, livelihoods and productive assets, as well as cultural and environmental assets, while promoting and protecting all human rights, including the right to development;





Inclusive engagement and partnership:

(d) All-of-society engagement requires empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, especially the most vulnerable. The adoption of a gender, age, disability and cultural perspective in all policies and practices, and the promotion of women and youth leadership are critical. In the context of partnerships, special attention should be paid to enhancing the voluntary involvement of citizens. Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Governments will be utilized to enhance partnerships at the sub-national levels;

Coordination:

(e) Disaster risk reduction and management relies on effective vertical and lateral coordination mechanisms which accounts for relevant sectors and stakeholders including institutions of executive and legislative nature. A clear articulation of responsibilities across public and private stakeholders², including business and academia, is required to ensure mutual outreach, partnership, complementarity in roles and accountability;

Community empowerment:

(f) While the enabling, guiding and coordinating roles of the National Government remain essential, it is necessary to empower local authorities and local communities to reduce disaster risk, including through resourcing, incentivising and devolved decision-making responsibilities, as appropriate;

² Private sector plays an important role in reducing disaster risks, especially at the sub-national level.

Information management:

- (g) Collection and critical analysis of multi-sectoral disaggregated data (by sex, age and disability) coupled with free access³ to well-organised, up-to-date, accurate, non-sensitive disaster data and information is critical to effective information management;

Sustainable development:

- (h) Disaster risk reduction is essential to achieve PNG's responsible sustainable development. The development, strengthening and implementation of relevant policies, plans, practices and mechanisms need to aim at coherence, as appropriate, across sustainable development and growth, food security, health and safety, climate change and variability, environmental management and disaster risk reduction agendas, and alignment with the Papua New Guinea Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016;

Understanding local risk:

- (i) While the drivers of disaster risk may be local, national, regional or global in scope, this must be understood in the local context to determine appropriate measures in reducing risk;

Risk-informed development:

- (j) Addressing underlying disaster risk factors through disaster risk-informed investments across public and private sectors are more cost-effective than primary reliance on post-disaster response and recovery. This contributes to PNG's responsible sustainable development;

Building Back Better:

- (k) In the post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, it is critical to prevent the creation of and to reduce disaster risk by "Building Back Better";

- (l) It is critical to promote public education and awareness in disaster risk reduction and safety, including through integration of disaster risk reduction principles into the education curricula;

Education and awareness:

- (m) It is critical to promote public education and awareness in disaster risk reduction and safety, including through integration of disaster risk reduction principles into the education curriculum; the national level, tailored to the needs and priorities of provinces and vulnerable communities.



Photo credit: IOM/M. Mohammed

³ PNG Government promotes free access to data, and will consider for this data to be stored centrally to further facilitate access and exchange of information.

VI.

Priorities for Action





16. Considering the experience gained through the implementation of the previous Framework, and in pursuance of the expected outcome and goal, there is a need for focused action within and across sectors at all levels in the following four priority areas:

- 1. Understanding disaster risk;**
- 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;**
- 3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience;**
- 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.**

17. For the implementation of disaster risk reduction measures, government at different levels, regional and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including NGOs, should consider the key activities listed under each of these four priorities and should implement them, as appropriate, taking into account respective capacities and capabilities, in line with PNG's laws and regulations.

Priority 1: Understanding Disaster Risk

18. Policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment. This will form the basis for prevention and mitigation activities and the development and implementation of appropriate disaster preparedness and effective response.
19. To achieve this, it is important to:
 - (a) Promote and support the research, collection, analysis, management and dissemination of relevant and disaggregated data and practical information;
 - (b) Encourage the storage, use and strengthening of baseline data in assessing disaster risks, vulnerability, capacity, exposure, hazard characteristics and their possible consequential effects at the relevant social and spatial scale on ecosystems;
 - (c) Develop, periodically update and disseminate, as appropriate, location-based disaster risk information, including risk maps, to decision makers, the public and at-risk communities in an appropriate, accessible and simplified format;
 - (d) Systematically evaluate, record, share and publicly account for structural and non-structural disaster losses and understand the economic, social, health, education, environmental and cultural heritage impacts, as appropriate, in the context of event-specific hazard-exposure and vulnerability information;
 - (e) Make non-sensitive hazard exposure, vulnerability, capacity, risk, disaster, and loss information freely available and accessible, as appropriate;
 - (f) Promote real-time access to reliable data, make use of geospatial information, including geographic information systems (GIS), and use information and communications technology innovations to enhance measurement tools and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data;
 - (g) Build the knowledge base of political leaders, government officials at all levels, civil society, faith-based organizations, communities and volunteers, schools, health facilities as well as the private sector in disaster risk reduction, through training and community of practices;

Policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions.



