



WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK FINANCE IN THE PACIFIC

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NADI, FIJI

Country Presentation:
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

OUTLINE

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- GOVERNMENT POLICIES
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- FINANCING INSTRUMENTS
- SOME KEY CHALLENGES
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BACKGROUND

- Population of over 10 million people with diverse culture and over 800plus languages
- Total land mass of over 450,000 square kilometres (PNG mainland and the islands)
- PNG is the world's third largest island country and also has the world's third largest tropical rainforest
- More than 90% of land area is customarily owned by local indigenous people, while the remaining is owned by the State.
- Majority of the population live in the rural areas (almost 80%), risk of exposure to natural hazards is very high.
- From the Highlands to the Coast and out to the Islands, and given PNG's location in the ring of fire, PNG is prone to multiple natural hazards
- Climate change affects PNG significantly and is vulnerable to floods, droughts, earthquakes, volcanic activity, tsunamis, and sea-level rise. Thus, affecting lives, food crops, economic and environment
- In the past 10-15 years, PNG has gone through different disasters – flood, earthquake, landslide, epidemic, volcano, drought, cyclone

GOVERNMENT'S STRATEGIC PLANS AND POLICIES?



PNG Vision 2050



PNG National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework 2017 - 2030



National Reduction on Emission on Reforestation and Degradation (REDD+) Strategy 2017 - 2027



Medium Term Development Plan IV: 2023 - 2027

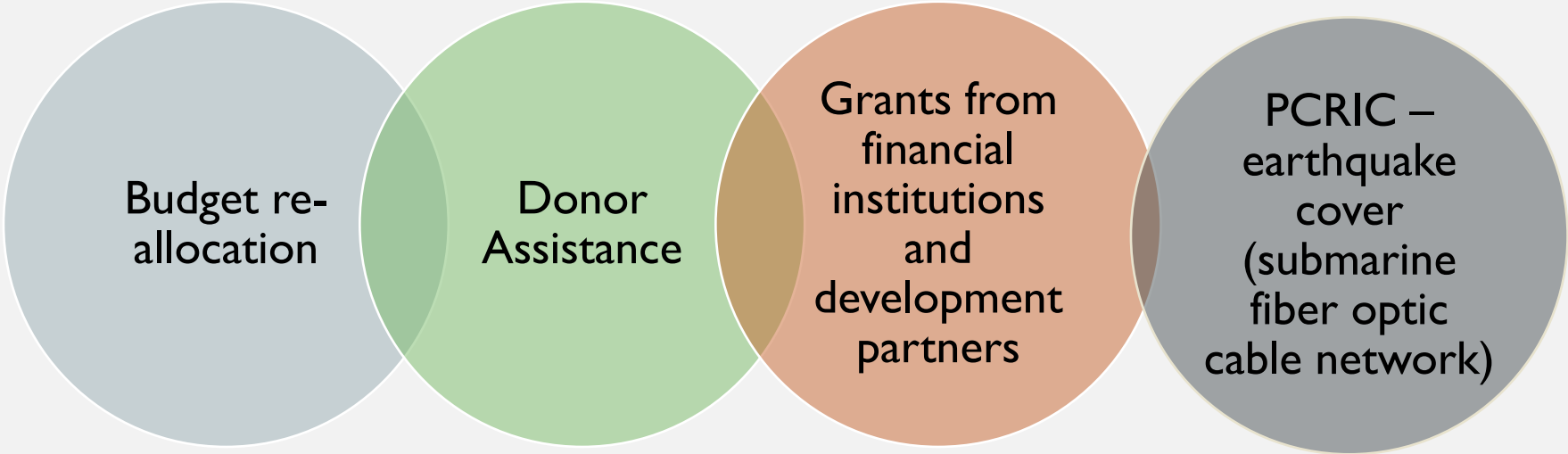
← These are the key strategies or policies that encompass climate change and natural disaster →

DISASTER MANAGEMENT



- Management headed by the National Disaster Committee who is responsible to the National Executive Council through the Minister for Provincial and Local Government Affairs
- National Disaster Committee comprises of the Commander of the Defence Force, the Police Commissioner, and Heads of various government departments.
- The National Disaster Centre provide Secretariat support to the Committee
- Other government agencies/NGOs/Churches are co-opted members of the Committee

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS



WHAT ARE SOME OF THE KEY CHALLENGES?

- Need commitment and involvement of political leadership in implementation of Government plans to achieve the goals and targets
- Lack of capacity and capability from the National, Provincial and Local Level
- No proper cross-sectoral coordination on climate policy agenda
- Lack of financial resources - Costs associated with natural disasters outweigh the financial resources available to the Government
- Difficult to re-settle people affected by disasters due to funding, land availability and disputes
- Availability of critical data for risk assessment

LESSONS LEARNT

- Responsibilities must be shared by National, Provincial and Local Level Governments
- Strengthen Disaster Risk Governance and Coordination
- Education and awareness is critical in disaster risk reduction and safety
- Unbudgeted expenditures for disaster related issues (e.g. Mulitaka Disaster in the Enga Province in May 2024).
- Understanding the various of disaster risk financial instruments
- Up to date Data is very crucial part of decision-making when disaster occurs

WAY FORWARD

- Government to embark on building climate and disaster resilient infrastructures that can withstand the effects of climate change
- Government will also increase its funding towards addressing communities affected by disasters and disaster preparedness.
- Under the MTDP IV, the Government will specifically target investments in the climate change mitigation, adaptation, environment protection and disaster management space.
- Pacific Resilient Facility (PRF) under Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
- As member of APEC, PNG will continue to participate in the Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Working Group – experiences in risk financing and insurance strategies, plans, policies, and programs from other APEC member countries

THANK YOU!