Georeferenced Disaster Risk management – Scopes and Challenges in Papua New Guinea and the Eastern Pacific

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Disaster Risk Management to:

- Minimize the losses and damages from hazards
- Reduce existing vulnerabilities by addressing the root causes of disaster risk
- Strengthen existing capacities to manage the impacts of disasters and to reduce vulnerabilities

This reduces losses, advances development and builds resilience to hazards







Priority for action

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

Utitize space applications/satellite imagery in this regard and harness their potentials

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

- DRR to be included in development plans and strategies
 - National development plan
 - **b**Sector strategies and plans
 - bClimate change policy and strategy
 - Poverty reduction strategy papers
 - Common Country Assessment (CCA)/ United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Priority for action

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning <u>Utitize space applications/satellite imagery in</u> <u>this regard and harness their potentials</u>

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk

• A national multi-hazard risk assessment to be made available to inform planning and development decisions

Multi-hazard risk assessment

Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments

Systems must be in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.

- Disaster losses to be systematically reported, monitored and analysed
 - Disaster loss databaseReports generated and used in planning



- Risk prone communities to receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events
 - **Early warnings acted on effectively**
 - **bLocal level preparedness**
 - **Communication systems and protocols**
 - **b**Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination





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

 A national disaster information system must be publicly available – for which promoting E-Governance is paramount

Web page of national disaster information system
Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

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

• DRR must be included in the national educational

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