- (h) Enhance dialogue and cooperation among scientific and technical communities, other relevant stakeholders and policymakers to enable effective decision-making in disaster risk management;
- (i) Ensure the use of relevant traditional, indigenous and local knowledge, to complement scientific knowledge in disaster risk assessment and the development and implementation of policies, strategies, plans and programmes of specific sectors, with a cross-sectoral approach, tailored to localities and to the context;
- (j) Strengthen national technical and scientific capacity to capitalize on and consolidate existing knowledge and conduct multi-hazard disaster risk assessments;
- (k) Promote the incorporation of disaster risk knowledge, including disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation, in formal and non-formal education and training at all levels, as well as in professional education and training;
- (l) Promote national strategies and programmes to strengthen public education and awareness in disaster risk reduction, including disaster risk information and knowledge, through campaigns, social media, mass media and community mobilization, taking into account vulnerable populations and their needs.

Priority 2: Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk

20. Strengthening national disaster risk governance for effective and efficient management of disaster risk is necessary. An inclusive governance approach fosters collaboration and partnership across mechanisms and institutions for successful disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.

21. To achieve this, it is important to:

(a) Integrate disaster risk reduction and promote the coherence and further development, as appropriate, of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies within and across all sectors. These include defining roles and responsibilities of the public and private sectors, including CSOs, in:

- i. Addressing disaster risk in publicly owned, managed or regulated services and infrastructures;
- ii. Promoting and providing incentives, as relevant, for actions by persons, households, communities and businesses;

iii. Enhancing relevant mechanisms and initiatives for disaster risk management, which may include public awareness-raising and training, reporting and legal and administrative measures; and

iv. Establishing coordination and organizational structures;

(b) Develop and implement national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, across different timescales, with targets, indicators and time frames, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience;

(c) Ensure access to, and apply risk information in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity and exposure of persons, communities and assets, as well as hazard characteristics, to develop and implement disaster risk reduction policies;

(d) Carry out regular assessment of the technical, financial and administrative disaster risk management capacity to deal with the identified risks at all levels of government;

(e) Establish mechanisms and incentives to ensure mandatory compliance with the existing safety-enhancing provisions of sectoral laws and regulations, including land use and urban planning, building codes, environmental and resource management, and health and safety standards. Where needed, to update them to ensure an adequate focus on disaster risk management, and sensitivity to the needs of the vulnerable sections of the population (i.e. children, elderly, pregnant and lactating women, persons living with special needs);



Photo credit: NDC/ A.Oaego

- (f) Ensure public and institutional accountability on progress of disaster risk reduction by developing and strengthening, as appropriate, mechanisms to follow up, periodically assess and publicly report on progress on national and local plans;
- (g) Assign, as appropriate, clear roles and responsibilities to relevant authorities and community representatives within disaster risk management institutions and processes and decision-making through relevant legal frameworks, and undertake comprehensive public and community consultations during the development of such laws and regulations to support their implementation;
- (h) Establish and strengthen government DRR coordination forums at the national and local levels, and identifying a designated national focal point for implementing the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework. These responsibilities should be established through laws, regulations, standards and procedures;
- (i) Empower local authorities, as appropriate, through regulatory and financial means to work and coordinate with civil society, local communities, vulnerable, internally displaced people and migrants in disaster risk reduction at the local level;
- (j) Parliamentarians and relevant sector leaders to support the implementation of disaster risk reduction by developing new or amending relevant legislation and setting budget allocations;
- (k) Develop and establish quality standards, such as certifications and awards for disaster risk management, with the participation of the private sector, civil society, professional associations, development and bilateral partners, scientific organizations and the United Nations;



