

BSRP II Papua New Guinea Country Implementation Plan



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique

1. SUMMARY	
EDF 11 indicative fund allocation	National Allocation EUR770,000 Regional Activities EUR93,242
Timeframe	1 January 2024 – 31 July 2026 (31 months)
National activities	<p>KRA 1: DRM/CC Information Management Governance</p> <p>1.1 National Multi-hazard Early Warning Centre – support with human resources, equipment and capacity building</p> <p>KRA 2: Upgrade Oceania Regional Seismic Network (ORSNET) Capacity</p> <p>2.1 Upgrade of ICT infrastructure at the Port Moresby Geophysical Observatory (PMGO)</p> <p>2.2 Upgrade five stations of the nation-wide seismic network from short-period to broadband operation. The proposed sites for the upgrades are Lae, Mt. Hagen, West New Britain- Kimbe, Wewak and either New Ireland Province or the Autonomous Region of Bougainville.</p> <p>KRA 3: PNG Disability Data Collection, Storage And Analysis For Decision-Making</p> <p>3.1 Equipment, software and skills to collect, store and analyse high quality, standardised data on PWDs and Elderly Persons</p> <p>KRA 4: Safer Pacific Schools</p> <p>4.1 Expand rollout of PNG Education in Emergencies & Disaster Risk Management Policy</p> <p>4.2 Develop and rollout of NDoE School Building Infrastructure Policy</p> <p>4.3 Develop/roll out fire safety curriculum in lower primary schools</p> <p>KRA 5: Communications</p> <p>5.1 Communications, engagement, awareness and visibility</p>
In-country project governance structure	National Project Steering Committee: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Disaster Centre 2. National Weather Service 3. Geohazards Management 4. Department of Community Development and Religion 5. Department of Education 6. Department of National Planning and Monitoring (TBC)
Lead collaborating agency	National Disaster Centre

2. COUNTRY CONTEXT



Papua New Guinea (PNG) has a population of approximately nine million, with more than 800 languages spoken among more than 1,000 ethnic clans. A large proportion of the population lives in rural regions (87%) with little access to markets, services, and chances for employment. It is estimated that over 39% of the population lives below the poverty line.¹

PNG has a total of 600 islands with 462,840 km² of landmass. PNG is home to one of the most diverse cultures in the world and the strongest economy in the Pacific.

The Oceanic nation occupies the eastern half of the island of New

Guinea and is located in the 'Pacific Ring of Fire' (which stretches for about 40,000 km around the Pacific Ocean). The country has high exposure to hazards such as volcanoes, earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis, tropical cyclones, flooding and coastal erosion. PNG ranks in the top six countries for the percentage of population exposed to earthquake hazard and has the highest percentage of population exposed to severe volcanic risk. Landslide hazard exposure is also particularly high in PNG. The cyclone season for PNG begins in November and ends in May, PNG receives an average of one cyclone per year.²

PNG suffered some of its worst natural disasters from 1990 to 2000, including the Rabaul volcanic eruptions in 1994, drought impacts of the El Niño in 1997–1998, and the Aitape tsunami in 1998. Between 1997 and 2002, 4.1 million people were affected by a total of 63 major calamities. Over this period, there were 22 major landslides and floods. Half-a-million people were affected at an estimated cost of almost Kina 15 million.³

More recently, the country has had continued landslides in localised areas with a high-risk area along the Oceans Highway with reports of landslides killing five people in February 2017 and devastating a marketplace in 2016. In early 2018, Kadovar volcano began emitting ash clouds with nearby communities temporary relocating to the mainland of East Sepik, and now considering permanent relocation options. Communities in the Hela, Southern Highlands and Western Provinces were then hit by a 7.5 magnitude earthquake in February 2018 followed by a few significant aftershocks, killing 160 people and displacing over 11,000 households.

In line with the wide range of risks facing the country, PNG has scaled up its DRM efforts in recent years. A Disaster Management Act was passed in 1984 and revised in 1987. Renewed focus on this area has resulted in work being directed toward DRM, DRR and CCA. The country's 2050 National Plan aims at attaining sustainable development through DRM and CCA.

