CLIMATE RISK, VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT IN THE EAST SEPIK PROVINCE IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

COLOPHON

Project:
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Client:
UNDP / CCDA
UN House
Level-14, Deloitte Tower, Douglas Street
PO Box 1041, Port Moresby
Papua New Guinea

Service provider:
Antea Belgium nv
Buchtenstraat 9
9051 Gent
Belgium

T : +32(0)9 261 63 00
F : +32 (0) 9 261 63 01
www.anteagroup.be
VAT: BE 414.321.939
RPR Antwerpen 0414.321.939
IBAN: BE81 4062 0904 6124
BIC: KREDBEBB

Antea Group is certified according to ISO9001

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Approval: Renaat De Sutter

Check: Ivan Rocabado

Project collaborators:
Tom D'Haeyer, assistant team leader
Julie Deleu, GIS expert
Edith Maroy, GIS expert
Danitza Salazar, hydrologist
Georg Petersen, Hydro-Meteorologist
Charles Pendley, Social Scientist
Michael Allen, Agriculture and livelihood expert
Bonie Belonio, Community DRM specialist

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANU	Australia National University
CCDA	Climate Change and Development Authority
CDD	Continuous dry days
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
IPA	Investment promotion authority
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LLG	Local Level Government
LULC	Land Use / Land Cover
MASP	Mapping Agricultural Systems of PNG
NSO	National Statistical Office
PCRAFI	Pacific Catastrophe Risk Financing and Insurance Initiative
PIC	Pacific Island Countries
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNGRIS	PNG Resource Information System
PSI	Physical sensitivity index
RC	Replacement cost
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food program

0. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Papua New Guinea is prone to natural disasters induced by climate change, climate variability, and sea-level rise, including tsunamis, cyclones, inland and coastal flooding, landslides, and droughts.

UNDP is supporting a four year project, implemented by the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA), titled “Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Communities to Climate Change-related Floods in the North Coast and Islands Region of Papua New Guinea,” financed by the Adaptation Fund. The project seeks to build community resilience to coastal and inland flooding through improved awareness, risk management, and institutional capacity to implement appropriate adaptation measures.

Within this context, Antea Group, Hydroc & World Vision have conducted a climate risk, vulnerability and risk assessment in five provinces in Papua New Guinea (East Sepik, Madang, Morobe, Northern, and New Ireland).

Objective

The objective of the study was to identify climate risks, exposure, and vulnerability to principal climate hazards affecting five pilot provinces (East Sepik, Madang, Morobe, Northern, and New Ireland) and to prepare a Composite Risk Atlas and Maps/Indexes for the hazards at the district level.

Methodology

The methodology to identify and map current and future climate hazards, vulnerability and risks has been developed by the project team based on internationally accepted definitions and approaches found in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation literature and customised based on data availability and quality for the five pilot province provinces in Papua New Guinea (East Sepik, Madang, Morobe, Northern, and New Ireland).

Data has been collected from leading institutions in Papua New Guinea and form international sources. Following a careful review and quality check of the available data, hazard maps, vulnerability indices and maps, and risk maps were produced for the following climate hazards:

- Inland flooding
- Coastal flooding
- Drought
- Extreme weather events (tropical cyclones)
- Increase of precipitation intensity and variability

The assessment was done for the current situation and a future situation based on projects climate data. The overall procedure followed involved the following steps:

(i) Data collection and quality control

Data has been collected from leading institutions in Papua New Guinea and international sources.

(ii) Analysis of the existent climate data and climate change projections & hazard maps

The available observation data from weather stations in PNG is too scarce for the purposes of this study. To overcome this issue, the project team took on a significant effort to downscale General Circulation Model (GCM) data and create climate time series that could be used for modelling and mapping the hydro-meteorological hazards for this study.

In order to cope with the limited availability of qualitative historic observation data, the main strategy followed by this study was to reanalyse hindcasted and forecasted outputs from downscaled model data to derive actual and projected patterns for parameters like temperature, precipitation and wind speed. These parameters are subsequently utilized to compute hazard parameters for risk mapping.

All analyses are based on climate model output from the 5th Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5) , which informed the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) fifth assessment reports (IPCC 2013) .

A simple downscaling correction for spatial variability was applied, which adjusted the rainfall intensity and temperature value but does not affect the variability, including seasonal.

Under low, medium and high emissions scenarios, PNG is projected to get significantly hotter and slightly wetter. No significant change in mean or extreme wind speed is projected.

Increases in rainfall intensity are projected throughout the region. Further work (beyond the scope of this report) may ascertain the potential impact on flash and riverine flood risk.

The risk of seasonal drought is projected to decrease because of the increase in rainfall. However, increases in the lengths of dry spells and increased risk of extreme rainfall may have negative consequences for agriculture.

Based on various analysis as published under IPCC, cyclone frequency is expected to decrease in the southwest Pacific and hence in the waters around PNG, while some indications exist that intensities may increase . This report has used coarse data as available from previous study. For a more detailed assessment of future cyclone risk detailed regional cyclone modelling considering changes to cyclone drivers would need to be conducted.

Sea level rise along PNGs coastline is in line with global developments. To understand coastal flooding a combined analysis of sea level rise, the respective tidal signals, potential storm surges and aspects of increased wave energy resulting from increasing water depth would be required using coastal modelling tools. For the modelling detailed bathymetrical and topographical data, beyond the details that are currently provided by the SRTM data would be needed.

The hazard **(1) Drought** is characterised as a normal, recurrent feature of climate, temporarily deviating from normal climatic conditions for a specific location. In technical settings, a climatic hazard should represent the probability with which climatic events of various intensity are to occur. Drought hazard could therefore be defined as the frequency of abnormal precipitation deficits at some level of intensity in a particular region.

In order to describe the evolution of drought over time in the context of climate change, several metrics were considered relative to mean climate variables (temperature, precipitation and surface wind speed), duration statistics (continuous dry/wet days) and water balance indicators (precipitation minus evapotranspiration). These metrics were computed at a 0.5° grid over the area of interest in current and future climate conditions.

None of these metrics can be interpreted in the probabilistic manner necessary to quantify drought hazard. The most suited indicator selected for drought hazard is the annual maximum dry spell length i.e. the expected maximum number of continuous dry days (CDD) within a year. Using this indicator to quantify the level of drought hazard makes the assumption that regions which experience longer drought events are also the more likely to experience drought in terms of frequency. Also, because the expected duration of drought events is critical to evaluate the related consequences and the associated risk for crop production, this choice is consistent for a risk assessment: higher expected CDD will lead to higher levels of risk.

The hazard **(2) precipitation intensity and variability** is defined in terms of increased rainfall intensity and variability. Rainfall variability as a hazard cannot be easily predicted and is even more difficult to map. We consider the risks associated with rainfall increase relative to (i) agricultural system tolerance to a rainfall regime change, and (ii) communities sensitivity to intense rainfall events, extreme runoff and flash floods in urban areas.

To account for these two components, we consider two hazard indicators: (i) cumulative annual rainfall, and (ii) the total annual rainfall when the daily rainfall exceeds the 95th percentile. The underlying hypothesis is that heavy, intense rainfall is more likely to happen in overall wetter areas.

The mapping of **(3) extreme weather events** around Papua New Guinea, more specifically tropical cyclones, requires the analysis of historic cyclone path databases and damage reports, as well as observed meteocean parameters, like sea surface temperature. A review of past events was undertaken to understand the relation between driving factors, cyclone occurrence and damage potential occurring in the waters around the studied area. A projected future cyclone occurrence map was derived based on compiled data in the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 report), summarized and averaged for the southwest Pacific.

Given the lack of hydro-meteorological data, topo-bathymetric data, gauged data, soil type and land use data, a pragmatic approach to develop **(4) inland flood hazard** maps has been customized for the purposes of this study. The method is based on limited available information and GIS routing techniques. Rainfall derived from the climate models were used to compute intensity duration frequency relations (IDF) for the current and the projected situations. The intensities are subsequently transported into run-off by means of the 'rational method'. These steps allow deriving maximum flood discharges at any location within the considered river reach. Combining the discharge with an estimated reach geometry allow to derive water levels and subsequently flood maps.

Potential changes in flood hazard are assessed by comparing the estimated flood maps generated for a specific frequency and intensity of precipitation of current climate data versus maps derived using future climate projections.

The mapping of **(5) Coastal flood** is one of the most important climate change related hazards in this area because most settlements in the North coast and islands of Papua New Guinea are located along its coast. Climate change is expected to lead to global sea level rise that would increase the coastal flooding areas. In order to identify the current coastal flooding extension, hourly tidal levels and wave height data are assessed. The projected sea level rise is extracted from global sea level projections and local oceanographic particularities for PNG. Then, the projected coastal flooding extension is estimated by adding the sea level rise to the total level of the current scenario.

<u>(iii) Developing social, infrastructure and economic vulnerability indices & vulnerability maps</u>

Vulnerability is defined as a 'set of conditions and processes resulting from physical, social and economic factors, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of the hazard'. This includes intrinsic characteristics that predispose the asset or the community to suffer from a hazard, but also the potential loss that can result from it.

The general procedure for producing vulnerability and maps for each hazard follows these main steps:

(1) Identification of elements (sensitive assets) that are potentially exposed to the hazard: Maps showing communities, infrastructure and land use are combined with the hazard maps to identify the elements exposed to each of the hazards.

(2) Sensitivity of the elements potentially damaged by the effect of hazards are assessed using various indicators that are then combined into indices. Three separate indices are constructed to express physical, economic and social sensitivity to each of the hazards considered in this study. Each sensitivity index is derived from a set of indicators reflecting the various constituents of physical, social and economic sensitivity respectively.

(3) Vulnerability is interpreted here as the potential damage of the hazard. Potential damaging effects of a hazard are estimated as the product of the maximum potential loss (exposure) and sensitivity. To this end, sensitivity is expressed as an index (1 to 5) or a percentage (loss fraction). For

physical, economic and agricultural vulnerability assessment, the maximum loss associated to the exposed assets is estimated by their replacement cost. In the case of social vulnerability, maximum loss is the estimated number of exposed people. In order for vulnerability to be mapped and allow visual interpretation, it is scaled into five categories: very low, low, medium, high and extreme.

(iv) Risk mapping

Once the three vulnerability components (physical, economic and social) computed and mapped, risk is calculated as the product of the hazard index and the vulnerability index. A risk matrix allows consistent reclassification of the product operation between hazard and vulnerability.

(v) Composite risk

Finally, in order to map only one risk synthetic value, it was decided to use the maximum value of the three risk components to produce a “composite risk map”. Risk maps can also be displayed for each vulnerability component separately for visualising potential damage to population, buildings and crops separately.

Key findings

Climate of Papua New Guinea

Based on observations carried out in Port Moresby since 1950, it can be concluded that a steady warming, averaging ~0.1 °C/decade,[1] is taking place. Over the next decades, **temperature** is projected to continue to increase, with a projected warming of 0.4-1 °C by 2030 under a business-as-usual emissions scenario. By 2050, under such a scenario, a 1.1 – 1.9 °C warming is projected. Over the next 30-50 years, increases in the average temperature will result in more very hot days, with potentially severe impacts on agriculture and human health.

The limited available information on precipitation reveals that there is no clear long-term historical change in rainfall in Port Moresby, although elsewhere there has been a slight decrease. In line with expectations globally, precipitation is projected to increase in response to the warming of the atmosphere. More extreme **rainfall** days are expected, likely contributing to increasing frequency of inland flooding. The regional pattern and magnitude of the increase is, however, highly uncertain.

Overall, trends in both rainfall and temperature are dwarfed by year-to-year variability.

On a global scale, the frequency of **tropical cyclones** is projected to decrease overall, but the frequency of high intensity cyclones is projected to increase. The projections for PNG are consistent with global projections, with fewer but more intense storm events expected.

Sea level rise is a serious consequence of climate change for Papua New Guinea. Under a business-as-usual scenario, by 2030, sea level in PNG is expected to rise[1] by 4-15 cm. Combined with natural variability, such a rise would increase the impact of storm surges and the risks of coastal flooding. It is notable that these projections could be underestimations, due to uncertainties in projections of ice sheet melt.

In addition to changes in climate, changes in land use may affect flood risk, for example through changes to catchment scale runoff and patterns of inundation. Since 1990, there has been a small degree of deforestation (reduction of forests from 31,523 KHa in 1990 to 29,159 KHa in 2007)[2] and an

[1] Climate Change in the Pacific: Scientific Assessment and New Research | Volume 2: Country Reports; Chapter 11: Papua New Guinea

[2] ITS consulting, 2009, downloaded from www.unredd.net

increase in land used for agriculture (877,000 Ha in 1990 to 1,040,000 Ha in 2007). Changes in coastal land use may affect the risk and impacts of tidal flooding.

Conclusions and recommendations

The risks are predictable. Disasters occur through lack of preparedness for likely occurrences. The immediate steps should be to set in place an adequate mechanism to respond to the kinds of emergencies that are likely to occur: principally flooding, landslide, some storm effects, and occasional drought. The disaster response team in Morobe is one of the best we have seen, and could be the model for other provinces like this one: adequately provisioned with boats to access difficult coastal areas, such as Tufi, 4x4 vehicles to reach inland, and standing arrangements with the air force and police, to reach populated areas not served by roads. This needs to be backed up with meteorological and early warning information, and a network that allows this information to reach areas likely to be affected. Emergency preparation, at the district and LLG level is essential, to know in advance how to cope with rescue and care of displaced people. In many places, local level organisation is the only way to ensure some buffer of security.

Invest in risk knowledge. Stakeholders can become more resilient by understanding the current and projected hydro climatological risks. Current initiatives in community-based disaster risk reduction could be enhanced to incorporate customized information related to the present risk mapping.

Incorporate adaptation strategies at various levels (community, district, province and national) to cope with changing climate. This should include institutional, physical, and structural measures. Integrating disaster management into school curriculum would be helpful.

Focus on urban flooding and the damage to infrastructure around major cities. This could imply the maintenance of drainage systems and clean-up of drainage infrastructure, bridges, and culverts before the rainy season begins. These measures should allow that the road network remains operational during the rainy season and that the urban damages are reduced.

Lowland flooding is a recognised feature of the rural ecology in this province that people have experienced for generations. Flooding in upland areas is likely to be exacerbated with greater intensities of rainfall. The practice of terracing could be introduced in the hilly regions of the Province to reduce soil deterioration, erosion and flash floods.