- (l) Formulate public policies, where applicable, aimed at addressing the issues associated with human settlements in disaster risk-prone zones, subject to existing land use planning and regulations, national laws and legal systems;
- (m) Ensure the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessments into land-use policy development and implementation, including urban planning, land degradation assessments and informal and non-permanent housing, and the use of guidelines and follow-up tools informed by anticipated demographic and environmental changes;
- (n) Update existing or develop (when necessary) new building codes and standards and rehabilitation and reconstruction practices at the national or local levels, as appropriate, with the aim of making them more applicable within the local context, particularly in informal and marginal human settlements, and reinforce the capacity to implement, survey and enforce such codes through an appropriate approach, with a view to fostering disaster-resilient structures;
- (o) Support policies and programmes addressing disaster-induced human mobility/displacement to strengthen the resilience of affected people and that of host communities, in accordance with national laws and circumstances;

Priority 3: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience

22. Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. Such measures are intended to be cost-effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation.

23. To achieve this, it is important to:

(a) Create an enabling legislative and policy environment for disaster risk transfer and insurance, risk-sharing and retention and financial protection, as appropriate, for both public and private investment to reduce the financial impact of disasters on government, communities and businesses, in urban and rural areas;

(b) Allocate necessary resources (i.e. finance, logistics, technical, human resources) as appropriate, at all levels of government and administration for the development and the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies, policies, plans, laws and regulations in all relevant sectors;

(c) Promote and support innovation and technology development in long-term, multi-hazard research in disaster risk reduction;

(d) Channel, as appropriate, disaster-resilient public and private investments, particularly through structural, non-structural and functional disaster risk reduction measures in critical facilities, in particular:

i. Schools, hospitals and other physical infrastructures;

ii. Building better from the start to withstand respective hazards through proper and context specific design and construction, including application of minimum standards for engineered and non-engineered designs;

iii. Developing and enhancing traditional building practices, retrofitting and rebuilding;

iv. Nurturing a culture of maintenance; and

v. Considering economic, social, structural, technological and environmental impact assessments;





Photo credit: IOM/M. Mohammed

- (e) Protect or support the protection of cultural institutions and other sites of historical, cultural heritage and religious interest;
- (f) Promote the disaster risk resilience of workplaces through implementation of structural and non-structural measures;
- (g) Promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessment, mapping and management into urban and rural development planning especially in areas prone to risk of disasters;
- (h) Enhance primary, secondary and tertiary health care, especially at the local level by developing the capacities of health workers in understanding and applying disaster risk reduction approaches in health work; improving training capacities in the field of disaster medicine; and supporting and training community health groups and institutions in integrating disaster risk reduction approaches in health programmes.
- (i) Develop, improve and implement inclusive policies and social safety-net mechanisms, to empower and assist people disproportionately affected by disasters;
- (j) Promote, as appropriate, the integration of disaster risk reduction considerations and measures in financial and fiscal instruments;
- (k) Strengthen the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction;
- (l) Increase business resilience and protection of livelihoods and productive assets by supporting the development of business continuity plans including the strengthening of supply chains, ensure access to recovery and reconstruction financing;
- (m) Promote and integrate disaster risk reduction approaches throughout the tourism industry.

Priority 4: Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and to “Build Back Better” in Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction.

24. The steady growth of disaster risk necessitates the need to further strengthen preparedness for disaster response, adopt proactive approaches in anticipation of events, link disaster risk reduction with response preparedness and ensure that capacities are in place for effective response and recovery at all levels. Empowering vulnerable groups (i.e. women and persons living with disabilities, elderly, children, etc.) to participate in and equally benefit from response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches is key. Given that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase is a critical opportunity to “Build Back Better” and bolster communities’ resilience to future disasters, it is critical to integrate disaster risk reduction measures into post-disaster development programming.