The PNG Government has identified strategies to manage natural hazards. These strategies involve improving building standards, creating more community awareness, monitoring of hazards and frameworks for the accelerated deployment of the PNG Defence Force during emergencies along with establishing an emergency line operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week throughout PNG for the timely reporting of emergencies.⁴ Under the Constitution, the

¹ IFRC network mid-year report, January – June 2023

² Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance, PNG Disaster Management Reference Handbook 2019

³ PNG Strategic Development Plan 2010-2030

⁴ PNG Strategic Development Plan 2010-2030

PNG Defence Force is mandated to engage in the task of national development which includes responding to natural disasters and emergencies.⁵

Key Documents

Disaster Management Act 1984 (revised 1987)

National Disaster Management Plan 2012

National Climate Compatible Development Management Policy 2014

Climate Change (Management) Act 2015

PNG National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework 2017- 2030

Papua New Guinea PIEMA Support Plan: A Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management 2021

National Disaster Mitigation Policy 2021

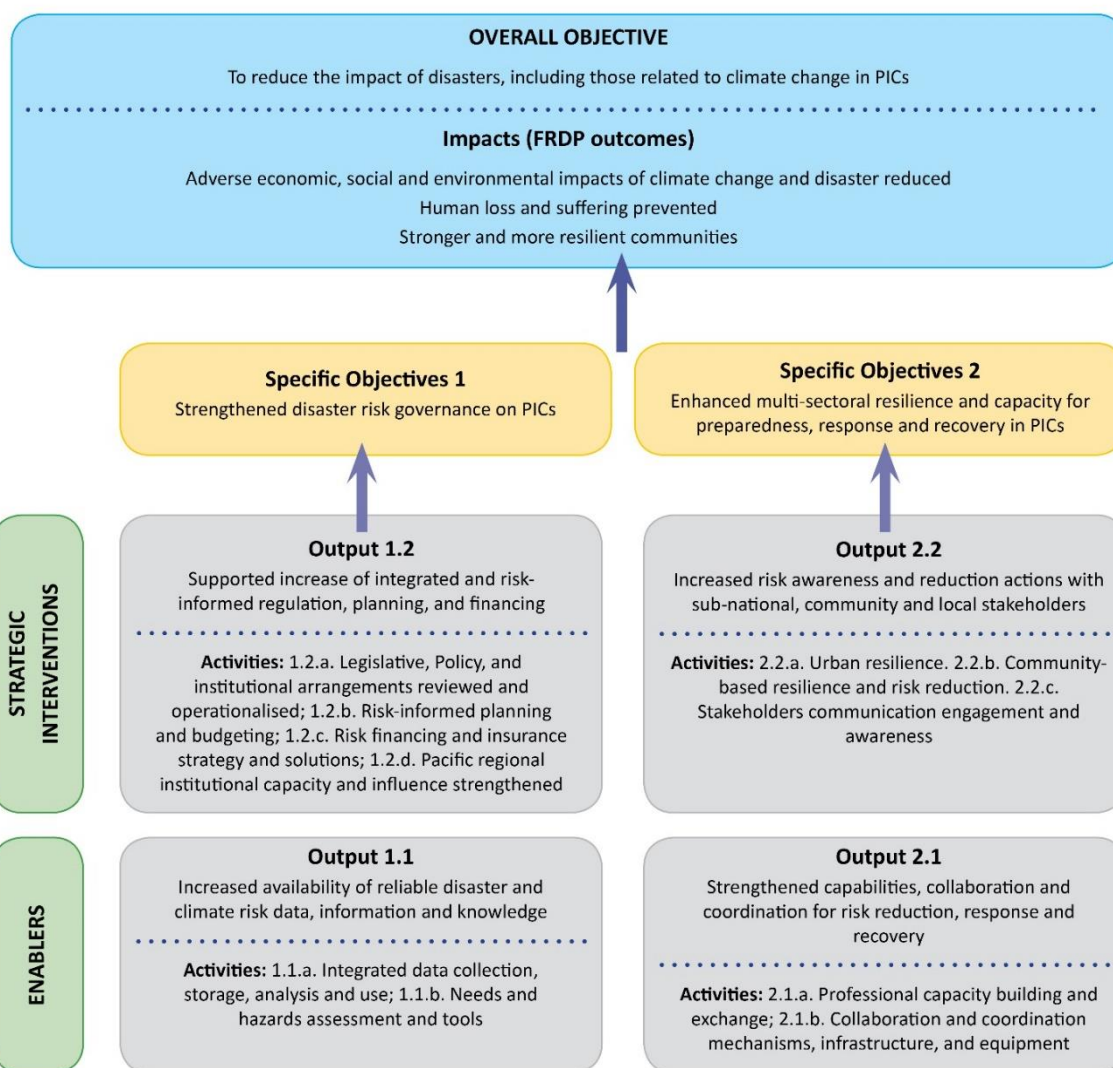
National Adaptation plan of Papua New Guinea 2023