The traditional crop mix is well established to distribute risk, and to cover for most eventualities. As the frequencies of hazards change, the relative importance of one crop may change with respect to others. For example, longer dry spells is likely to increase the importance of cassava.

In rural zones, the focus should be on revising cropping practices and strategies for controlling and managing flash floods and bank erosion within an integrated approach.

Adequate measures for coping with drought risk should be defined. These could include reforestation plans for upper catchments to increase infiltration (positive for ground water recharge and effective reducing surface runoff). Additionally, communities should be trained on digging and maintaining superficial wells to improve their resilience to drought. For urban areas, a master plan on water supply, taking in account population increase and climate change, should be developed.

Papua New Guinea's Agricultural Research Institute considers drought to be the major climatic threat to agriculture in the country and is breeding crops for drought resistance. This research should be tested as quickly as possible at the local level, to give local people the chance to adapt local practices.

Protecting against drought requires the same measures as protecting against flash floods, using land and water management to restrain water and allow it to permeate the soil.

Community based DRR actions should be furtherly developed, especially in the most critical communities. Actions should include shelters and evacuation plans in place and communicated to residents. Early warning systems should be put in place focussing on alerting the population by alerts broadcast on TV and radio and sent by text to cell phones in advance.

Local government officials, hospital staff, the Red Cross, NGOs, and community, school and religious leaders should be further trained in emergency response to disasters. Emergency supplies, clothes, food, medical items, etc. should be procured and stored in strategic locations, ready for rapid distribution by emergency management personnel.

Organization of chapters

The report is organised in four chapters starting with this executive summary. Chapter 1 describes the objectives and methodology in greater detail and provides an overview of the baseline situation in the Northern Province. Chapter 2 describes the hazard assessment for inland flooding, coastal flooding, drought, extreme weather events and increase in precipitation intensity and variability, for the current and future scenario's. In chapter 3 we discuss the selection of exposed assets and their characteristics to compute sensitivity indices and to map social, infrastructure and economic vulnerability for the province. In chapter 4 we present the resulting risk maps and the composite risk map is presented in chapter 5. We conclude with recommendations in chapter 6.

1. INTRODUCTION

Papua New Guinea is prone to natural disasters induced by climate change, climate variability, and sea-level rise, including tsunamis, cyclones, inland and coastal flooding, landslides, and droughts.

UNDP is supporting a four year project, implemented by the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA), titled "Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Communities to Climate Change-related Floods in the North Coast and Islands Region of Papua New Guinea," financed by the Adaptation Fund. The project seeks to build community resilience to coastal and inland flooding through improved awareness, risk management, and institutional capacity to implement appropriate adaptation measures.

Within this context, Antea Group, Hydroc & World Vision have conducted a climate risk, vulnerability and risk assessment in five provinces in Papua New Guinea (East Sepik, Madang, Morobe, Northern, and New Ireland) .

This report describes the hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment for the East Sepik Province in Papua New Guinea.

1.1. Objectives

The objective of this study is to identify climate risks, exposure, and vulnerability to principal climate hazards affecting five pilot provinces (East Sepik, Madang, Morobe, Northern, and New Ireland) and to prepare Composite risk maps at the province and district level for (i) inland flooding, (ii) coastal flooding, (iii) drought, (iv) extreme weather events, and (v) increase in precipitation intensity and variability.

This requires:

- the assessment and mapping of major climate hazards in each of the 5 provinces in terms of their nature, geographical distribution, severity and frequency. Document the changing patterns induced by projected changes in the future climate.
- the assessment and mapping of physical, social and economic vulnerabilities and prepare district wise vulnerability profiles/maps for climatic hazards.
- the assessment of risks maps for the five hazards and a composite risk map, as a result of hazard and vulnerability assessments.

1.2. Methodology

The methodology to identify and map current and future climate hazards, vulnerability and risks has been developed by the project team based on definitions and approaches found in the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) literature, and customisation taking into account data availability and quality for the five pilot province provinces in Papua New Guinea (East Sepik, Madang, Morobe, Northern, and New Ireland).

Data has been collected from leading institutions in Papua New Guinea and international sources. Data used and sources are listed in Annex 2. Following a careful review and quality check of the available data, hazard maps, vulnerability indices and maps, and risk maps were produced for the following climate hazards:

- Inland flooding
- Coastal flooding
- Drought

- Extreme weather events (tropical cyclones)
- Increase of precipitation intensity and variability

The assessment was done for the current situation and a future situation based on projects climate data. The overall procedure followed involved the following steps (shown in Figure 1) and explained in the following pages.

Vulnerability and risk maps were made for three sectors:

- Social
- Physical (or infrastructure)
- Economic

The overall process is shown in Figure 1, and is explained in the following sections.

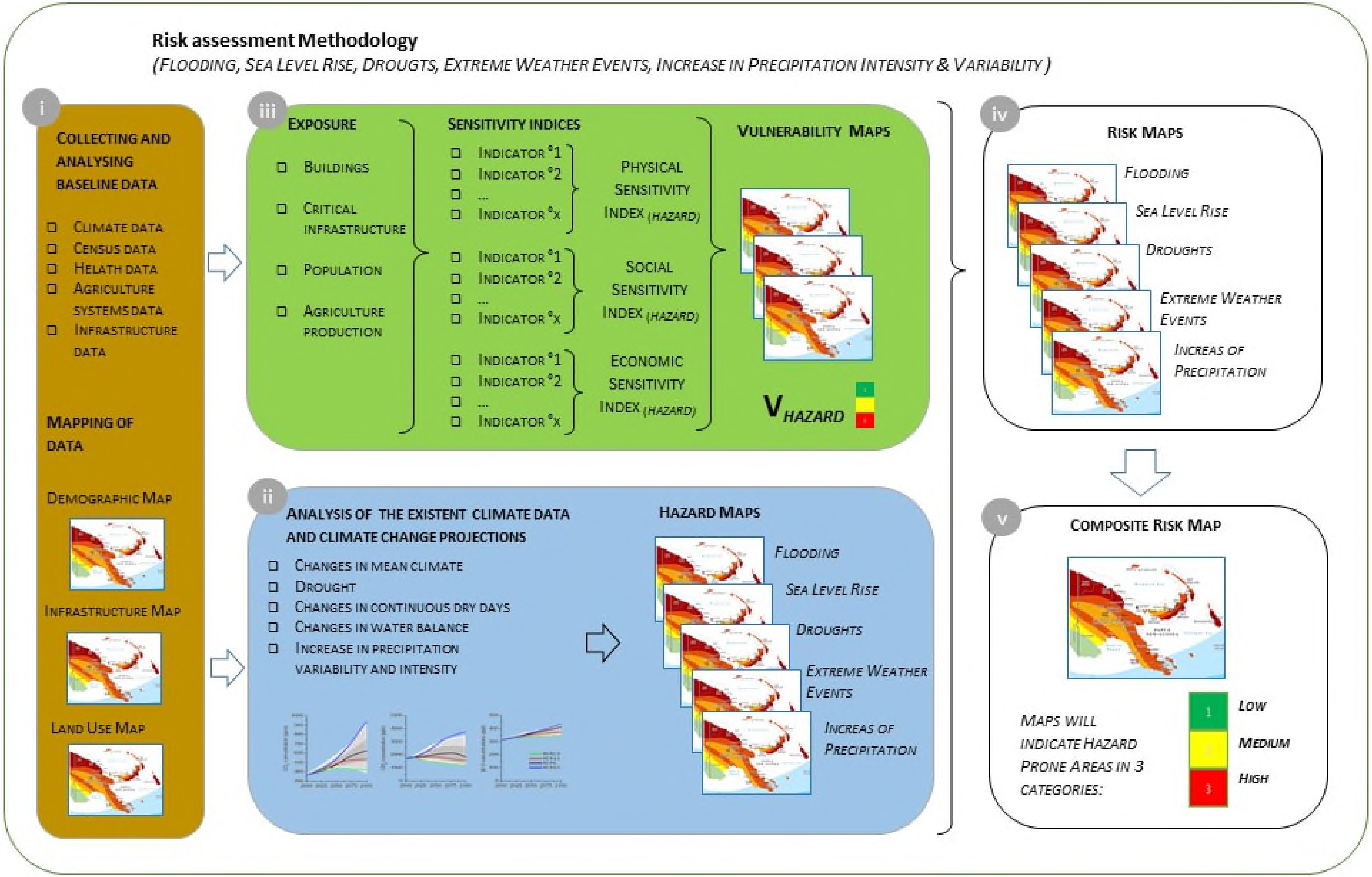

Figure 1. Risk mapping methodology

1.2.1. *Hazard assessment*

The definition of hazard used throughout this study is consistent with the UNISDR (2009)[3] definition: 'Dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage'.

Moreover, the hydrometeorological hazards, which are the focus of this study, are defined as the "process or phenomenon of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic nature that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage."

In order to produce maps for climate induced hazards, data on current climate and projected climate were collected from national and international sources for analysis of the climate metrics.

The available observation data from weather stations in PNG is too scarce for the purposes of this study.

In order to cope with the limited availability of qualitative historic observation data, the main strategy followed by this study was to reanalyse hindcasted and forecasted outputs from downscaled General Circulation Model (GCM) data to derive actual and projected patterns for parameters like temperature, precipitation and wind speed. These parameters were subsequently utilized to compute hazard parameters for risk mapping.

All analyses are based on climate model output from the 5th Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5) , which informed the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) fifth assessment reports (IPCC 2013) .

A simple downscaling correction for spatial variability was applied, which adjusted the rainfall intensity and temperature value but does not affect the variability, including seasonal.

Following the analysis of the current and projected climate, a series of maps were produced for the hazards listed above and this under the current climate conditions and the forecasted climate. The result are show in chapter 2 of this report.

1.2.1.1. Drought

Drought is characterised as a normal, recurrent feature of climate, temporarily deviating from normal climatic conditions for a specific location. In technical settings, a climatic hazard should represent the probability with which climatic events of various intensity are to occur. Drought hazard could therefore be defined as the frequency of abnormal precipitation deficits at some level of intensity in a particular region.

In order to describe the evolution of drought over time in the context of climate change, several metrics were considered relative to mean climate variables (temperature, precipitation and surface wind speed), duration statistics (continuous dry/wet days) and water balance indicators (precipitation minus evapotranspiration). These metrics were computed at a 0.5° grid over the area of interest in current and future climate conditions.

None of these metrics can be interpreted in the probabilistic manner necessary to quantify drought hazard. The most suited indicator selected for drought hazard is the annual maximum dry spell length i.e. the expected maximum number of continuous dry days (CDD) within a year. Using this indicator to quantify the level of drought hazard makes the assumption that regions which experience longer drought events are also the more likely to experience drought in terms of frequency. Also, because the expected duration of drought events is critical to evaluate the related consequences and the

[3] UNISDR (2009) Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction
http://www.unisdr.org/files/7817_UNISDRTerminologyEnglish.pdf

associated risk for crop production, this choice is consistent for a risk assessment: higher expected CDD will lead to higher levels of risk.

CDD was computed for a large extent encompassing Papua New Guinea: 140-160° longitude, -15-0° latitude, with values ranging from 11 to 90 days. Looking exclusively at the provinces under study, CDD ranges from a minimum of 13 days and the maximum values of 28 days. There is a slight, however not dramatic, change between the current and future climate conditions. While drought shows an increasing trend, overall

1.2.1.2. Precipitation intensity and variability

The hazard precipitation intensity and variability is defined in terms of increased rainfall intensity and variability. Rainfall variability as a hazard cannot be easily predicted and is even more difficult to map. We consider the risks associated with rainfall increase relative to (i) agricultural system tolerance to a rainfall regime change, and (ii) communities sensitivity to intense rainfall events, extreme runoff and flash floods in urban areas.

To account for these two components, we consider two hazard indicators: (i) cumulative annual rainfall, and (ii) the total annual rainfall when the daily rainfall exceeds the 95th percentile. The underlying hypothesis is that heavy, intense rainfall is more likely to happen in overall wetter areas.

The indicator of Total Annual Rainfall (pr) was computed for a large extent encompassing Papua New Guinea: 140-160° longitude, -15-0° latitude, with values ranging from 1 100 mm to 3 800 mm. Strictly for the fives provinces under study, classes and contours of 100 mm are shown between a minimum of 2 300 mm and a maximum of 3 800 mm for the study area.

For the indicator of Total Rainfall in Wet Days (r95p), the larger extent of 140-160° longitude, -15-0° latitude includes values from 250 mm to 910 mm. Strictly for the fives provinces under study, classes and contours of 20 mm are shown between a minimum of 430 mm and a maximum of 840 mm.

1.2.1.3. Extreme weather events (cyclones)

The mapping of extreme weather events around Papua New Guinea, more specifically tropical cyclones, requires the analysis of historic cyclone path databases and damage reports, as well as observed meteocean parameters, like sea surface temperature. A review of past events was undertaken to understand the relation between driving factors, cyclone occurrence and damage potential occurring in the waters around the studied area.

Using data acquired from the Bureau Of Meteorology of Australia (BOM), all cyclone tracks that occurred from 1970 until 2016 and that passed within 200 km of Papua New Guinea were analysed. In the absence of measured cyclone width data the assumed average diameter of cyclones with destructive wind speeds is assumed as 2 degrees, based on observations of historic cyclones.

The number of times that a cyclone crossed over each grid of the area of interest was counted and converted into a historic cyclone occurrence map.

A projected future cyclone occurrence map for the southwest Pacific was derived based on compiled data in the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 report), summarized and averaged for the southwest Pacific. This analysis resulted in a projected decrease of cyclone intensity of 44%. Therefore, each count per grid in historic cyclone occurrence map is multiplied by a factor of 0.56 in order to obtain the respective projected cyclone occurrence map.

The occurrence maps are re-classified into 5 classes of hazard level, required to later calculate the extreme weather risk maps. Two sets of hazard maps are assessed, one for the current scenario and another for the projected scenario.

1.2.1.4. Inland floods

Papua New Guinea suffers regular flooding events. Changes in flooding patterns in PNG are expected to arise as consequences of meteorological changes resulting from climate change. Specifically, changes in the intensity and frequency of rainfall events may lead to changed runoff patterns. Changes in anthropogenic influence are also expected to play a large role in future flooding, including catchment deterioration through unsustainable development practices as well as river engineering works that alter the hydraulic regime.

The risk of inland flooding can be inferred from changes in the climate and in the daily statistics of the weather. Metrics of particular relevance for assessment of flood risk are: maximum five day cumulative precipitation, total annual rainfall when the daily rainfall exceeds the 95th percentile and the simple precipitation intensity index.