25. To achieve this, it is important to:

- (a) Prepare or review and periodically update disaster preparedness and contingency policies, plans and programmes with the involvement of the relevant institutions (considering



- climate change and climate variability scenarios and their impact on disaster risk), and facilitating, as appropriate, the participation of all sectors and relevant stakeholders;
- (b) Strengthen multi-hazard, multi-sectoral forecasting and early warning systems tailored to the needs of users;
 - (c) Promote the resilience of new and existing critical services and infrastructure, including water, power, food security, transportation and telecommunications, educational and health facilities, including hospitals and schools to ensure that they remain operational during and after disasters provide life-saving and essential services;
 - (d) Establish multi-purpose community centres for the promotion of public awareness and the stockpiling of necessary materials to facilitate preparedness, relief and recovery activities;
 - (e) Develop and regularly update a registry of existing essential government infrastructure and buildings, which can be used at times of disasters for evacuation and other disaster relief purposes;
 - (f) Adopt policies and actions that support the role of public service workers to promote and strengthen coordination and support development of funding mechanisms and procedures for relief and recovery operations;
 - (g) Train the existing workforce and voluntary workers in disaster response;
 - (h) Ensure the continuity of operations and planning of government systems and businesses, including social and economic recovery, and the provision of basic services in the post-disaster phase;
 - (i) Promote the conduct of regular disaster preparedness, response and recovery exercises, including evacuation and emergency drills;
 - (j) Promote the inclusive cooperation of diverse institutions, multiple authorities and related stakeholders at all levels, including affected communities and business, in response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, under the coordination of national authorities;
 - (k) Promote the incorporation of disaster risk reduction into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation plans, facilitate the link between relief, rehabilitation and development, use opportunities during the recovery phase to develop capacities that reduce disaster risks;
 - (l) Develop guidance for disaster recovery and reconstruction, such as on land-use planning and structural standards improvement, including incorporating lessons from previous experiences;
 - (m) Consider the relocation of public facilities and infrastructures to areas outside the risk range, wherever possible, in the post-disaster reconstruction process, in consultation with the impacted communities concerned, as appropriate;
 - (n) Strengthen the capacity of local authorities to relocate communities living in disaster-prone areas;
 - (o) Establish a mechanism of case registry and a database of disaster-related mortality to improve data collection on causes of morbidity and mortality;
 - (p) Establish recovery support mechanisms to provide psychosocial support, restoring family links and mental health services for persons impacted by disasters;
 - (q) Review and strengthen, as appropriate, national laws and procedures on international cooperation, based on the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance.

VIII

Roles of Stakeholders



26. While Government of PNG has the overall responsibility for reducing disaster risk, different levels of governments and relevant stakeholders have a shared responsibility. In particular, non-state stakeholders play an important role in providing disaster risk reduction support to government, in accordance with national policies, laws and regulations, particularly for the implementation of the framework at the sub-national level. Their commitment, goodwill, knowledge, experience and resources will be required.

27. When determining specific roles and responsibilities for stakeholders, and at the same time building on existing relevant instruments and tools, Government of PNG shall encourage the following actions on the part of all public and private stakeholders:

(a) Civil society, volunteers, organized voluntary work organizations and community-based organizations, including faith-based organizations and philanthropic foundations, to:

i. Participate, in collaboration with public and private institutions, to provide specific knowledge and pragmatic guidance in the context of the



development and implementation of normative frameworks, standards and plans for disaster risk reduction;

- ii. Engage in the implementation of local, provincial and national plans and strategies;
- iii. Contribute to and support public awareness, a culture of prevention and education on disaster risk;
- iv. Advocate for resilient communities and an inclusive and all-of-society disaster risk reduction which strengthen the synergies across groups, as appropriate.



Photo credit: UNDP (PNG)/K.Allen

Photo credit: WFP/M.Peterson



Photo credit: Caritas Australia

On this point, it should be noted that:

- Women and their participation are critical to effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes; and adequate capacity building measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness as well as build their capacity for alternate livelihood means in post-disaster situations;
- Children and youth are agents of change and should be given the space, means and resources to contribute to disaster risk reduction and planning, in accordance with legislation, national practice and educational curricula;
- Persons with special needs, their communities and organizations are critical in the assessment of disaster risk and in designing and implementing plans tailored to their specific requirements;
- Older persons with their experience are invaluable contributors to reducing disaster risk, and they should be included in the design of policies, plans and mechanisms, including for early warning;

- Indigenous peoples, through their knowledge of traditional practices, provide an important contribution to the development and implementation of plans and mechanisms, including for early warning;
- Men to play a supportive role to facilitate implementation of disaster risk reduction measures, with the considerations given above.

