

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
PAPUA NEW GUINEA COUNTRY OFFICE**

**TWO PAGE MISSION REPORT SUMMARY**

**Date: 4-6 December, 2016**



<p align="center"><b>Name</b></p> <p>Stephen Liston – Mainstreaming Consultant; Charles Kelly – Recovery Specialist Michael Sembenombo – Project Manager</p>	<p align="center"><b>Unit</b></p> <p>DRM</p>	<p align="center"><b>Tel No.</b></p> <p>+675 321 2877 Ext 251</p>	<p align="center"><b>Travel Authorization #s:</b></p>
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<p align="center"><b>Approved Mission Itineraries:</b> POM – Madang - POM</p>	<p align="center"><b>List of Annexes: N/A</b></p>
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<p align="center">(From) <b>Inclusive Travel Dates</b> (To)</p> <p align="center"><b>4-6 December 2016</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Key counterpart (s) in each location:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Madang: Provincial Planning Office, Public Service Office and Provincial Disaster Coordinator.</li> <li>• International Non-Government Organization: IOM &amp; World Vision</li> <li>• Media: National Newspaper</li> </ul>
<p><b>Purpose of Mission:</b></p> <p>To conduct DRM Project inception workshop for Madang Province.</p>	

**Brief Summary of Mission Outputs/Findings:**

Starting in 2015, the National Disaster Center and UNDP launched the “*Strengthening Disaster Risk Management in Papua New Guinea*” project, largely funded by Australia’s Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). The project is geared towards providing strategic support to the Government of Papua New Guinea in reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience to disasters.

At the sub-national level, the project has identified five pilot Provinces for the implementation of DRM measures: Western Highlands, Chimbu, Madang, Central Provinces and Autonomous Region of Bougainville.

The project is conducting inception workshops in each of the five pilot Provinces. This is to introduce the team to the relevant stakeholders, introduce the project and start implementation of specific project activities. Additionally, the team has started collecting data on 2 of the 4 project outcomes:

- Output 2. Disaster risk management integrated into development plans and budget:
- Output 3. Preparedness and planning mechanisms and tools to manage disaster recovery processes at national and sub-national levels strengthened.

**DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (DRM) PROJECT  
PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP  
MADANG PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION**

The DRM Project Inception workshop took place at Madang Resort Conference Room on 5 December 2016. The meeting was attended by the UNDP Project Team, the Madang PDC Staff as well as staff from Provincial Planning, Public Service, Women’s Representative, IOM, World Vision and the Media (i.e. National Newspaper).

The workshop was formally opened by Provincial Disaster Director, Mr Rudolf Mongalee, followed by the introduction from the rest of the participants and the UNDP project team.

**Main Points**

1. Presentations were made covering the whole project by Michael Sembenombo
2. Specific presentations were made on:
  - a. Recovery, by C. Kelly

## b. Mainstreaming, by Steven Liston

### Key Issues/Challenges

1. The main issue pointed out during the workshop is on coordination. There are DRM-mandated agencies working in the province and it was felt their work could be better coordinated. It was reported that there has been a lack of community entry and exit strategies by some agencies, leading to a poor project sustainability. The Provincial Government often knows little or nothing about these projects and does not keep track of them after the departure of the implementing agencies.
2. Lack of capacity within the Provincial Government makes it difficult for the Provincial Disaster Office to do any Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) work at the district and community level. As a result, the Provincial Government needs to work in collaboration with the Non-Government and Humanitarian Organizations in the province.
3. The Madang Provincial Disaster Coordinator (PDC) challenged the project team in stating that under previous projects there were workshops after workshops and nothing tangible had resulted, together with an underutilization of NGOs in the province. The hope was expressed that the DRM Project does not have a similar result.

### Key Points Arising from the Meeting

1. Intergrade DRR into all community projects and development work.
2. Advocate on food security and introduce drought tolerant crops to drought prone communities.
3. The lack of DRM Capacity at the District level makes capacity building at the District and LLG level important and highly recommended by the PDC.
4. Improved Early Warning Systems for Madang Province would help the PDC and relevant agencies more effectively manage disaster response.
5. Recovery is overlooked by the Provincial Government due to lack of resources to initiate and implement recovery actions.
6. The UNDP DRM Project should assist the PDC to work more closely with the NGOs on DRR activities in areas like Rai Coast and Middle Ramu Districts, where there is no DRM capacity.
7. A lack of transport capacity was cited by the PDC as a major limit to his and his staff's ability to work effectively. (The PDC does not have a vehicle at present.)

In addition, the PDC provided a detailed review of his office's financial situation.