Given the lack of hydro-meteorological data, topo-bathymetric data, gauged data, soil type and land use data, a pragmatic approach to develop inland flood hazard maps has been customized for the purposes of this study. The method is based on limited available information and GIS routing techniques. Rainfall derived from the climate models were used to compute intensity duration frequency relations (IDF) for the current and the projected situations. The intensities are subsequently transported into run-off by means of the 'rational method'. These steps allow deriving maximum flood discharges at any location within the considered river reach. Combining the discharge with an estimated reach geometry allow to derive water levels and subsequently flood maps.

There is no detailed information on digital terrain models nor river and floodplain for all the province. The flood maps in this report are estimated based in SRTM-3 data. This is the main input that defines the surface slope, and whether there is or not flooding.

Runoff coefficients are estimated from a soil map obtained from the National Mapping Bureau of Papua New Guinea (NMB), land cover map (Globalcover 2009), and a slope map (created using SRTM-3 data).

Runoff coefficients are estimated at pixel level allowing to create a map for runoff coefficients with a resolution of 90x90 meters. This runoff coefficient map is constant for the existing and future flood maps, as it is beyond the scope of this study to estimate future changes due to land use from anthropogenic activities.

The contributing area (the effective surface of a catchment contributing to runoff at the outlet) is derived from the DTM using GIS techniques. The flow accumulation map shows the number of pixels contributing flow to each downstream channel pixel and is derived from a digital elevation model. The stream channel network is derived from the flow accumulation map.

The analysis is carried out at province scale using a resolution of 90x90 m. The accumulated area at each point in a stream network is calculated. This computation indicates how many pixels contributed runoff to a specified location along the stream in km^2. A filtering step is applied to remove any creeks where the contributing watershed area (independent of the runoff coefficient) is less than a specified amount (30 km^2). This is necessary to prevent nearly every pixel being part of the stream network.

The time of concentration Tc is estimated for each pixel in the stream network by using the Kirpich regression equation (described in USDA NRCS 2010).

Potential changes in flood hazard are assessed by comparing the estimated flood maps generated for a specific frequency and intensity of precipitation of current climate data versus maps derived using future climate projections.

The flood elevation along the stream network is interpolated to generate flood elevation surface over the entire watershed. The flood elevation surface is then compared to the digital elevation model to identify where, and how deep, flooding occurs (i.e. where the flood elevation map is higher than the digital elevation model). A natural neighbour interpolation is used (ESRI 2010). This type of interpolation is local, uses only samples surrounding the query point, and interpolated elevations are guaranteed to be within the range of the surrounding samples. It will not produce peaks, ridges, or valleys that do not already exist in the input data. While computationally expensive, this method gives very smooth and reasonable water surface elevation surfaces.

As a last step, areas that are shown to be flooded in the flood map but that are not hydraulically connected to the stream network are removed. The result is a flood depth raster depicting only areas that are hydraulically connected to the stream network.

1.2.1.5. Coastal floods

Coastal flood is one of the most important climate change related hazards in this area because most settlements in the North coast and islands of Papua New Guinea are located along its coast. Climate change is expected to lead to global sea level rise that would increase the coastal flooding areas. In order to identify the current coastal flooding extension, hourly tidal levels and wave height data are assessed. The projected sea level rise is extracted from global sea level projections and local oceanographic particularities for PNG. Then, the projected coastal flooding extension is estimated by adding the sea level rise to the total level of the current scenario.

Sea level rise along PNGs coastline is in line with global developments. To understand coastal flooding a combined analysis of sea level rise, the respective tidal signals, potential storm surges and aspects of increased wave energy resulting from increasing water depth would be required using coastal modelling tools. For the modelling detailed bathymetrical and topographical data, beyond the details that are currently provided by the SRTM data would be needed.

1.2.2. Vulnerability assessment

Vulnerability is defined by the UNISDR as a “set of conditions and processes resulting from physical, social and economic factors, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of the hazard”. This includes intrinsic characteristics that predispose the asset or the community to suffer from a hazard, but also the potential loss that can result from it (UNISDR 2009).

Vulnerability is interpreted in this study as the potential damage (potential negative effects) of the hazard.

The general procedure for producing vulnerability maps for each hazard follows these steps:

1.2.2.1. Exposure

The first step is to identify the elements (sensitive assets) that are potentially exposed to the hazard: maps showing communities, infrastructure and land use are combined with the hazard maps using GIS techniques to identify the elements exposed to each of the hazards.

The ‘elements’ considered in this study are:

- Communities (demographic maps)
- Buildings (infrastructure maps)
- Agricultural land use (land use maps) /agricultural systems (agriculture survey)

1.2.2.2. Sensitivity indices

Where sensitivity refers to “the physical predisposition of human beings, infrastructure , and environment to be affected by a dangerous phenomenon due to lack of resistance and […] intrinsic and context conditions making it plausible that such systems once impacted will collapse or experience major harm and damage” (IPCC 2012).

Sensitivity of the elements potentially damaged by the effect of hazards is assessed using various indicators that are subsequently combined into sensitivity indices. Three separate indices are constructed to express respectively physical, economic and social sensitivity to each of the hazards considered in this study. General steps for the construction of a composite sensitivity index are:

- Inventory of data sources
- Assessment of data quality
- Selection of indicators
- Describing indicators and their relation to physical, social and economic sensitivity for each hazard
- Valuing indicators
- Normalisation of indicators, to allow operations (multiplications…) between them. One step further is standardization, transforming indicators into a consistent ordinal or unit-less scale to make them comparable to one another
- Assigning weights to indicators
- Calculating cumulative scores: the normalized or standardized indicators are averaged or added together to obtain a synthetic sensitivity score
- Defining categories for sensitivity reclassification (normalisation).

An overview of the indicators selected to constitute physical, social and economic sensitivities is given in the following paragraphs.

Social sensitivity

The social sensitivity Index is an aggregate view of a suite of variables that provides a sense of a community's overall sensitivity to climate change induced hazards. An appropriate suite of indicators is chosen based on the literature, taking in account the particularities of PNG and consistently with the available data. This is show in Table 1.

Social sensitivity of a community is assumed to be the same regardless of the hazard at hand. This is to say that a community in poor health or lack of education will increase equally the impact of the damage caused by a potential disaster, whichever it is.

Table 1. Overview of social sensitivity indicators and data

	Sensitivity Indicators (hazard dependent or not)	Geographic data	Format
SOCIAL Sensitivity	- Child and maternal health - Malaria incidence - Population density - Population dependency (age) ratio - Literacy rate	Population spread, according to census and building distribution.	- Health centre points - Census unit points - 2 x 2 km grid

Demographic indicators were calculated based on demographic statistics at census unit level received from the National Statistical Office (Census 2011). Following indicators were used:

- Population density (people/km2)
- Age dependency ratio : population below 15 and above 65 years old, divided by the population between 15 and 65.
- Literacy in at least one language (% of population over 10 years old)

Health indicators are calculated based on health performance data provided by the Department of Health. Data are collected for each health centre and summary statistics of the various health indicators are available at district and provincial level. Following indicators were used:

- Percentage of Children Weighed at Clinics Less than 80% Weight for Age 0 to 4 years old (%)
- Percentage of Facility Births that are Low Birth Weight (<2500 grams) (%)
- Incidence of Diarrhoea in Children under 5 years old (/1000 pop. < 5yr)
- Incidence of Malaria (per 1000 pop.)

The two indicators regarding weight of infants and children were selected because they can serve as sensitive proxy indicators for nutritional status, food availability, variety and intake in a human population.

The two indicators concerning the incidence of disease (childhood diarrhoea and malaria) were selected because they can be considered as sensitive proxy indicators for the general health status of a human population. The incidence of malaria can also serve as a proxy indicator of lost productivity in a population.

Physical sensitivity

To assess the physical sensitivity of infrastructure and buildings, the study focuses on buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities. Infrastructure includes transport systems (roads, bridges, airports, port facilities, etc.), utilities (water and electricity), and critical facilities (including hospitals and health centres, emergency services, key transport and communications systems, essential services).

Factors influencing physical sensitivity of the exposed elements include both generic factors and hazard-specific factors. The infrastructure sensitivity index is therefore assessed for each of the five hazards separately and expressed as a hazard-dependent sensitivity index.

Table 2. Overview of infrastructure sensitivity indicators and data

	Sensitivity Indicators (hazard dependent or not)	Geographic data	Format
Infrastructure Sensitivity	- Building characteristics - Infrastructure characteristics	Buildings (PCRAFI 2013) Special infrastructure (PCRAFI 2013)	Points (buildings and punctual infrastructure) Lines (roads)

Physical characteristics influencing building resistance to each hazard are first selected as sensitivity indicators. Table 3 below lists building characteristics affecting (decreasing or increasing) the potential impact of each hazard.

Table 3. Indicators influencing building sensitivity

N°	Indicator	Inland flooding	Coastal flooding	Cyclonic wind
1	Building defect	x	x	x
2	Foundation type			
3	Foundation			

	bracing type			
4	Roof shape			x
5	Roof pitch			x
6	Roof material			x
7	Shutter type			x
8	Wall opening type			x
9	Wall material	x	x	x
10	Minimum floor height	x	x	

Temperature changes, drought and annual rainfall variations are considered without significant physical damage on buildings and infrastructure.

Information describing special infrastructure is limited. Only for roads and bridges, secondary modifiers were used that affect sensitivity to flooding and cyclonic wind hazards (Table 4). By default, other infrastructures without descriptive information were considered to have a constant sensitivity to the mentioned hazards, irrespective of their size or other particularities. Sensitivity is considered null for temperature changes, drought and annual rainfall variations.

Table 4 Indicators influencing road and bridge vulnerability

Indicator	Inland flooding	Coastal flooding	Cyclonic wind
Road surface (dirt, gravel, sealed)	x	x	x
Road condition (good, fair, poor)	x	x	x
Bridge type (ford, steel, wooden, concrete…)	x	x	

For building, each indicator is given a score corresponding to the building characteristics. These indicators are valued according to interview/surveys and literature (Table 5). Indicators are then aggregated for each building, taking into consideration its different characteristics.

Table 5 Building sensitivity indicators scores

Attribute name	Description	Value	Legend	Sensitivity Inland Flooding	Sensitivity Coastal Flooding	Sensitivity Cyclonic Wind
Defect	Describes defects in the building structure that may compromise its strength	1	Minor	0	0	0
		2	Major or Uninhabitable/poor construction	1	1	1
		8	None or under construction	2	2	2
WallMat	Material used to clad the walls of the buildings occupied levels	2	timber & masonry/concrete	1	1	1
		7	traditional	2	2	2
		8	none	2	2	2
		9	complex/other	1	1	1
		10	masonry	0	0	0

Attribute name	Description	Value	Legend	Sensitivity Inland Flooding	Sensitivity Coastal Flooding	Sensitivity Cyclonic Wind
		30	plywood sheet	2	2	2
		40	timber board	1	1	1
		50	fibre-cement sheet	2	2	2
		60	metal sheet	1	1	1
		80	concrete	0	0	0
Roof Shape	Roof shape	1	MONOPITCH	-	-	2
		5	ARCH	-	-	0
		20	GABLE	-	-	2
		30	HIP	-	-	1
		40	COMPLEX	-	-	1
Roof Pitch	Angle of the roof	1	FLAT (0§)	-	-	2
		2	LOW (1§-25§)	-	-	2
		3	MODERATE (25§-45§)	-	-	0
		4	STEEP (>45§)	-	-	2
		9	COMPLEX	-	-	1
Roof Mat	Roof material	1	metal	-	-	0
		2	concrete	-	-	0
		7	traditional	-	-	2
		9	complex/other	-	-	1
Shutter	Describes whether the windows have cyclone protection	10	none/partial/unknown	-	-	2
		20	present	-	-	0
		21	grill	-	-	1
Min FloorH	Minimum floor height of the lowest living level above ground (meters)	1	0-0,1m	2	2	-
		2	0,2-0,3m	2	2	-
		3	0,4-1,0m	2	2	-
		4	1,1-3m	1	1	-
		5	>3m	0	0	-
Wall Open	Describes the amount of windows or if the structure is open (wall opening type)	10	<75% of wall is windows	-	-	1
		11	>75% of wall is windows	-	-	2
		20	Open space	-	-	2
		21	No windows	-	-	0

For special infrastructure Indicators are valued for bridges and roads in relation with their characteristics (Table 6 and Table 7).

Table 6 Bridge sensitivity indicators scores

Type	Sensitivity to Flood	Sensitivity to Wind
Causeway	0	0
Concrete	1	0
Culvert	0	0
Ford	0	0
Steel	1	1
Wooden	2	1

Table 7 Road sensitivity indicators scores

Condition	Surface	Sensitivity to Flood	Sensitivity to Wind
Good	Dirt	1	0
Good	Gravel	1	0
Good	Sealed	0	0
Fair	Dirt	2	0
Fair	Gravel	1	0
Fair	Sealed	1	0
Poor	Dirt	2	0
Poor	Gravel	2	0
Poor	Sealed	2	0

For other special infrastructures, we assume maximum sensitivity index by default (=2). We make the assumption that the size of the infrastructures (small, medium or large airport/mine etc) does not influence the sensitivity factor.

However, some infrastructure are intrinsically less sensitive than common buildings. For example, a mine does not lose all value in the event of a flood or a storm, even a strong one. Therefore, a sensitivity index of 2 will not mean a loss fraction of 100%. Also, roads or airstrips are intrinsically less sensitive than buildings, in the sense that, in most scenarios, they do not risk total destruction. This is taken into account when estimating potential damage.

Indicators for the sensitivity of buildings and of special infrastructure where aggregated into a composite physical sensitivity index for each hazard.

The composite building physical sensitivity index (PSI) is calculated as a weighted average that gives more importance to the "defect" indicator, which is assumed to be the most critical secondary modifier to affect the vulnerability to disaster. Physical sensitivity is calculated as the average between the index associated to defect and the average of all other indexes associated to other indicators.

Economic sensitivity

The aim of an economic sensitivity assessment is to unveil the economic consequences associated with natural disasters and the potential extend of damage to economic assets and related aspects in key economic sectors. According to Papua New Guinea investment promotion authority (IPA), the main "economic sectors in Papua New Guinea are agriculture and livestock, forestry, mining and petroleum, tourism and hospitality, fisheries and marine resources, manufacturing, retailing and wholesaling, building and construction, transport and telecommunications, and finance and business trade" (IPA 2017).