(b) International and Regional Organizations, NGOs, UN and other development partners to:

- i. Support Government of PNG with the implementation of this framework at the national and sub-national levels, as appropriate, in line with national policies and laws;
- ii. Collaborate and coordinate their disaster risk reduction efforts, to avoid overlap and enhance programming for risk reduction;
- iii. Introduce global lessons learned and best practices in PNG, in close collaboration with relevant government institutions;
- iv. Support Government of PNG in mobilizing resources for risk reduction programming at different levels;
- v. Provide technical advice and trainings to enhance capacities of governmental and non-governmental institutions in PNG.

(c) Academia, scientific and research entities and networks to:

- i. Focus on the disaster risk factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks, in the medium and long term;
- ii. Increase research for national and local application;
- iii. Support action by local communities and authorities; and
- iv. Support the interface between policy, science and technology for decision-making.

(d) Business, professional associations and private sector financial institutions, including financial regulators, insurance companies and accounting bodies to:

- i. Integrate disaster risk reduction, including business continuity, into business models and practices through disaster risk-informed investments, especially in micro, small and medium-sized enterprises;
- ii. Engage in disaster risk awareness-raising and training for their employees and customers;
- iii. Engage in and support research and innovation as well as technological development for disaster risk reduction;
- iv. Share and disseminate knowledge, practices and data;
- v. Actively participate, as appropriate and under the guidance of the public sector, in the development of normative frameworks and technical standards that incorporate disaster risk reduction.

(e) Media to:

- i. Take an active and inclusive role at local, provincial/regional and national levels in contributing to the raising of public awareness and understanding,

and disseminate accurate and non-sensitive disaster risk, hazard and disaster information, including on small-scale disasters, in a simple, transparent, easy-to-understand and accessible manner, in close cooperation with national authorities;

- ii. Adopt specific disaster risk reduction communication policies and plans;
- iii. Support, as appropriate, early warning systems and life-saving measures; and
- iv. Encourage a culture of prevention and strong community involvement in sustained public education campaigns and public consultations at all levels of society, in accordance with national practices.


28. Commitments by relevant stakeholders are important to identify modalities of cooperation and implementation of this framework. These commitments should be specific and time-bound to support the development of partnerships at local, provincial and national levels and the implementation of local and national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans. All stakeholders are encouraged to make public their commitments and their fulfilment in support of the implementation of the framework, or of the national and local disaster risk reduction plans.



VIII.

International Cooperation & Partnership





General Considerations

29. Given the existing capacities in the country to implement the present framework, PNG requires enhanced provisions of means of implementation, including adequate, sustainable, and timely resources, through international cooperation and global partnership for development, and continued international support, to strengthen its efforts to reduce disaster risk.
30. In addressing disparity in technological innovation and research capacity, it is crucial to enhance capacity transfer to PNG involving a process of enabling and facilitating flows of skill, knowledge and technology from other countries in the implementation of the present framework.
31. Disaster-prone communities in PNG, in particular those which are remote and frequently impacted by disasters, warrant particular attention in view of their higher vulnerability and risk levels, which often greatly exceed their capacity to respond to and recover from disasters. Such vulnerability requires the urgent strengthening of cooperation and ensuring predictable and sustained partnerships at the national, regional and international levels to support PNG to implement this framework in accordance with the national priorities and needs.
32. The effects of disasters on small islands around the country have increased in intensity and have been exacerbated by climate change, and impede the progress of these islands towards sustainable development. Given the special case of the islands, there is an urgent need to build resilience and to provide support through the implementation of specific programmes designed for their specific needs.
33. Cooperation with all countries (i.e. both developed and developing) has proven to be key to reducing disaster risk and there is a need to further strengthen this cooperation. Partnerships play an additional important role by harnessing the full potential of PNG and supporting national capacities in disaster risk reduction and in improving the social, health and economic well-being of individuals and communities.

34. Financing from a variety of national and international sources, public and private transfer of reliable, affordable, appropriate and modern environmentally sound technology, on concessional and preferential terms as mutually agreed; capacity-building assistance; and enabling institutional and policy environments at all levels are critically important means of reducing disaster risk.