3. BSRP II AND THE EU ACP NDRR PROGRAMME

Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific Phase II (BSRP II) is a project under the **11th European Development Fund (EDF) Intra-ACP Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) Programme**. The overall objective of NDRR is to contribute to reducing the impacts of disasters, including those related to climate change, and to increase resilience in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. This is to be achieved through three specific objectives that align with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: SO1: Disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk is strengthened; SO2: Investment in disaster risk reduction (DRR) for resilience is increased; and SO3: Disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction is enhanced.

BSRP II has the overall objective of reducing the impacts of disasters, including those relating to climate change in Pacific Island countries. Anticipated impacts to be achieved are aligned with the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) outcomes; i.e. Adverse economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change and disasters are reduced; Human loss and suffering is prevented; Communities are stronger and more resilient. BSRP II’s work programme is structured under two specific objectives; namely, i) Strengthened disaster risk governance in PICs; and ii) Enhanced multisectoral resilience and capacity for preparedness, response and recovery in PICs. There are four outputs feeding into these objectives. Output 1.1 – Increased availability of reliable disaster and climate risk data, information and knowledge and Output 1.2 – Supported increase of integrated and risk-informed regulations, planning and financing feeding into Specific Objective 1. Output 2.1 – Strengthened capabilities, collaboration and coordination for risk reduction, response and recovery; and Output 2.2 – Increased risk awareness and reduction actions with sub-national, community and local stakeholders feeds into Specific Objective 2.

⁵ PNG Strategic Development Plan 2010-2030



Participating Pacific Island countries have each identified priority national activities under the broader project framework as described above. Papua New Guinea has identified 8 national activities under 5 Key Result Areas (KRAs) which are detailed in Section 4. In addition to Papua New Guinea’s **national activities**, BSRP II includes support for the following **regional activities**.

- Assessing the cost of climate change and disaster impacts;
- Regionalisation of Disability Inclusive DRM;
- Risk financing advisory support (support to 3-5 countries);
- Strengthen SPC's long-term DRM/CC capacity;
- Professional capability building and exchange;
- Support for Pacific representation at regional and global forums;
- Communications, engagement awareness and visibility;

In addition to the Project Management Unit, BSRP II will appoint a number of technical specialists to support with the implementation of regional and national activities. These positions are budgeted for under project outputs and are funded from national and regional allocations linked to these outputs. Three of these positions are intended to be full-time; while the others are shared with other SPC projects and range between 25 – 75% Full-time Equivalent.

Output 1.1 - Increased availability of reliable disaster and climate risk data, information and knowledge

- Technical Adviser (DRM/CC Operations) (Band 9; 1FTE) – 50% of time allocated to Output 1.1
- GIS Officer (Band 8; 0.25FTE)

- Systems Engineer (Band 12; 0.25FTE)
- Information Management and Governance Specialist (Band 8; 0.25FTE)

Output 1.2 - Supported increase of integrated and risk-informed regulations, planning and financing

- DRM/CC Adviser (Band 11; 0.75FTE)
- DRM/CC Analyst (Band 10; 0.5FTE)
- Data and Records Assistant (Band 7; 0.5FTE)
- Gender and Social Inclusion Adviser (Band 9; 0.05FTE)
- Risk Financing Specialist (Band 10; 0.5FTE)

Output 2.1 - Strengthened capabilities, collaboration and coordination for risk reduction, response and recovery

- Knowledge and Skills Transfer Coordinator (Band 8; 1FTE)
- Procurement Engineer (Band 10; 1FTE)

Output 2.2 - Increased risk awareness and reduction actions with sub-national, community and local stakeholders

- Technical Adviser (DRM/CC Operations) (Band 9; 1FTE) – 50% of time allocated to Output 2.2
- Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Adviser (Band 8; 0.75FTE)

As with BSRP Phase I, funds have been set aside to support up to 12 In-country Coordinators for a period of between 24 - 42 months depending on the country plan needs. Additional funds are ear-marked for a coordinator for Papua New Guinea’s Multi-Hazard Early Warning Centre, and 3 staff to serve as Tonga Cluster Coordinators.

4. NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

OVERALL OBJECTIVE

Better prepare Papua New Guinea to manage disaster risk and to respond to disasters

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1

Strengthen disaster risk governance in Papua New Guinea

KEY RESULT AREAS

KRA 1: DRM/CC Information Management Governance

1.1. National Multi-hazard Early Warning Centre – support with human resources, equipment and capacity building

PNG has initiated a Multi-hazard Early Warning, Data and Information Centre (NMHEWC) and seven key disaster monitoring agencies have signed an MOU to build this centre. The primary objective of the centre is to: facilitate establishment and maintenance of observing and monitoring networks that are of significance to the Pacific region, to ensure data availability for early warning purposes; assist the PNG National Weather Services (NWS) to generate a range of improved weather and climate products including ensemble forecasting and seasonal climate outlooks; downscale RIMES forecast products to make them relevant to NMHEWC and other countries in the region; customize RIMES sectoral tools according to national and local contexts of PNG; develop Flood Forecasting System for river basins in PNG and integration of all; integration of existing products under the MHEWC centre; and enhance capacities of national systems in the region to respond to early warning information of different lead times at national, sub-national, local, and at-risk community levels, within each national early warning framework; develop an institutional linkage between the operational entities through the MHEWC. This entails data and tool integration of PNGNWS, CEPA, Geo Hazards, Disaster Management and other stakeholder agencies.

KRA 2: Upgrade Oceania Regional Seismic Network (ORSNET) Capacity

1.2. Upgrade of ICT infrastructure at the Port Moresby Geophysical Observatory (PMGO)

ICT infrastructure at the PMGO hub of the nation-wide seismic monitoring network in PNG is aging and requires replacement to function reliably and effectively. Existing facilities have been in operation for more than ten (10) years and failure is anticipated due to continuous operation.

1.3. Upgrade five stations of the nation-wide seismic network from short-period to broadband operation

More broadly, the PNG's seismic network, operated by DMPGM requires an upgrade to increase detection and improve location of earthquakes. Existing short period sensors have been in operation for more than ten years. There have been instances of discrepancies encountered with the system. Some earthquakes seem to have not been detected by these short period sensors possibly due to low sensitivity of the sensors. An upgrade of the stations will resolve such discrepancies and increase detection capability. These data are being made available regionally (to ORSNET) as well as internationally for mutual benefit. Information on seismic activities would be channelled to NMHEWC for early warning purposes.

The proposed sites for the upgrades are Lae, Mt. Hagen, West New Britain- Kimbe, Wewak and either New Ireland Province or the Autonomous Region of Bougainville.

KRA 3: PNG Disability Data Collection, Storage and Analysis for Decision-Making

1.1. Equipment, software and skills to collect, store and analyse high quality, standardised data on PWDs and Elderly Persons

PNG seeks to be able to appropriately inform all plans and budgets at different levels of Government for disaster preparedness, mitigation and Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) programs that will inclusively determine delivery of quality and sustainable services to PWDs and Elderly Persons creating equal opportunities for their meaningful participation in all aspects of development. To do this, it aims to hold statistical data on PWDs and Elderly Persons that will enable the opportunity to address challenges and constraints affecting disaster preparedness to provide the way forward for disaster response, budgetary and planning purposes. Readily available data such as population, location and type of disability, to name a few, will properly inform better decision making to minimize costs, and effective resource allocation and distribution for Persons with Disability and Elderly persons when responding to disaster affected areas.

Source coding for the system was completed under BSRP I and some survey data collection was piloted. Such data to be made available to the NMHEWC for exposure and vulnerability assessment purposes.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2

Strengthen disaster preparedness and awareness in Papua New Guinea

KRA 4: Safer Pacific Schools

Under BSRP, the rollout of the EiE/DRM was initiated. It now needs to be rolled out to the remaining provinces in PNG. Moreover, PNG lacks a policy on school building infrastructure needed to insure safety of school buildings, nor does it have a fire safety curriculum.

4.1. Expand rollout of PNG Education in Emergencies & Disaster Risk Management Policy

Management (EiE/DRM) Policy: Distribution; plus M&E and EiE policy review. The Dep. Education will actively consult with stakeholders to implement this activity. In addition, will expand avenues to conduct advocacy work.

4.2. Develop and rollout of NDoE School Building Infrastructure Policy

Under the WASH Policy, the Dep. Education has already developed an Infrastructure Manual and a Implementation Guide for the WASH Policy. The priority is to identify the activities that will align with activity.

4.3. Develop/roll out fire safety curriculum in lower primary schools

Undertake national and sub-national consultations and develop fire safety curriculum; Printing and rollout fire safety curriculum to at least 5 provinces.