The economic sensitivity assessment depends strongly on the availability and refinement of the data. Identifying national databases with economic parameters for the country on provincial level (or lower) has been difficult. Because of this, and because agriculture is the main economic activity and since most of the population rely on their own production for their livelihood, the economic sensitivity analysis focuses on the agricultural sector. Sensitivity of the commercial and the industrial sectors, including mining, are already assessed by the physical sensitivity component and double counting should be avoided. Indirect damage to the different economic sectors is not taken into consideration here, because of the lack information on the disruption or inactivity duration caused by the different hazards. Such indirect damage includes for example economic losses due to transport disruption, market change or destruction of the means of production. Given the fact that duration information is essential for such economic loss calculations, indirect damage cannot be quantified in the framework of this project.

The main crops and agricultural activities in the province were identified. The potential impact of climate change induced hazards on these crops was assessed based on information gathered in the framework of interviews and literature reviews.

Data sources used for this task include land use data (PNG Resource Information System (PNGRIS) and Mapping Agricultural Systems of PNG (MASP). Crop replacement costs are also necessary for the vulnerability assessment and were collected from the PCRAFI study (PCRAFI 2013).

Factors influencing economic sensitivity of the exposed elements include both generic factors and hazard-specific factors. Those sensitivity indexes are therefore assessed for each of the five hazards separately and expressed as a hazard-dependent sensitivity index.

Table 8. Overview of economic sensitivity indicators and data

	Sensitivity Indicators (hazard dependent or not)	Geographic data	Format
ECONOMIC Sensitivity	- Crop tolerance to climatic changes - Plantation tolerance	Agricultural survey (Australian National University) PCRAFI-PacRIS Land Use/Land Cover (agricultural area)	Agricultural system and plantation polygons

Crop information was retrieved for each agricultural system described in the MASP surveys. Some areas were designated as plantations without crop specification. Intersecting with land use information from PNGRIS, these zones were assigned a plantation type (e.g. Palm Oil, Coconut, Banana…). Where those two sources of information did not match, surveyed “plantation” systems (according to MASP) were labelled as forest or open spaces on the land use map. For these areas, no assumptions could be made for a specific crop.

Tolerance of each plant variety to characteristic ranges of climate conditions was evaluated by means of expert knowledge, literature and data review. The selected climate variables corresponding to the hazard understudy are listed in Table 9.

Table 9. Indicators for crop tolerance assessment

Temperature ranges (∘c)	–0 1–10 10–20 20–30 30–40
Inland flood depth (m.) *(without flow)*	<0.5 0.5–5 5–10 >10
Sea level rise (m) *(assumes salinisation of groundwater)*	<0.5 0.5–5 5–10 >10
Annual rainfall (mm.) *(assumes relatively even distribution)*	0–500 500 – 1000 1000 – 3500 3500 – 5000

Max. Consecutive drought (days)	0–14 14–30 >30
Cyclonic winds (km/hr)	0–60 60–120 >120

In order to simplify the weighing system and the aggregation procedure of crop indicators in each agricultural system, these indicators were reduced to a reduced selection (Table 10).

Table 10. Selection of indicators for crop tolerance assessment

Indicator	Critical range/threshold
Inland flood depth (without flow)	> 0.5 m
Sea level rise (assumes salinization of groundwater)	> 0.5 m
High annual rainfall (mm.)	3500 – 5000
Max. Consecutive drought (days)	14–30
Cyclonic winds (km/hr)	60–120

Crop tolerance was evaluated for the major crops listed in the MASP database, for each hazard, on a scale from 0 to 2 (0 = Tolerant; 1 = Moderately tolerant; 2 = Intolerant). Based on their characteristics, the key crops were attributed low, medium or high tolerance scores taking into account their hazard-dependency and based on available literature.

Table 11 gives the tolerance scores for critical ranges of 8 climate hazards for staple crops. Tolerance of other crops, fruit, vegetable, nut types was also assessed and scored. The complete table of tolerance scores can be found in Annex 3.

Table 11. Tolerance score for staple crops

	INLAND FLOOD DEPTH (m.) ***(without flow)***	**SEA LEVEL RISE (m)** ***(assumes salinisation of groundwater)***	**LOW ANNUAL RAINFALL (mm.)** ***(assumes relatively even distribution)***	**HIGH ANNUAL RAINFALL (mm.)** ***(assumes relatively even distribution)***	**MAX. CONSECUTIVE DROUGHT (days)**	**CYCLONIC WINDS (km/hr)**
Critical range	*0.5–5*	*0.5–5*	*0–500*	*3500 – 5000*	*14–30*	*60–120*
Banana (Musa cvs)	1	2	2	1	2	2
Cassava (Manihot esculenta)	2	2	0	1	0	2
Chinese taro (Xanthosoma sagittifolium) also Cocoyam/Tannia	2	2	2	1	2	2
Coconut (Cocos nucifera)	2	0	2	1	1	2
Sago (Metroxylon sagu)	1	2	2	1	1	2
Sweet potato (Ipomoea batatas)	2	2	2	1	2	0
Taro (Colocasia esculenta)/ dasheen	1	2	2	1	2	2

Yam (Dioscorea alata)	2	2	2	0	0	2
Yam (Dioscorea esculenta)	2	2	2	0	0	2

The objective of this step of the methodology was to assign a sensitivity (or tolerance) score to each crop in all agricultural systems. Each crop has a different relative importance inside the system and a different replacement cost. Therefore, sensitivity was not aggregated at grid cell level at this stage. When computing the vulnerability index of each grid cell (see Part 3), vulnerability has to be aggregated for all crops according to (1) their predominance in the system (proportional to the surface area), (2) their replacement cost (value associated to a total loss), (3) in the case of flooding, whether or not they are exposed.

To give a notion of the most represented crops, the relative importance of each staple crop is show in Figure 2 as the proportion of agricultural systems where the crop is present.

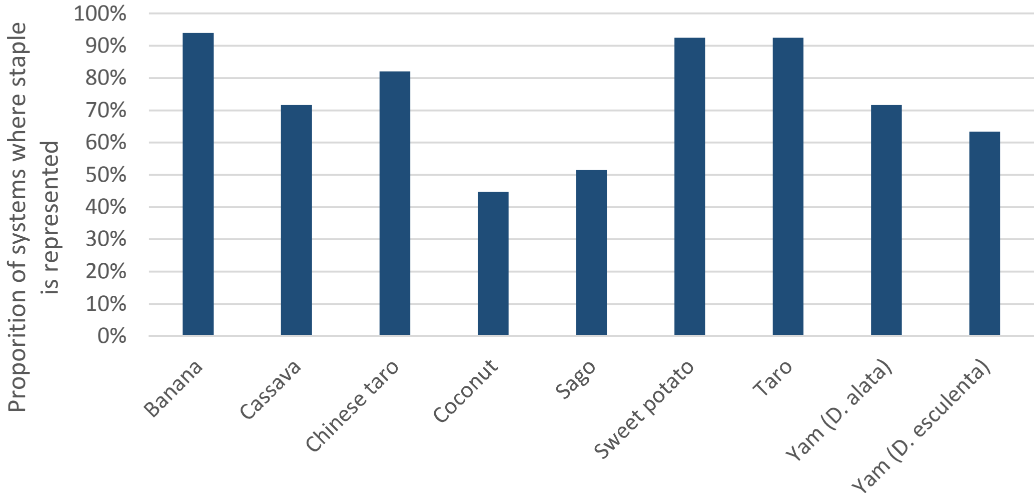

Figure 2. Representativeness of each staple crop across all systems

Some general comments on the chosen indicators are given in Table 12.

Table 12. General comments of crop tolerance scores

Indicator	Comment
Temperature ranges (∘c)	Temperature and altitude are related. In PNG, the temperature difference per 1,000m of altitude is 5.2∘C. The temperature tolerance of crops determines the altitudes at which they can be grown. For most of these crops, except notably coffee, a rise in temperature will extend the area at which they can be grown, as long as the supply of water is adequate..
Inland flood depth (m.)	The effects of flood on crops are functions of depth, the period of inundation and the velocity of flow. Most crops, for example, can withstand a day under 50 cm of water, if it drains away rapidly thereafter. With flowing water, even 10 cm can flatten a crop and remove the soil. Since most inland flood is caused by rivers breaking their banks, the effect of velocity is the most critical, but also the least studied. Trees can withstand deeper floods, but still only for very short periods in most cases.
Sea level rise (m)	Most of the tolerance scores relates to a crop's tolerance to salinity in the soil. Tidal surges, due to storms, will have immediate effects similar to river floods (lodging of plants, erosion of soil). They will also leave behind salt residues in the soil, which may

	last for a considerable time before rain leaches it out. The longer term problem is the effect that mean sea-level rise has on subterranean water reserves. This excludes salt-intolerant crops from being grown on that land for the future. This is a growing problem on the coasts. Certain important crops (e.g. cocoa, papaya, banana) can be adversely affected even by salt born on the wind)
Annual rainfall (mm.)	Average annual rainfall requirement is a very rough measure. Its distribution through the year is important. Most tropical crops benefit from an even distribution of rain throughout the growing season.
Max. Consecutive drought	For annual crops, this vulnerability data relates to the growing season. Many perennials are accustomed to a dry season. Even for annuals, the period at which a drought occurs can determine its resistance. Some crops (e.g. coffee) require a dry spell at certain stages of development (such as flowering); others can tolerate drought except at critical periods in their development (e.g. just after planting).
Cyclonic winds	A wind speed of about 60 km/h seems to be a dividing line between a tolerable wind and a destructive one. Lowe, ground-covering plants, such as sweet potato, are less susceptible to high wind. Trees offer more resistance and are more prone to breaking branches or uprooting. Nonetheless, tall, native coconut palms, which have evolved under cyclonic conditions, are more resistant than recently developed dwarf varieties. Breadfruit may be uprooted but has an outstanding capacity or regenerate. Cyclones are often followed by periods of drought, which can be more damaging to many crops than the storm itself.

Tolerance scores can only take index values of 0, 1 or 2. Normalisation is therefore not needed.

1.2.2.3. Vulnerability maps

Vulnerability is interpreted here as the potential damage of the hazard. Potential damaging effects of a hazard are estimated as the product of the maximum potential loss (exposure) and sensitivity. To this end, sensitivity is expressed as an index (1 to 5) or a percentage (loss fraction).

For physical, economic and agricultural vulnerability assessment, the maximum loss associated to the exposed assets (buildings, crops, …) is estimated by their replacement cost. In the case of social vulnerability, maximum loss is the estimated number of exposed people. In order for vulnerability to be mapped and allow visual interpretation, it is scaled into five categories: very low, low, medium, high and extreme.

Finally, vulnerability should be divided by a factor accounting for the coping capacity (C) of the community at large. For physical and agricultural aspects, vulnerability (V) can be expressed as a function of sensitivity (S) (Equation 1).

$$\boldsymbol{V_{PHY\ or\ ECO}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Maximum\ damage \times S_{PHY\ or\ ECO}}}{\boldsymbol{Capacity}}$$

Equation 1 Expression of physical/economic vulnerability

Social vulnerability is proportional to exposed population (Equation 2).

$$\boldsymbol{V_{SOC}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Number\ of\ exposed\ people\ \times S_{SOC}}}{\boldsymbol{Capacity}}$$

Equation 2 Expression of social vulnerability

Capacity was not computed at this stage and vulnerability was mapped with a homogeneous capacity of 1 which could be adjusted in the future when more information becomes available.

For each hazard, a set of maps depict the respective vulnerability index for each relevant components: physical, social and economic. Social vulnerability is assumed not hazard-dependant, so the same social vulnerability map is considered for all hazards. Buildings are considered not vulnerable to drought: drought is primarily relevant for the economic damage caused to crops. Physical and social vulnerabilities were thus not assessed for drought hazard. In the case of intense rainfall, building physical sensitivity and population social sensitivity were not assessed but a single indicator reflecting population density is used to account for the damage caused by heavy rainfall in urban areas ("urban vulnerability"). Conceptually, this indicator should reflect damage to both buildings and human lives.

Table 13. Relevant risk components per hazard

	Physical vulnerability	Social vulnerability	Economic vulnerability
Drought		x	x
Intense rainfall		x	x
Inland flooding	x	x	x
Coastal flooding	x	x	x
Extreme Weather	x	x	x

Social vulnerability

The social component of vulnerability focuses on the exposure of social groups or individuals to stress as a result of environmental change, where stress refers to unexpected changes and disruption to livelihoods. This definition emphasizes the social dimensions of vulnerability following the tradition of analysis of vulnerability to hazards.

Social Sensitivity is associated with the population exposed to hazard, and how the people's characteristics and conditions will affect their resiliency to the hazard. Social sensitivity and vulnerability mapping is therefore based on the distribution of communities and population. Census data is associated to so-called census units. GPS coordinates are available for these census units but they offer poor visualization because they represent communities various sizes (rural vs urban).

In order to map the social sensitivity, the social indicators were linked to the census units located on the map. The 7 social indicators described above are expressed in different units (number of cases per 1000 people, percentage of births, percentage of young children etc.). In order to aggregate them into a single index, they were normalised, though simple ranking.

In order to represent a more realistic spread of the population on the territory, population density was associated with location of buildings and population was subsequently reaggregated per grid cell (2 by 2 kilometres).

The results for each grid cell finally were reclassified into 5 social vulnerability classes for mapping.

Physical vulnerability

To calculate vulnerability, we estimate the potential damage to each building (or building cluster) *b* by multiplying their sensitivity index (S) - ranging from 0 to 2 - by their replacement cost (RC). Sensitivity is hazard specific, and so is the potential damage to each building.

Vulnerability is proportional to the potential damage associated to a certain hazard and is expressed in monetary value as to make it comparable (and additive) with infrastructure vulnerability. Because the sensitivity index is not expressed as a percentage, and because replacement cost is only but a gross estimation of damage loss, this calculated “potential damage” value has little monetary meaning but, scaling the index so, allows us to express building and infrastructure vulnerabilities in the same units.

Vulnerability is computed for exposed buildings only. For cyclones, all buildings are considered exposed, but for flooding, it reduces considerably the number of buildings taken into consideration.

To calculate infrastructure vulnerability, interpreted here as the potential damage to a structure, the sensitivity index of each infrastructure type is multiplied with their value, or replacement cost.