- A) The office has a Provincial allocation of 1 million Kina a year, for operating costs, allocated in 4 tranches, and depending on funds available to the Provincial government.
- B) An additional 50,000 Kina is available for emergencies.
- C) Outstanding disaster and emergency response debts are of the order of 1.5 million Kina, dating back to 2011, (including response to a plane crash and the Sinking of the Rabaul Queen). The PDC said these debts were to be paid by the Federal Government via the NDC.

D) The high level of outstanding debt limits the ability of the PDC to secure supplies and services in the case of emergencies and disasters.

Current disaster funding is based on "if and when", no regular, recurrent funding. Disaster funding budget code is 135; if there is not sufficient budget then funding is drawn from another budget line, but not from key services such as health and education. There is also a Trust Account to pool resources from partners. As a result of lack of regular funding, PDC is only relief /response office.

- 3 priorities for Madang Provincial Administration: Capacity Building, Road to Lae, Preparing for and Mitigating Climate Change – however, there is no formal budget for the latter.
- Governor has contributed some money into Climate Change, but this is ad hoc
- Current annual plan doesn't have a section on disaster risk
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- Any awareness that occurs is conducted by NGOs operating in the province, IOM is present to build capacity

### Names of Participants that attended the Inception Workshop

Names	Title & Organization	Phone Numbers	Email Addresses
Mercy Timaus	Inspector – Public Service	79067861	mercytimausmhrm@gmail.com
Wesley Tringin	World Vision	4223151	<a href="mailto:wtringin@gmail.com">wtringin@gmail.com</a>
Steve Liston	UNDP	70710202	Stephen.liston@undp.org
John Sigara	Statistician – Planning	79346633	<a href="mailto:jaysigara@gmail.com">jaysigara@gmail.com</a>
Rose Rave	Women’s Rep in Climate Change	72507027	
C. Kelly	UNDP	79024857	havedisastercallkelly@gmail.com
Nora Apimia	Intern - IOM	72132235	<a href="mailto:napimia@iom.int">napimia@iom.int</a>
Rudolf Mongallee	MPA – Disaster	73890869	
Abraham Sange	DRR/WASH Assistant	70886680	<a href="mailto:asange@iom.int">asange@iom.int</a>
Dorothy Mark	Reporter – National	71518051	Dorothymark1644@gmail.com
Michael Sembenombo	UNDP	71142141	<a href="mailto:mMichael.sembenombo@undp.org">mMichael.sembenombo@undp.org</a>

### Field Visit – Meeting with the Ward Councillor and people of Riwo Village

The village is located about 30 minutes by road from Madang and across the bay from the main part of the city, Discussions were around how communities approached El Nino and their recovery actions.

1. Men, women, boys and girls were all affected by El Nino. The impact was felt by everyone.
2. Water was a major problem during El Nino – the community does not have any reliable wells and is surrounded by the bay or marsh lands. The normal source of water is rainwater catchment, but the stocks ran out during the El Nino.
3. In the past, the people of Riwo used to exchange fish for taro, banana and yams with the people from the inland villages. This could have been the practice during the recent drought. During the drought the Taro was lost and they had to receive seeds to plant some more. The community does not have many family members working in Madang, so remittances were low during the drought.
4. Schools opened for half day classes from 08:00 am – 12:00 pm.
5. Diarrhoea cases reported especially among the children.
6. Work on reducing coastal erosion, supported by WWF and UNDP, was stopped during El Nino as residents were preoccupied with El Nino-related problems.
7. The community felt that they were ignored by the government as they were located close to Madang and some community members worked in the city. Reports were made to the PDC but apparently did not receive a response.
8. The community has previously received 6 water tanks from an EU funded project.

It was noted that geologic conditions make the community site poor for farming and wells, although surrounding marshes may be more productive. Also, the community have limited space for growth, even as the area is likely preferred because it is close to Madang city. The community is also open to tidal and storm surges and tsunami impact as there is no barrier islands on the north side and only a paleo-coral shoreline in many locations.

The community reported diseases affecting banana and palm trees, with the feeling expressed that the Government was not concerned about the impact on the community.

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Expected Results and Follow-up actions:	Distribution: (Copies to)
<p><u>Results:</u></p> <p>The following results and outputs were achieved during the visit to Madang:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project inception successfully conducted</li> <li>• Better understanding by the Provincial Disaster Office and Key Stakeholders of the expected project results and activities</li> <li>• Established direct relationship with Provincial Disaster Office, World Vision and IOM</li> <li>• Contact details registered</li> </ul> <p><u>Follow-up Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow up PDC on the key points indicated above, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ List of Equipment for the Provincial Disaster Office.</li> <li>○ Confirmation of the dates for the CHARM Course at UPNG</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	