Means of Implementation

35. To achieve this, it is necessary to:

- i. Reaffirm that PNG needs enhanced provision of coordinated, sustained, and adequate international financial and technology transfer for disaster risk reduction, through bilateral and multilateral channels, including through enhanced technical and financial support, and technology transfer on concessional and preferential terms as mutually agreed, for the development and strengthening of the relevant capacities in the country;
- ii. Enhance PNG's access to finance, environmentally sound technology, science and inclusive innovation, as well as knowledge and information-sharing through existing mechanisms, namely bilateral, regional and multilateral collaborative arrangements, including the United Nations and other relevant bodies;

- iii. Promote the use and expansion of thematic platforms of cooperation such as regional and global technology pools and systems to share know-how, innovation and research and to ensure access to technology and information in disaster risk reduction;
- iv. Incorporate disaster risk reduction measures into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes within and across all sectors, as appropriate, related to poverty reduction, sustainable development, natural resource management, environment, urban development, adaptation and mitigation to climate change;
- v. To support the implementation, follow-up and review of this framework through:
 - Contributing to the development of an Action Plan to operationalize the NDRRF;
 - Supporting the conduct of periodic reviews on progress, and, prepare relevant progress reports;
 - Contributing data to enable updating of the existing web-based DRR Framework Monitor accordingly;
 - Generating evidence-based and practical guidance for implementation;
 - Encourage a culture of prevention, through supporting development of standards by experts and technical organizations, and dissemination of disaster risk information, policies and practices, as well as providing education and training on disaster risk reduction together with academia and other organizations and technical agencies.





Support from International Organizations

36. To support the implementation of this framework, the following are necessary:

- (a) The United Nations and other international, inter-governmental, regional and national organizations, financial institutions and development partners engaged in disaster risk reduction are requested, as appropriate, to enhance coordination of their strategies in this regard;
- (b) The entities of the United Nations system, including the funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, to promote the optimum use of resources and to support PNG in the implementation of this framework, in coordination with other relevant frameworks, such as the International Health Regulations (2005), including through the development and the strengthening of capacities, and clear and focused programmes that support the priorities of PNG in a balanced, well-coordinated and sustainable manner, within their respective mandates;
- (c) International financial institutions, including World Bank and, to consider

the priorities of this framework for providing financial support and loans for disaster risk reduction in PNG;

- (d) Regional technical agencies, such as Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES) to support relevant PNG technical agencies with the development of the early warning systems and multi-hazard risk assessments;
- (e) Other international and regional organizations and treaty bodies, including the International Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement, to support PNG in the implementation of this framework, in coordination with other relevant frameworks;
- (f) The United Nations Global Compact, as the main United Nations initiative for engagement with the private sector and business, to further engage with and promote the critical importance of disaster risk reduction for sustainable development and resilience;
- (g) Pacific and other relevant regional bodies and mechanisms, as appropriate, to provide adequate support for the implementation of this framework.

IX.

Monitoring, Implementation, & Reporting Arrangements



37. To enable the implementation, follow-up and review of this framework, the following key steps need to be achieved:

- Developing an Action Plan to operationalize the NDRRF;
- Conducting periodic reviews on progress, and, prepare relevant progress reports;
- Updating the existing web-based DRR Framework Monitor accordingly;
- Generating evidence-based and practical guidance for implementation;
- Reinforcing a culture of prevention.

38. Progress in implementing this Framework will be assessed annually through the NDRRF Technical Working Group. Target indicators will be used to measure the progress with the implementation of the Framework. These will be complemented with existing global and regional monitoring systems and mechanisms.

39. Targets and indicators of this Framework will be aligned with other frameworks and development strategies of the government, including Medium-Term Development Plans.

40. The PNG Government will ensure bi-annual reviews and consultations on the implementation of the Framework, at the national and sub-national levels.

41. The PNG Government will submit a report biennially (the reporting period will be from January of the first year to December of the second year) using the planned Sendai Framework Monitor.

42. UN agencies, including private sector, development partners and other stakeholders will also be encouraged to contribute to the biennial reporting process.