Roads are intrinsically less sensitive than buildings: a maximum sensitivity score of 2 does not mean total loss of the road whereas it can be the case for a building or a minor infrastructure. Therefore, road sensitivity was divided by 4 in order to balance more realistically their influence in the aggregated vulnerability index.

For the computation, linear and punctual infrastructure need be distinguished because the replacement cost of linear infrastructure such as roads is expressed in $/km (Table 14), whereas the replacement costs of punctual infrastructures are absolute values ($)(Table 15, Table 16 and Table 17).

Table 14. Replacement cost for roads

Surface	Replacement cost ($/km)
Dirt	100.000
Gravel	250.000
Sealed	500.000

Table 15. Replacement cost for bridges

Type	Replacement cost ($)
Concrete/Steel	10.000
Steel	10.000
Wooden	1.000
Causeway/Ford/Culvert (insensitive)	-

Table 16. Replacement cost for airstrips

Type	Replacement cost ($)
Airstrip	10.000

Table 17. Replacement cost for special infrastructure

	Maximum loss fraction	Replacement cost ($)	Equivalent PCRAFI
AIRPORT	0,5	100.000	Small airport
CHEMICAL	1	10.000	Storage tank
CROP	0	-	Counted in economic vulnerability
ELECTRICITY - Generator	1	1.000	
ELECTRICITY - Substation	1	500.000	
FUEL	1	20.000	

	Maximum loss fraction	Replacement cost ($)	Equivalent PCRAFI
MINE	0,5	10.000	Small mine
OTHER TRANSPORT	1	30.000	Bus station
PORT	0,5	5.000	Small port
PRODUCE	1	10.000	Storage tank
TELECOMMUNICATION	1	5.000	communication
UNKNOWN	0	-	
WASTE WATER - Treatment ponds	1	2.000.000	Water Treatment
WASTE WATER - Others	1	10.000	Storage tank
WATER - Treatment plant	1	2.000.000	Water Treatment
WATER - Pump station	1	40.000	Water intake
WATER - Others	1	10.000	Storage tank

For visualization, physical vulnerability is finally aggregated at the 2 x 2 km grid cell level, summing up potential damage for all buildings and infrastructures in it.

Since potential damage of a building/infrastructure is the product of sensitivity and replacement cost of this building/infrastructure, we can see this aggregation method as a weighted sum of sensitivity, using replacement costs as weights. Vulnerability depicted in a grid cell will naturally also depend on the number of buildings and infrastructures located in it.

This physical vulnerability index accounts only for the value of physical property and not for societal value or indirect damage that can be caused by the destruction of buildings. In particular, no weight is currently given to the different types of infrastructure other than their sensitivity factors and replacement cost. We might think that damage to some special infrastructure will generate bigger loss than the direct damage to the buildings and installations. More weight could be attributed to schools, aid posts, hospitals and police station that have a societal value that might exceed their replacement cost. This is not accounted for at the moment. Note as well that such buildings are likely to be reported in both the building and the special infrastructure databases.

It should be kept in mind that some infrastructures might overlap with economic indicators (mines, power plants, communications…). To avoid double counting, we assume that their economic sensitivity is approximated by their replacement cost and therefore already accounted for in the physical vulnerability. Economic sensitivity considers agricultural activities only. Doing so, indirect costs associated with the loss of commercial, social, communication and industrial infrastructure are ignored.

To produce an index easy to visualize, we can convert potential damage monetary estimates into an ordinal index. This vulnerability index can be obtained by reclassification, using a certain number of classes, and quantile, natural jenks or other bins.

In agreement with the uncertainty associated with the index and for good visual results, we choose to produce 5 classes (1 to 5).

Physical vulnerability is computed and shown only for a selection of pixels which contain exposed buildings or special infrastructures, or both. Vulnerability for the empty pixels is therefore considered as “no data” and does not appear on the map. Cells containing assets but with vulnerability equal to zero will, however, appear in blue shade (“very low vulnerability”).

To ensure consistency between cyclone and flood risk maps, classification is based on the same bins for flood and cyclone risk, using the flood layer quintiles as baseline.

Economic vulnerability

In order to include potential damage of a hazard to agricultural systems in the vulnerability index, the theoretical value of agricultural activities must be estimated. Replacement cost of each individual crop in the system are estimated based on the results of the PCRAFI study (PCRAFI 2013), using average values. The vulnerability of a crop towards a certain hazard is obtained by combining their value and sensitivity (i.e. tolerance score). The overall average vulnerability of the system is the weighted average of all vulnerabilities of represented crops, according to their relative importance.

For each crop in an agricultural system, vulnerability towards a hazard is described as the potential damage caused by the hazard to the crop, in $/ha.

Replacement costs considered for staple crops, vegetable, fruit, nuts and narcotics in agricultural systems are the estimates for subsistence agriculture. Replacement costs for cash crops in each system and for plantation crops are the estimates for commercial agriculture.

Crop vulnerability has then to be aggregated for each agricultural system, making assumptions on the importance of each crop in the system. The aggregation is additional, using a weighted sum of the represented varieties.

There is some subjectivity in the weights as no precise information about the surface area effectively covered by each crop in the system was available. According to the significance of the “dominant” and “sub-dominant” descriptors, we assume the following hypotheses in order to determine the weights:

- Weights for dominant crops should have a minimum of 0,33 (one third)
- Weights for subdominant crops should have a minimum of 0,1 and maximum of 0,33 (one third)
- Weights for other present crops should be below 0,1

In order to give each system the same total weighting, regardless of the number of varieties represented in it, weights were adjusted as to reach a total of 100 %, with as consequences that:

- Weight for one dominant crop will be higher if it’s the only dominant crop (with other crops being equal)
- Weight for one subdominant crop will be higher if it’s the only subdominant crop
- The sum of weights for all represented crops should be equal to 100%, whenever possible given the other assumptions

Additionally, certain cash crops are mentioned as part of some agricultural systems (Cocoa, Coffee Arabica, Coffee Robusta, Oil Palm, Rubber, Chillies and Coconut), with only qualitative information on their importance: “none”, “minor or insignificant”, “significant”, “very significant”. These cash crops are taken into consideration only for significant and very significant cash crops in the system. When weighting the composite index, significant and very significant are assumed equivalent to subdominant staple crops (in terms of importance), with a weight between 10 and 33 %.

Based on these assumptions, weights are determined for dominant, sub-dominant (and cash crops) and other crops in each system.

Table 18. Weighting of crops in agricultural systems

	Weight dominant crops	Weight subdominant (and cash) crops	Weight other crops
Average (all systems)	0.43	0.15	0.01
Minimum	0.28	0.1	0.003

Maximum	86	0.33	0.023

It is not always possible to fulfil both the conditions of minimum 1/3 weigh for dominant staple crops and 100 % total of weights. Therefore, the weight for dominant crops is sometimes as low as 0.28 (instead of 0.33) in some cases (Table 18).

For the special case of plantations, only one variety is determined based on the Land Use/Land Cover layer, and a unique sensitivity is given for the whole area (w = 100%). Zones designated as plantation in the MASP but where no crop could be associated were ignored.

For drought, high rainfall and extreme weather, risk can be computed based on the vulnerability of each system/plantation as whole. The economic vulnerability of a grid cell is the one associated with the system with the largest surface area, if more than one.

In the case of inland flooding, because the flood zone resolution is much higher than 2km, only the vulnerability of the flooded portion of the agricultural system inside each grid cell is taken into account: MASP systems and plantations are intersected with flood zones to determine exposure of the agricultural areas.

The resulting vulnerability index can be expressed in $/ha but does not represent total potential monetary loss because no information was available about the exact surface area covered by each crop : the surface area of each system/plantation does not mean effective “garden surface area”. The MASP layer is an approximate representation of the zones where the described agricultural systems are the most representative. As a consequence, the vulnerability indexes only have a relative meaning.

The vulnerability value calculated above is expressed in $/h but has no meaningful monetary units because there is not enough information on crop and garden area, rotations etc. It is therefore reclassified into 5 manually-defined categories to allow a contrasting visualization. Categories are the same across all provinces and for all hazards (Table 19).

Table 19. Economic vulnerability reclassification

Potential damage class ($/ha)	Economic vulnerability
< 1000	Very low
1000 - 1500	Low
1500 - 2000	Medium
2000 - 3000	High
> 3000	Extreme

Figure 3 shows the distribution of MASP polygons in the five categories. The maximum at 12,037 $/ha in Figure 3 corresponds to the oil palm plantations and appears as considerably more sensitive than other systems because of the high replacement cost of commercial oil palm plantations (in opposition to subsistence replacement cost).

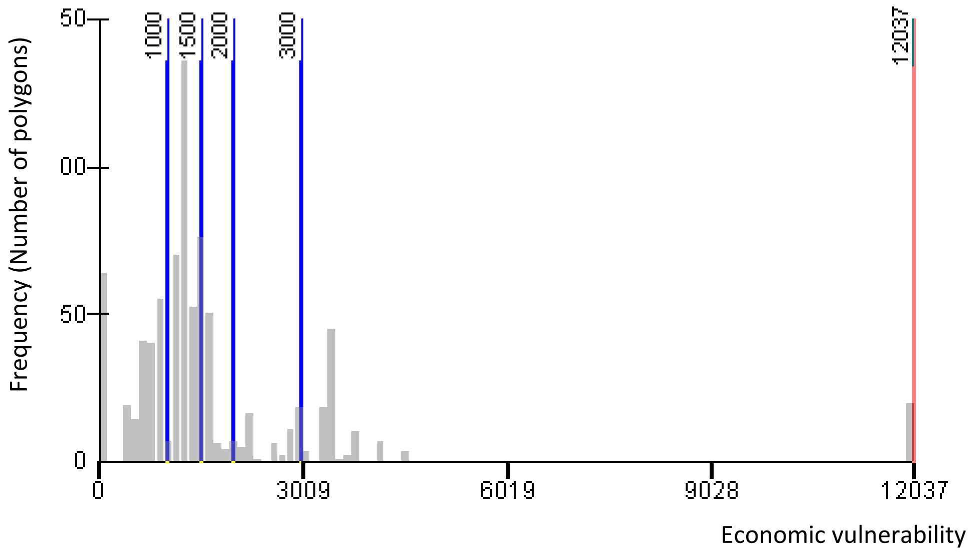

Figure 3. Frequency distribution of agricultural systems (MASP) and plantations vulnerability to extreme weather

This reclassified composite agro-economic vulnerability index can then be mapped based on the agricultural and plantation polygon of the MASP geo-database. Indexes are reclassified the same way for agricultural systems and for plantations in all the provinces, and for all hazards.

Because the polygons are much bigger than 2 x 2 km pixels, it was not deemed necessary to rasterise them at this stage. Agro-economic vulnerability values will however be associated to grid cells in the following steps, in order to compute the total vulnerability index combining physical, social and economic dimensions

Symbology

All mapped indices can be expressed qualitatively in terms of a hazard-dependent index scaled into three or more classes. Vulnerability and risk indices are classified according to 5 categories: very low, low, medium, high and extreme (Figure 4).

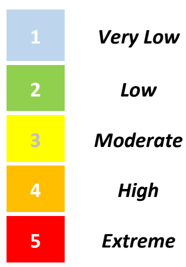

Figure 4. Vulnerability and risk classes

1.2.3. *Risk assessment*

Risk is defined by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction as the combination of the probability of a hazardous event and its negative consequences which result from interactions(s) between natural or man-made hazard(s), vulnerability, exposure and capacity (UNISDR 2009).

Once the three vulnerability components (physical, economic and social) computed and mapped, risk is calculated as the product of the hazard index and the vulnerability index (Equation 3).

$$Risk = Hazard\ x\ Vulnerability$$

Equation 3. Risk calculation

Once the three vulnerability components (physical, economic and social) computed and mapped, risk is calculated as the product of the hazard index and the vulnerability index. A risk matrix allows consistent reclassification of the product operation between hazard and vulnerability.

Continuous hazard indicators are reclassified into five classes whenever possible, for consistency with vulnerability classes, and to smooth a bit more of the spatial variability of hazard levels (using only three classes, all provinces sometimes end up in the same category). The risk matrix becomes thereafter:

Hazard Potential damage	Vulnerability	Rare (1)	Unlikely (2)	Possible (3)	Likely (4)	Very likely (5)
Insignificant (1)	Very Low	1	2	3	4	5
Minor (2)	Low	2	4	6	8	10
Moderate (3)	Medium	3	6	9	12	15
Major (4)	High	4	8	12	16	20
Severe (5)	Very High	5	10	15	20	25

1.2.4. *Composite risk*

The overall composite risk map for the province has been derived from the risk maps for the respective hazards as presented in the previous chapter.

The map indicated areas that are exposed to multiple risks. To count the number of risks per pixel on the map, risks occurrence with values moderate, high or very high were counted. This results in the following categories. The area that are exposed to some very low of low risks for one or more hazards have received a value '0', areas that are not coloured on the map have not been characterised at risk for any of the considered hazards. All areas with a values 1 to 5 are have been identified as having a moderate (or higher) risk for 1 to 5 hazards. An example is shown in Figure 5.

Note: the maps in this report will be updated to count for coastal risk, at the moment this is not included and the maximum value on the map therefore is 4 and not 5.