KRA 5: Communications

5.1. DRM/CC communications, awareness and visibility activities

DRM/CC communications, awareness and visibility activities using a communications for development approach (in line with an agreed communications plan with the EU). The Project Management Unit will work with the National Disaster Centre to prioritise communication initiatives. In addition, members of the Steering Committee have also agreed to partner to conduct community awareness activities. Furthermore, the committee may consider utilising the mass-media to disseminate information.

5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 Organisational Structure and Responsibilities

The BSRP Project Management Unit (PMU) operating from the Geoscience, Energy and Maritime (GEM) division at SPC is responsible for providing oversight of the day to day running and implementation of the BSRP within the respective beneficiary countries. The NDMOs of each beneficiary state are the designated BSRP country focal points and work in close collaboration with the PMU.

The PMU works closely with the respective NDMOs to ensure that project activities are implemented effectively and efficiently while also ensuring that the National Steering Committee is informed of project implementation progress as well as challenges and solutions through regularly updating the NSC via regular email contact and NSC meetings. The PMU has dedicated country officers to handle county specific affairs and implementation. As country focal points for the BSRP they are responsible for the day to day running of BSRP including supporting the NDMO to conduct National Steering Committee meetings, compile reports for the NSC and the ACP-EU on a quarterly basis and overseeing financial expenditure and developing budgets and budget revisions were necessary.

The National Steering Committee is the approving body for BSRP activities within the respective beneficiary states and will provide approvals for activities for funding; review and approve the annual workplan for the BSRP and CIP as and when needed; and meet to discuss progress implementation and counter measures and solutions where implementation has stalled.

5.2 Procedures

The NSC approves activities and budgets developed as part of the Country Implementation Plan that was developed through national stakeholder consultations to determine national priorities.

The PMU works with the SPC Procurement Unit to develop the necessary contracts, LOAs and MOUs for implementation of each NSC approved activity. Contracts are developed based on provision of necessary justification and using SPC procurement guidelines.

Letters of Agreement and contracts between SPC and the implementing agency detail timelines for implementation of activities along with funding disbursements attached to deliverables for the activity. Contracts for technical assistance both long and short term, may be established between the SPC and the implementing agency or consultant.

The PMU will continue to work in close contact with SPC Finance for release of funds as per contracts, LOAs, MOUs developed.

SPC's EU approved procurement procedure and processes for collation of acquittals will be used for all transactions.

5.3 Funding Modalities

Funding modalities to support the programme of work in Niue will be established for each activity in consultation with lead agencies. Wherever possible, procurement will take place through SPC. In some instances, SPC will consider the use of Grants, Contract for Services and/or Joint implementation with countries.

5.4 Reporting and M&E

The PMU works in close collaboration with the NDMO and implementing agency to gather progress reports which are compiled on a quarterly basis and presented to the National Steering Committee and EU Delegation Office in Suva.

Annual narrative and financial reports are also compiled by the PMU for each country and presented to the National Steering Committees and the EU at the end of each year.

In-country coordinators will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of country activities. This will involve mobilising stakeholders, establishing workflows and costings for each country activity, seeking endorsements, coordinating procurements and the collating acquittals. In-country coordinators will be supported in developing their work programmes (with milestones) by the PMU Implementation Officers and they will regularly communicate progress on workflows to the PMU via online project management tools. This will allow for the monitoring of progress at the activity level by the PMU and allow for early intervention in the event of blockages. In the absence of In-country coordinators, the role of coordination and reporting on national activities will fall to the NDMO director, or delegated nominee.

In addition, and in collaboration with the PMU, each country will develop a detailed logframe to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of the country level activities. Realistic and measurable indicators will be developed at both the output and outcome levels (where possible) and accompanying strategies for gathering data to 'measure' the indicators will be designed.

The PMU will also undertake monitoring visits to beneficiary states to ensure activities are implemented efficiently and effectively and within given timeframes and budgets. Dates for country monitoring visits will be agreed between the PMU country focal point, the NDMO and the NSC and monitoring reports will be presented to the NSC once monitoring visits are concluded.

5.5 Gender and social inclusion

All national activities will be screened to identify entry points for integrating gender and social inclusion considerations. Particular attention will be given to the special needs of women and girls, the elderly, the infirm and people with disabilities as it is recognised that these groups are disproportionately vulnerable during and after disasters.

6. BUDGET

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