ANNEX 1

Target Indicators



TARGET 1:

Reduce disaster mortality

in PNG by 2030, aiming to lower average mortality rate per

100,000 ▼

in the decade between 2020-2030 compared to 2005 - 2015

INDICATORS:

- 1.1. Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
- 1.2. Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
- 1.3. Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population

TARGET 2:

Reduce the number of people affected by disasters

in PNG by 2030, aiming to lower the average figure per

100,000 ▼

in the decade between 2020-2030 compared to 2005 - 2015

INDICATORS:

- 2.1. Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
- 2.2. Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
- 2.3. Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters
- 2.4. Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters
- 2.5. Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters
- 2.6. Number of people below nutrition standards attributed to disasters

TARGET 3:

Reduce direct disaster economic loss

in relation to national gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030

INDICATORS:

- 3.1. Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to national gross domestic product
- 3.2. Direct agriculture loss attributed to disasters
- 3.3. Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters
- 3.4. Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters
- 3.5. Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters
- 3.6. Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters
- 3.7. Number of gardens destroyed attributed to disasters
- 3.8. Number of livestock killed attributed to disasters



TARGET 4:

Reduce

disaster damage to critical infrastructure



and disruption of basic

services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030

INDICATORS:

- 4.1 Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters
- 4.2 Number of destroyed or damaged health facilities attributed to disasters
- 4.3 Number of destroyed or damaged educational facilities attributed to disasters
- 4.4 Number of destroyed or damaged communication systems & networks (radio/telephone towers) attributed to disasters
- 4.5 Number of destroyed or damaged church-run facilities
- 4.6 Number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters
- 4.7 Number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters
- 4.8 Number of disruptions to educational services attributed to disasters
- 4.9 Number of disruptions to health services attributed to disasters

TARGET 5:

Increase the number of provinces with provincial and local

disaster risk reduction strategies



by 2020

INDICATORS:

- 5.1 Number of provinces that adopt and implement disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework
- 5.2 Percent of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework

TARGET 6:

Enhance international cooperation



through adequate and sustainable support to complement national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030

INDICATORS:

- 6.1 Total official international support (official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows), for national disaster risk reduction actions
- 6.2 Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of disaster risk reduction related technology
- 6.3 Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for disaster risk reduction capacity building
- 6.4 Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation in disaster risk reduction for PNG
- 6.5 Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for disaster risk reduction related capacity building in PNG
- 6.6 Number of initiatives to strengthen disaster risk reduction related statistical capacity.

TARGET 7:

Increase the availability of and

access to multi hazard early warning systems



and disaster risk information and assessments to people in PNG by 2030

INDICATORS:

- 7.1 Number of provinces that have multi-hazard early warning systems
- 7.2 Number of provinces that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems
- 7.3 Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through regional, national or sub-national dissemination mechanisms
- 7.4 Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings
- 7.5 Number of people that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available at the national and sub-national levels
- 7.6 Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disaster protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning.

ANNEX 2

Glossary of Key Terms



Adaptation

Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities. [IPCC AR4, WGII, 2007]

Basic Services

The public facilities and systems that provide basic life support services such as water, energy, sanitation, communications and transportation. [OCHA, 2008]

Build Back Better

The use of the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases after a disaster to increase the resilience of nations and communities through integrating disaster risk reduction measures into the restoration of physical infrastructure and societal systems, and into the revitalization of livelihoods, economies and the environment. [UNISDR, 2017]

Capacity

The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within an organization, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience. [UNISDR, 2017]

Civil Society

Refers to structures independent from governments such as non-governmental organizations and human rights groups, independent activists and human rights defenders, religious congregations, charities, universities, trade unions, legal associations, families and clans. [OCHA, 2008]

Climate Change

Any change in climate over time, including in climate variability and extremes, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity. [IPCC AR4, WGII, 2007]

A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods. [UNFCCC, 1992]

Climate Variability

Climate variability refers to variations in the mean state and other statistics (such as standard deviations, statistics of extremes, etc.) of the climate on all temporal and spatial scales beyond that of individual weather events. Variability may be due to natural internal processes within the climate system (internal variability), or to variations in natural or anthropogenic external forcing (external variability). [IPCC AR4, WGII, 2007]

Community of Practice

Groups of people who share a concern, a set of problems, or a passion about a topic, and who deepen their knowledge and expertise by interacting on an ongoing basis' [ODI, 2009]

Critical infrastructure

The physical structures, facilities, networks and other assets which provide services that are essential to the social and economic functioning of a community or society. [UNISDR, 2017]

Disaggregated Data

Commonly understood in the disaster risk reduction and humanitarian field to indicate data of impacted populations that is disaggregated by sex, age and disability to enable an assessment of differentiated impacts experienced due to varying intersectionality. [Adapted from SFDRR, 2015]