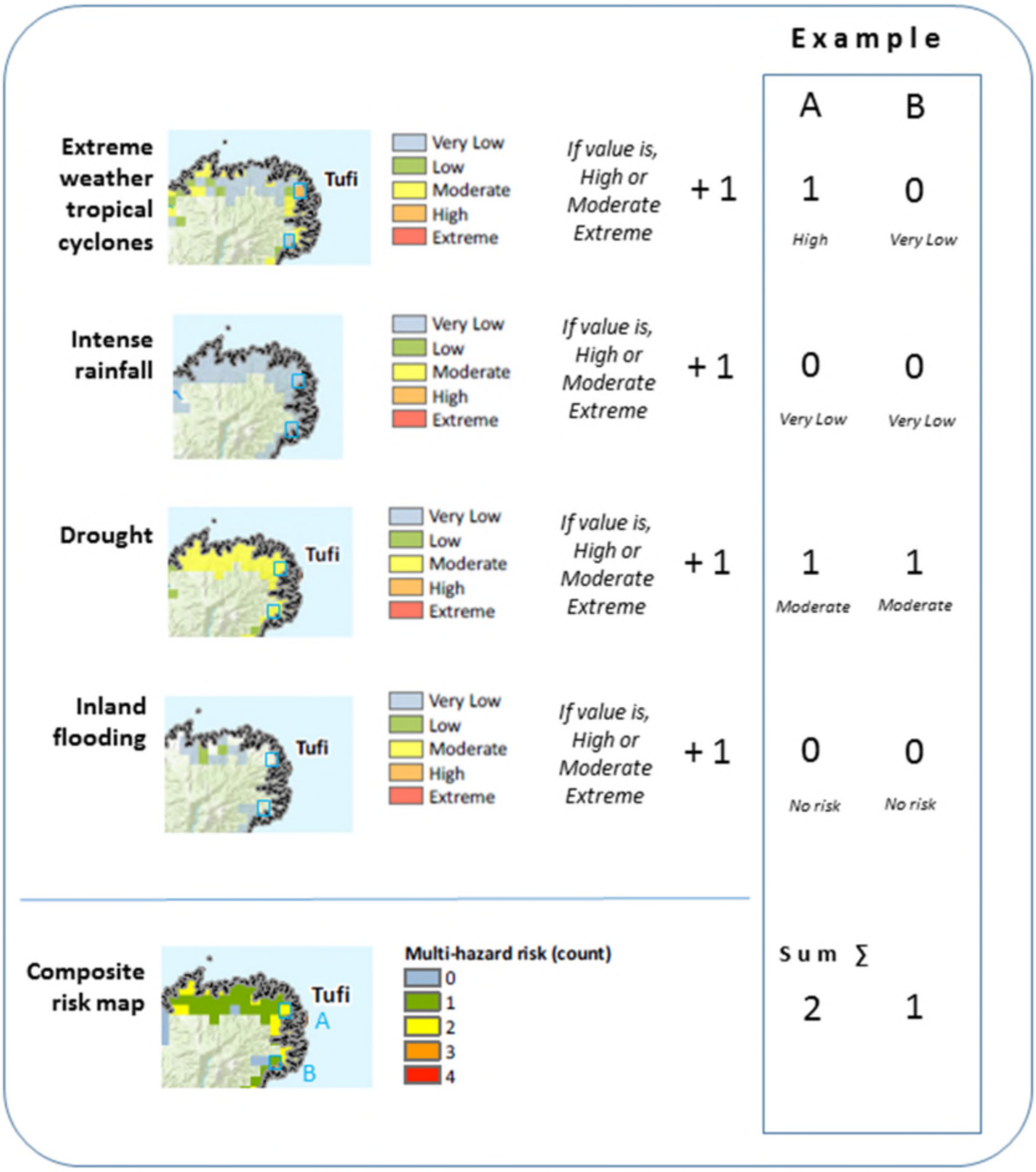

Figure 5. Example calculation of composite risk

1.3. Baseline information of East Sepik Province

1.3.1. Administrative

The East Sepik Province is located in north-western Papua New Guinea and has the city of Wewak as its provincial headquarters. It belongs to the Momase Region and it is composed from a total of six districts: Ambuti Dreikikier, Angoram, Maprik, Wewak, Wosera Gaui and Yangoru Saussia. Each district is in turn divided into Local-Level Government Areas (LLGs). There are a total of 26 LLGs in East Sepik.

Table 20. Number of wards per LLG

District	LLG	Number of wards	
Ambunti/Drekikier District	Ambunti Rural	30	123
	Dreikikier Rural	33	
	Gawanga Rural	22	
	Tunap/Hustein	38	
Angoram District	Angoram/Middle Sepik	35	153
	Karawari Rural	30	
	Keram Rural	38	
	Marienberg Rural	29	
	Yuat Rural	21	
Maprik District	Albiges/Mablep Rural	14	65
	Bumbita/Muhian Rural	17	
	Maprik/Wora Rural	18	
	Yamil/Tamaui Rural	16	
Wewak District	Boikin/Dagua Rural	24	84
	Turubu Rural	21	
	Wewak Islands Rural	21	
	Wewak Urban	1	
	Wewak Rural	17	
Wosera Gawi District	Burui/Kunai Rural	25	104
	Gawi Rural	25	
	North Wosera Rural	26	
	South Wosera Rural	28	
Yangoru Saussia District	East Yangoru Rural	27	96
	Numbor Rural	23	
	Sausso Rural	21	
	West Yangoru Rural	25	

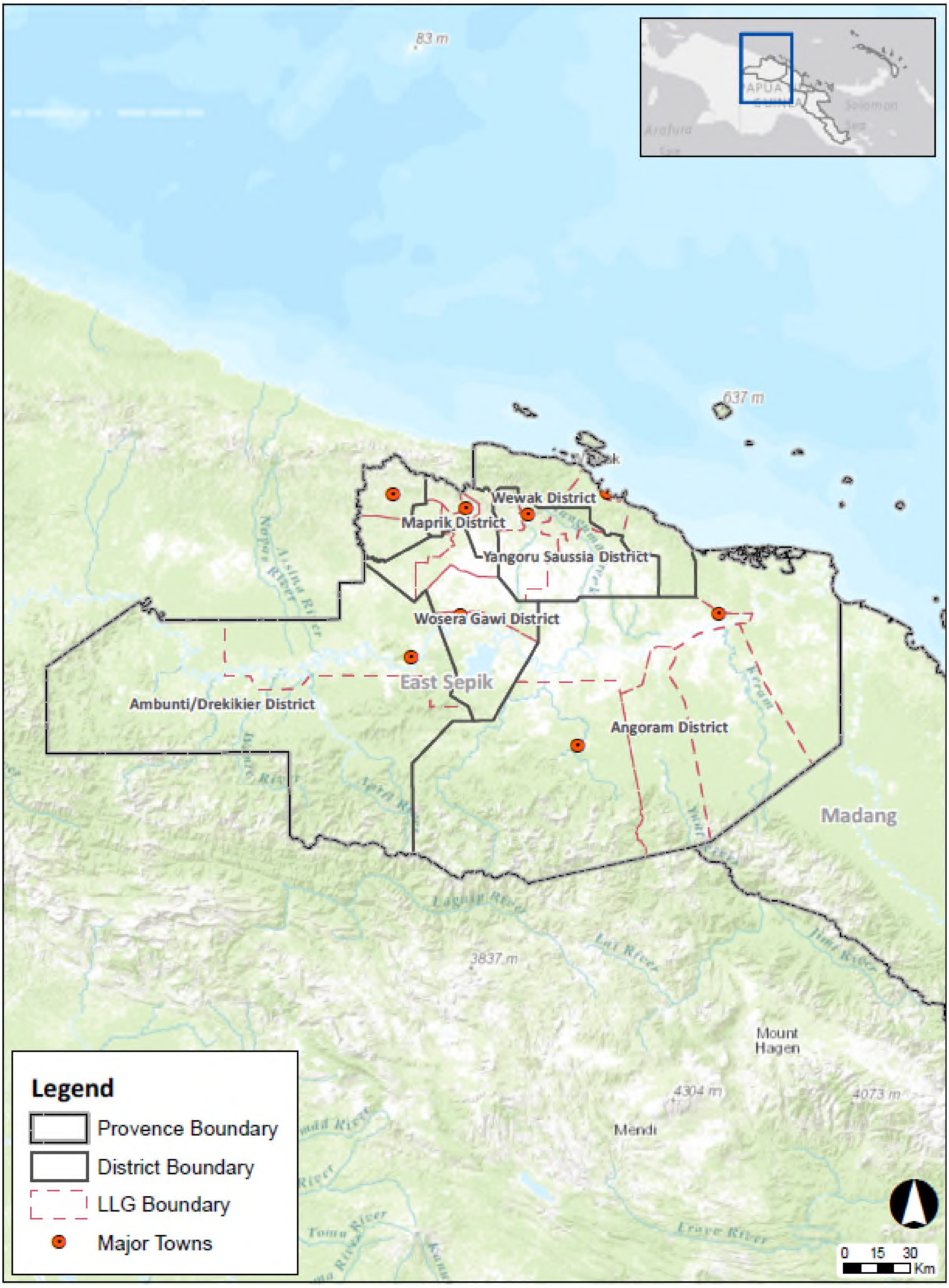

Figure 6. Administrative map East Sepik province

1.3.2. *Topography*

The East Sepik Province covers the coastal plains, the end of the Torricelli Mountains and the Prince Alexander Mountains in the north. The Sepik river flows east to west through the province, with the central range and the border with Enga Province in the south. Wewak, the provincial capital, is located on the coast of East Sepik. There are a scattering of islands off shore, and coastal ranges dominate the landscape just inland of the coast.

Figure 8 shows the main rivers flowing through East Sepik Province. The remainder of the province's geography is dominated by the Sepik River, which is one of the largest rivers in the world in terms of water flow and is known for flooding -- the river's level can alter by as much as five metres in the course of the year as it rises and falls. The southern areas of the province are taken up by the Hunstein Range and other mountain ranges which form the central mountain range and feed the Sepik River.

Figure 9 show the slope map for East Sepik Province. The slopes map is obtained by classifying the digital elevation model into three classes as presented in Table 21.