Disaster

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts. [UNISDR, 2017]

Disaster Damage

Occurs during and immediately after the disaster. This is usually measured in physical units (e.g., square meters of housing, kilometres of roads, etc.), and describes the total or partial destruction of physical assets, the disruption of basic services and damages to sources of livelihood in the affected area. [UNISDR, 2017]

Disaster Damage Classification

Evaluation and recording of damage to structures, facilities, or objects as “destroyed/totally destroyed” which implies the preclusion of further use of the structure, facility, or object for its intended purpose and need for full reconstruction, or “damaged” which implies varying degrees of damage which precludes effective use of the structure, facility, or object for its intended purpose, unless major repairs are made or replacement of furniture or equipment. [Adapted from PDNA, 2014]

Disaster Impact

The total effect, including negative effects (e.g., economic losses) and positive effects (e.g., economic gains), of a hazardous event or a disaster. The term includes economic, human and environmental impacts, and may include death, injuries, disease and other negative effects on human physical, mental and social well-being. [UNISDR, 2017]

Disaster Loss

Direct disaster losses refer to directly quantifiable losses such as the number of people killed (non-structural) and the damage to buildings, infrastructure and natural resources (structural). Indirect disaster losses include declines in output or revenue, and impact on wellbeing of people, and generally arise from disruptions to the flow of goods and services as a result of a disaster. [GFDRR, 2014; UNISDR 2015]

Disaster Management

The organization, planning and application of measures preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters. [UNISDR, 2017]

Disaster Risk

The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity. [UNISDR, 2017]

Disaster Risk Assessment

A qualitative or quantitative approach to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend. [UNISDR, 2017]

Disaster Risk Governance

The system of institutions, mechanisms, policy and legal frameworks and other arrangements to guide, coordinate and oversee disaster risk reduction and related areas of policy. [UNISDR, 2017]

Disaster Risk Management

The application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses. [UNISDR, 2017]

Glossary of Key Terms

Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development. [UNISDR, 2017]

Early Warning System

An integrated system of hazard monitoring, forecasting and prediction, disaster risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities systems and processes that enables individuals, communities, governments, businesses and others to take timely action to reduce disaster risks in advance of hazardous events. [UNISDR, 2017]

Exposure

The situation of people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities and other tangible human assets located in hazard-prone areas. [UNISDR, 2017]

Food Security

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. [World Food Summit, 1996]

Hazard

A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. [UNISDR, 2017]

Human Rights

Rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible. [UN OHCHR, 2014]

Humanitarian Action

Assistance, protection and advocacy actions undertaken on an impartial basis in response to human needs resulting from impact of slow and sudden onset hazards. [ALNAP, 2008]

Local Authorities

Within the context of Papua New Guinea taken to imply sub-national government authorities (i.e. provincial, district, local level government and ward levels.)

Mainstream

Integration of disaster risk reduction into relief and development processes across key areas including policy, strategy, geographical planning, project cycle management, external relations and institutional capacity. [Tearfund, 2005]

Mitigation

The lessening or minimizing of the adverse impacts of a hazardous event. [UNISDR, 2017]

Participation

An approach to development and/or government in which key stakeholders (and especially the proposed beneficiaries) of a policy or intervention are closely involved in the process of identifying problems and priorities and have considerable control over analysis and the planning, implementation and monitoring of solutions. [UNHCR, 2008]

Preparedness

The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters. [UNISDR, 2017]

Prevention

Activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks. [UNISDR, 2017]

Reconstruction

The medium-and long-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for the full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and "build back better", to avoid or reduce future disaster risk. [UNISDR, 2017]



Recovery

The restoring or improving of livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster-affected community or society, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and “build back better”, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk. [UNISDR, 2017]

Rehabilitation

The restoration of basic services and facilities for the functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster. [UNISDR, 2017]

Resilience

The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management. [UNISDR, 2017]

Response

Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected. [UNISDR, 2017]

Sustainable Development

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. [World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987]

Vulnerability

The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards. [UNISDR, 2017]

Vulnerable Group

Any collective or group of people that has the propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected, such as a household, community or country, and their situation, that influences their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from an adverse pressure. [Lavell et al. 2012]



Photo credit: IOM/M. Mohammed

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