Table 21. Slope classes an occurrence in East Sepik Province

Slope (%)	Code
0-5	1
5-10	2
>10	3

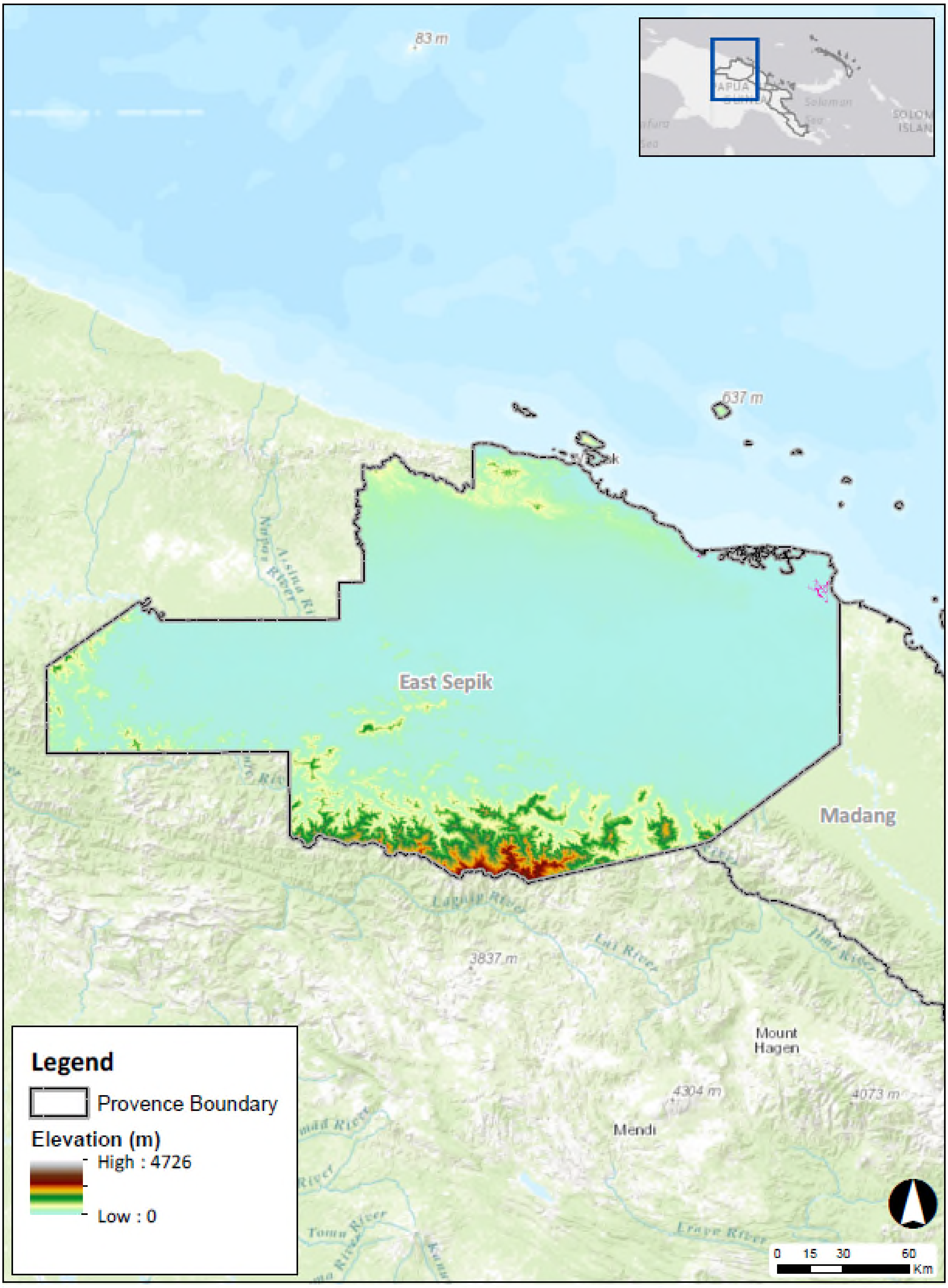

Figure 7. Elevation map of East Sepik Province

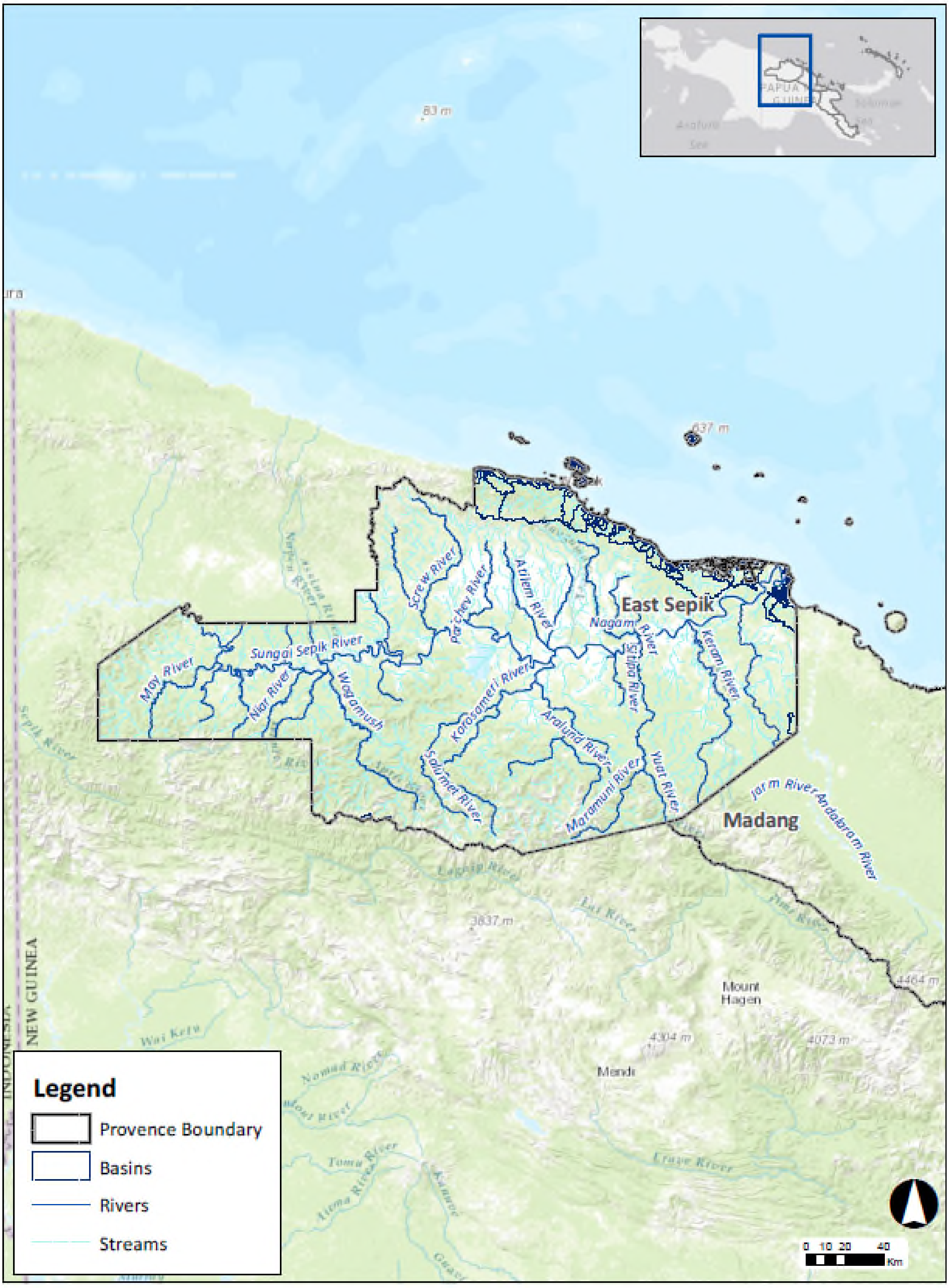

Figure 8. Main rivers found in East Sepik Province

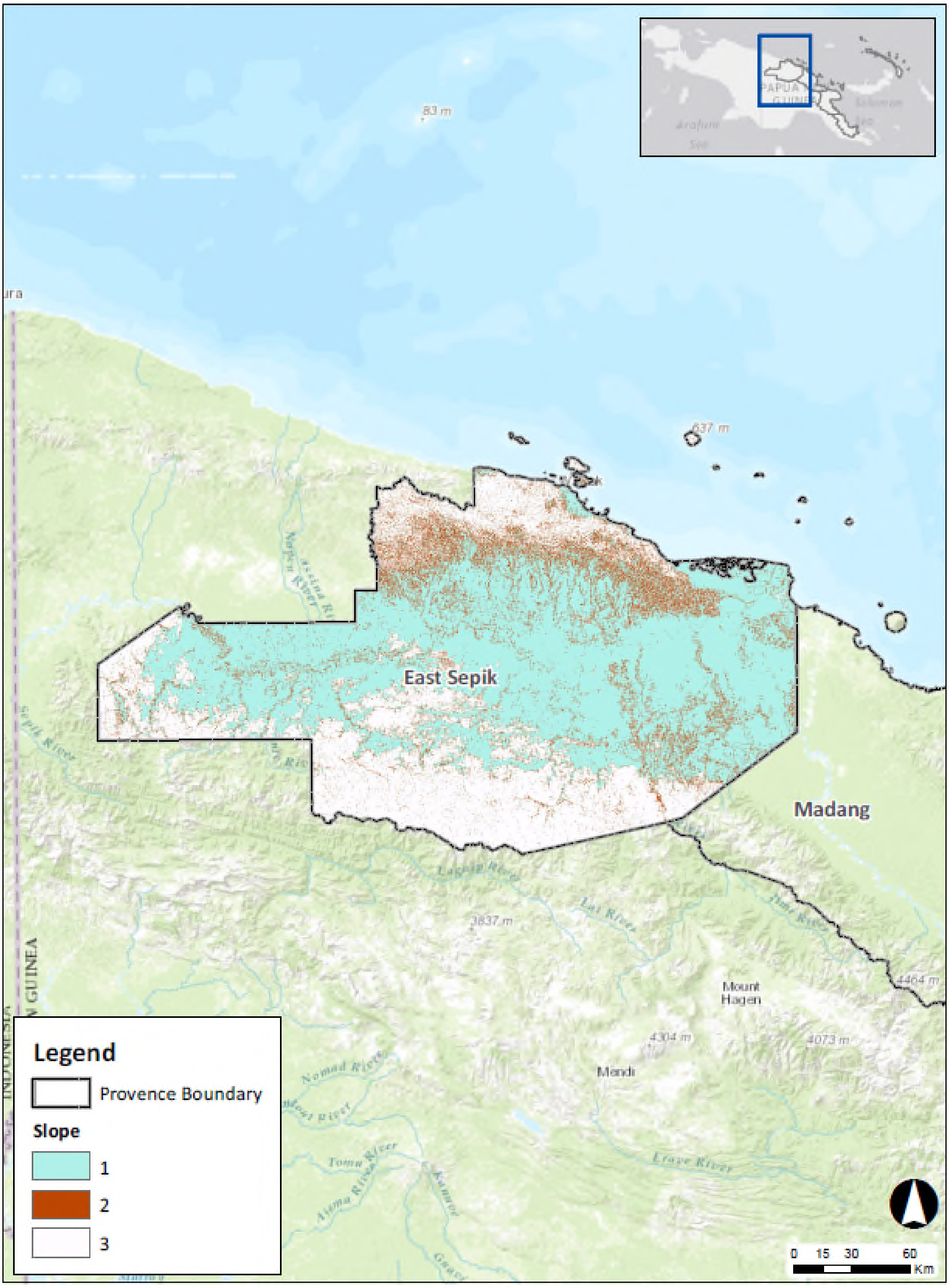

Figure 9. Slopes classification map for East Sepik province (from DTM, from SRTM-3, 90m).

1.3.3. *Land use / land cover*

Figure 10 show the soil cover map for East Sepik Province. The largest part of the province is classified as ‘other’ which is mostly forest or other uncultivated land. These parts of the province are very sparsely populated. About 23% of the province is marked as agriculture.

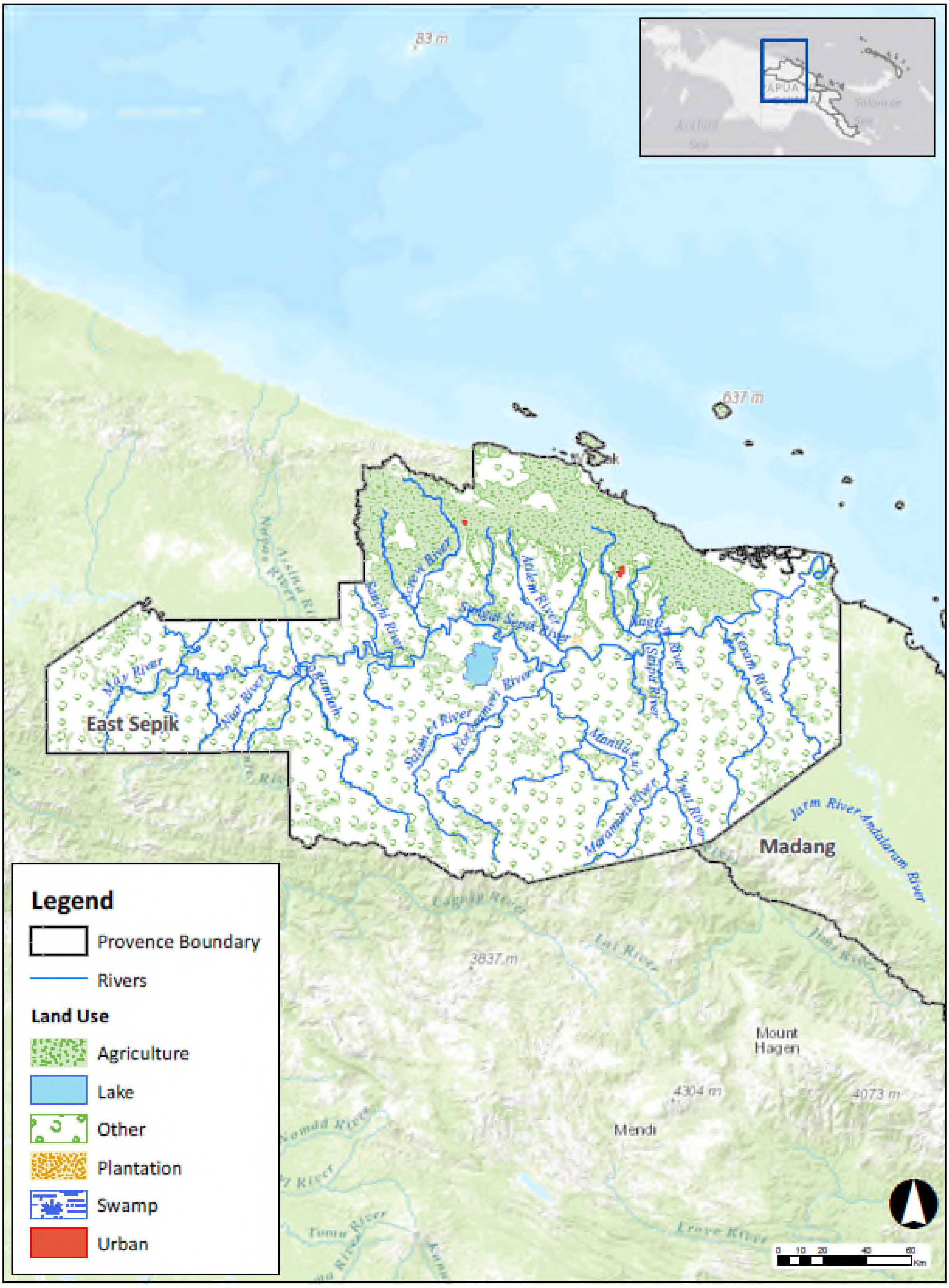

Figure 10. Land Use map East Sepik Province

1.3.4. *Population and health*

The East Sepik Province has a total of 450.530 inhabitants and 87.465 households according to the 2011 national census. It comprises the 6,2% of PNG's total population and has an annual growth rate of 2,5% for the period 2000-2011.

Angoram District in East Sepik Province is found to have the highest population of more than 98,000, which accounts for 21,78% of the total population of East Sepik Province, whereas Yangoru Saussia District (13%) had the lowest population with almost 60.000.

The population density is 10 inhabitants per km^2, somewhat lower than the national average of 11. The average household size in the province is 5.2 persons.

Table 22. Population numbers per age group and per district

Districts	Age Group				
	Age not stated	0 - 4 yr	< 15 Yrs	15-64 yrs	> 65 yrs
Ambunti/Drekikier District	117	9,789	27,896	40,284	2,038
Angoram District	170	16,320	42,874	50,885	2,226
Maprik District	293	18,173	51,644	67,404	3,943
Wewak District	228	10,851	31,843	50,535	2,121
Wosera Gawi District	90	9,702	27,284	35,015	1,874
Yangoru Saussia District	156	12,722	36,118	48,985	3,231

The more densely populated LLGs are Angoram District and Maprik District, followed by Wewak District. This can be seen in Figure 11.

The adult literacy rate for the province is 52.2%, which is significantly lower than the national average of 67.6%.

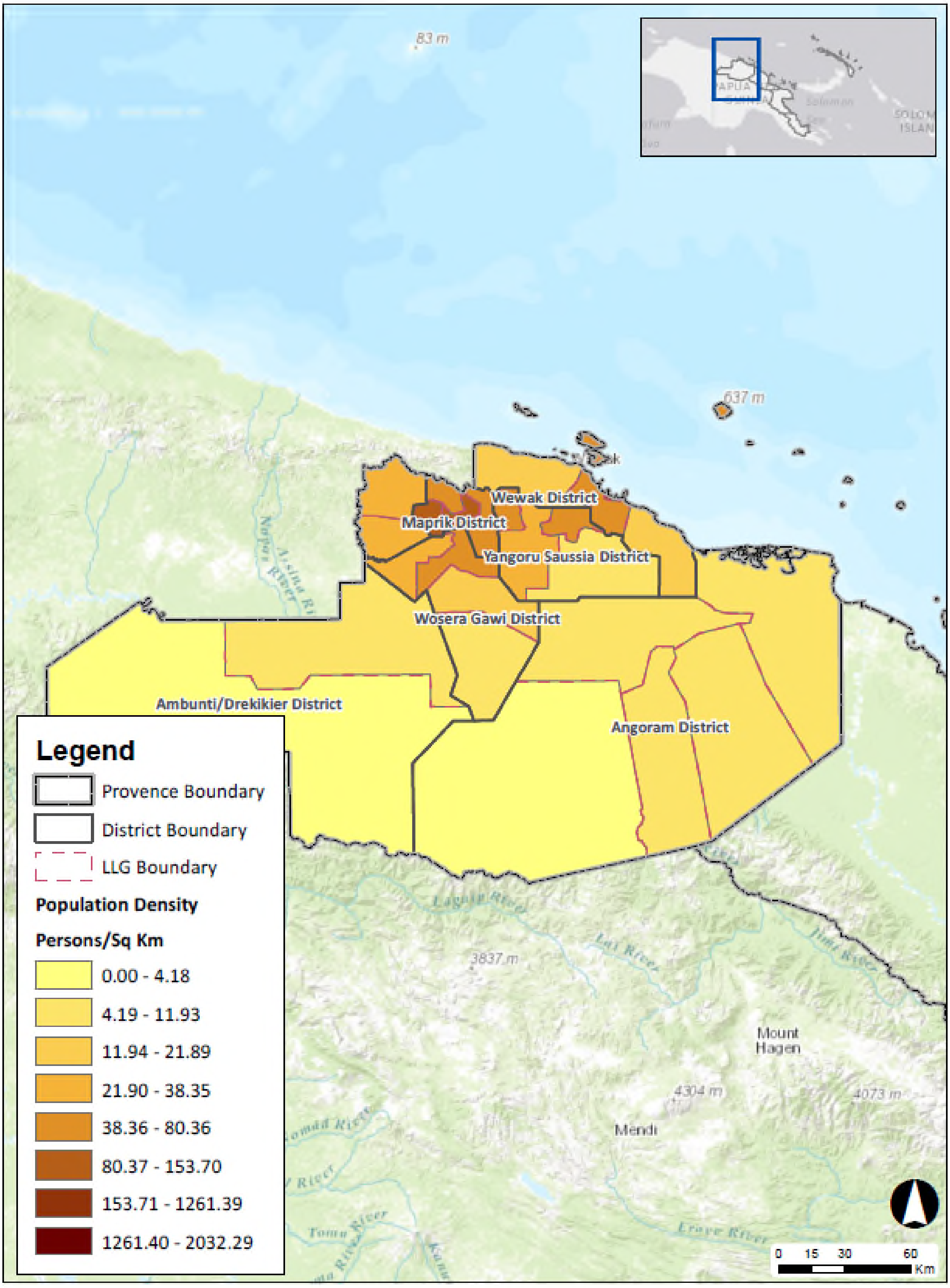

Figure 11. Population density map of East Sepik Province

Selected health indicators taken from the health performance report 2010-2014 for the province and its respective districts are shown in the Table 23, together with the national average.

Table 23. Selected Health Indicators for East Sepik Province (2014)

District	Low Weight for Age < 5 years old (%)	Low Birth Weight (%)	Incidence of Malaria (1,000 pop.)	Incidence of Diarrhoea (<5 years/1,000 pop.)
Ambunti-Drekikier	30	4.5	163	178
Angoram	36	7.5	69	150
Maprik	29	10.6	111	138
Wewak	27	5.3	268	157
Wosera-Gawi	28	8.4	44	123
Yangoru-Saussia	29	6.0	58	52
East Sepik	**30**	**6.4**	**126**	**138**
National	**24**	**7.7**	**108**	**291**

Figure 12 shows the locations of health centers and aid posts in the province. There are a total of 97 aid posts and 43 health centres in the province. The percentage of children weighed at clinics is less than 80% of the normal weight for their age in East Sepik Province during the period from 2010-2014.

In 2014, Maprik District had the highest percentage of low birth weight children in East Sepik Province, 10.6%, compared with the provincial and national averages of 6.4% and 7.7% respectively. Angoram District had the highest percentage of children with low weight for age under 5 years old in the province (36%), compared to the provincial and national averages of 30% and 24% respectively.

Ambuti/Drekikier District had the highest reported incidence of diarrhoea in children under 5 years old. The highest number of recorded cases of malaria is in Wewak District. Ambunti-Dreikikir, Angoram and Maprik districts have the significantly highest sensitivity on health indicators.

Table 24. Number of Healthcare facilities per LLG

Districts	Aid posts	Health centres
Ambunti/Drekikier District	24	8
Angoram District	20	10
Maprik District	12	6
Wewak District	21	9
Wosera Gawi District	2	6
Yangoru Saussia District	18	4

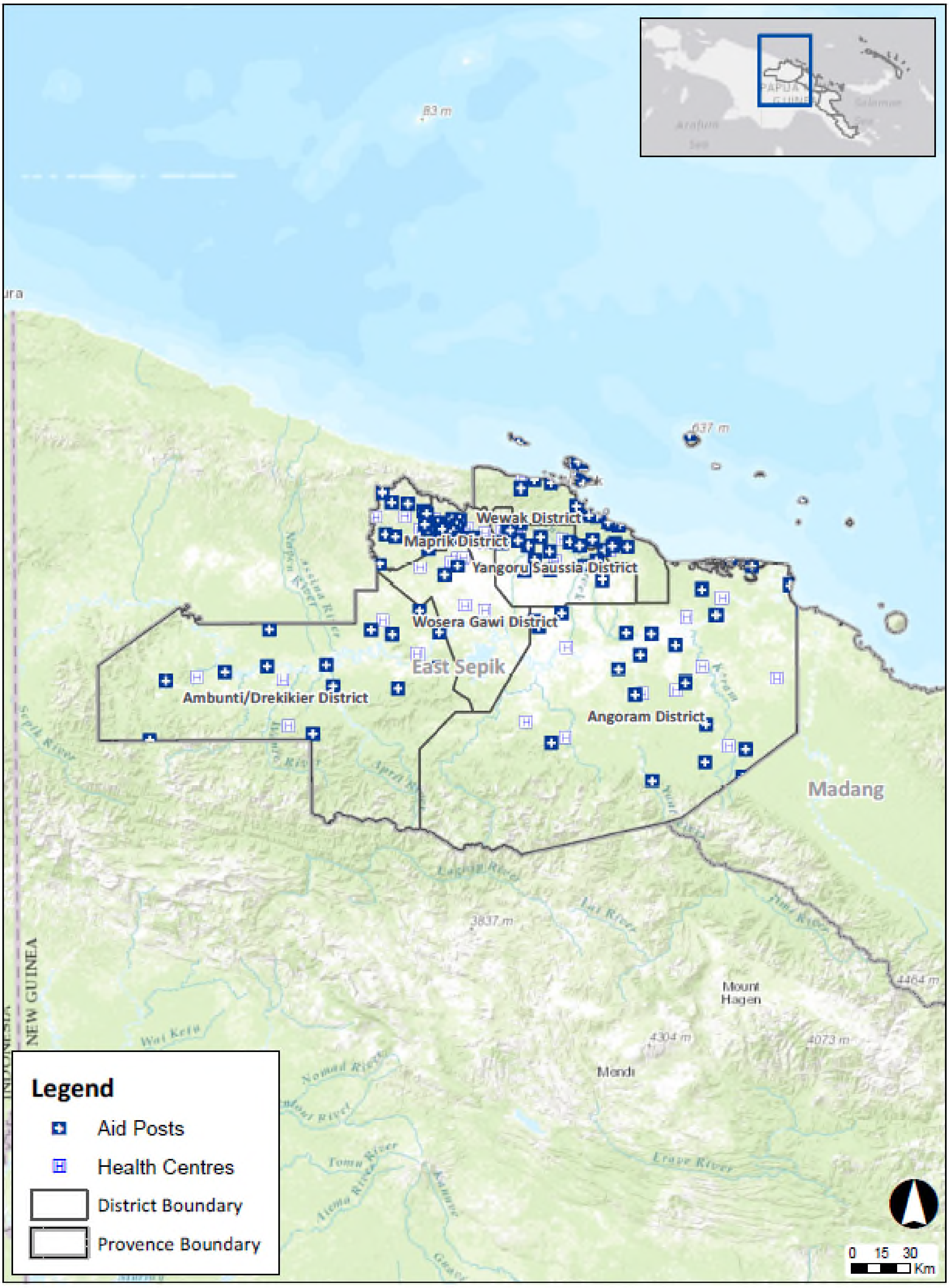

Figure 12. Location of health centers and aid posts in East Sepik Province

1.3.5. *Infrastructure*

Figure 13 shows the main road network in the province. The main roads classified as highway of national roads are connecting Angoram to Yangoru to Maprik to Bararat. A large part of the province is not easy accessible by road.

Table 25 Kilometres of roads in East Sepik

	Highway	National Road	Provincial road
Km of roads in East Sepik	362.95	308.14	796.59

Table 26 Number of bridges in East Sepik

Districts	Number of bridges
Ambunti/Drekikier District	3
Angoram District	5
Maprik District	39
Wewak District	82
Wosera Gawi District	11
Yangoru Saussia District	24

Table 27 Total of public establishment

Districts	Aid posts	Health centres	Police stations	Airports	Schools	Religion	Government	Public facility
Ambunti/Drekikier District	24	8	2	0	50	86	109	16
Angoram District	20	10	1	0	64	112	128	33
Maprik District	12	6	2	1	28	94	94	28
Wewak District	21	9	3	1	54	64	115	50
Wosera Gawi District	2	6	1	0	33	77	99	18
Yangoru Saussia District	18	4	2	0	39	90	105	14

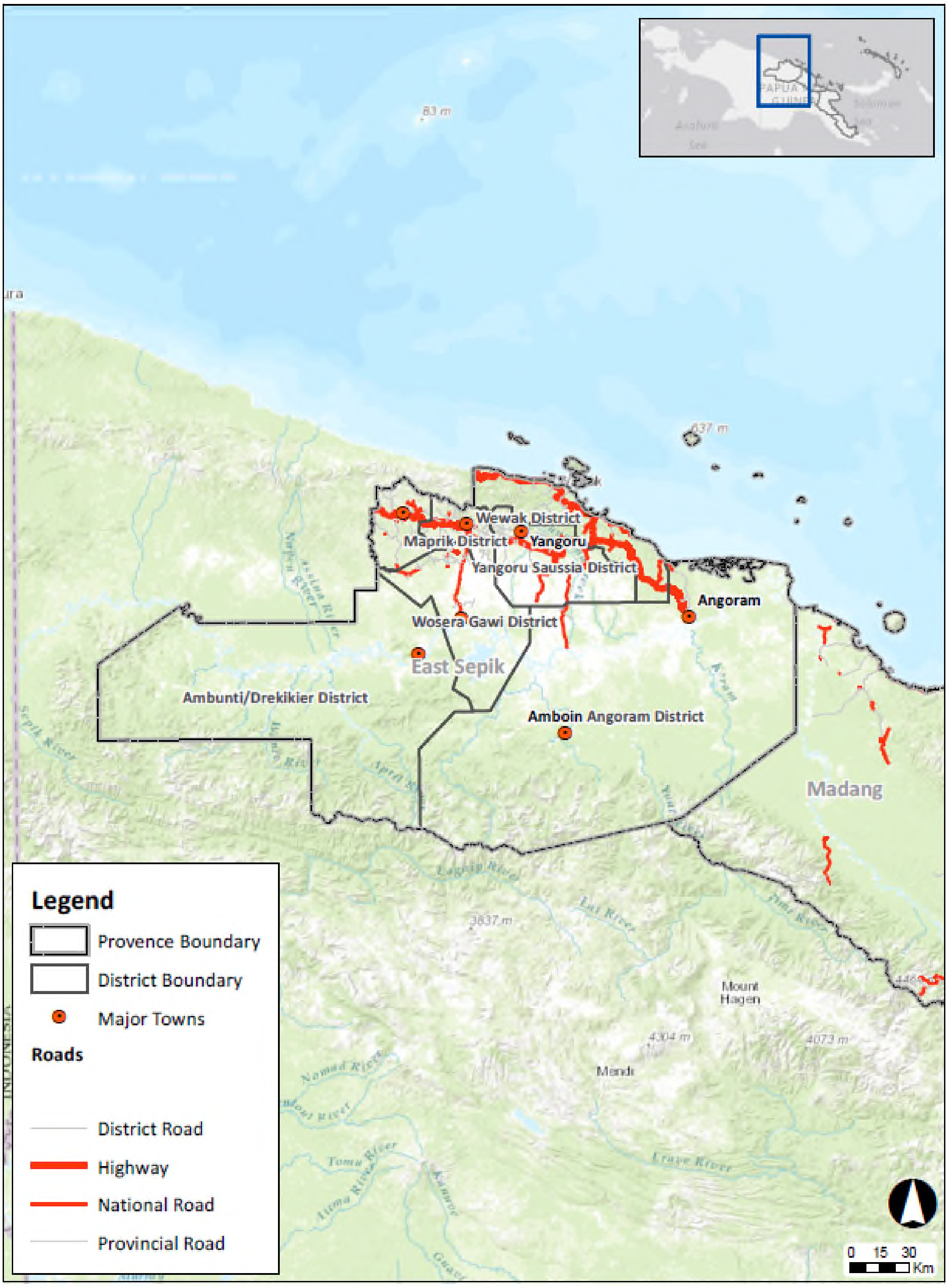

Figure 13. Road infrastructure in East Sepik Province

1.3.6. Agriculture and livelihood

The Sepik Valley, Sepik Coast and plains of the Keram River have low land potential for agriculture mainly due to poor soils and long-term inundation. The northern fall of the Central Range has very low to low potential due to steep slopes, poor soils, high rainfall and frequent cloud cover. Agricultural development potential is mainly present in the Marienberg Hills given the high potential land and reasonable access to markets. *Cocoa*, *fresh food* and *betel nut* are established smallholder cash-earning activities. *Robusta coffee* is also well established but prices are low compared to other cash crops. People along the Sepik and Keram rivers earn moderate incomes from the sale of *betel nut, fish* and *cocoa*. *Sago* is the most important food in the district and is supplemented by low intensity mixed staple cultivation of *banana, taro* and *Chinese taro.*

The government of Papua New Guinea and its current president, Peter O'Neill, have launched an ambitious agro-business venture in East Sepik Province which includes the creation of the Sepik Plains Special Economic Zone. This project is located in Yangoru-Saussia with an announced investment of US$31 million and covering a 5000 hectare terrain belonging to the state since the 1970s. The main features of this project are the construction of the Sepik Chicken Grain and Cocoa Innovation and the Yangoru Water supply and treatment and Power supply infrastructure.

Private investment for this project comes mainly from the LR Group (Israel) owned Innovative Agro Industry Ltd. The goal is to produce *maze, soya beans, corn* and *cassava* in order to manufacture stock feed for chickens raised in farms. In the future, stock feed can be exported to other provinces within PNG until importation of stock feed from overseas ceases to be necessary. This project will thus include production of *chicken meat, eggs, broilers* and *layers* with the expectation to reduce local prices for these products by 30 to 40%.

Currently, *cocoa* is production is quite established on the Keram and Frieda Rivers region of East Sepik Province. However, lack of road infrastructure and isolation of communities south of the Sepik River translates to expensive means for commercialization. Villagers tend to build giant rafts which can float downstream to Angoram where they sell sago, smoked fish and their cocoa at the market. The establishment of this new Special Economic zone with Israel's advanced agriculture technology will be used to improve the production of *cocoa*. By applying drip feed irrigation, cocoa yield could increase five to six times compared to current production. Abundant *cocoa* production could eventually lead to the establishment of a *chocolate* industry in East Sepik Province.

2. PROVINCE RISK PROFILE

2.1. Hazard Assessment

In this chapter we discuss the results of the analysis of climate data and projected climate, and we discuss the hazard maps produced for Norther Province for the five climate hazards considered in this study:

- Inland flooding (as a function of precipitation)
- Coastal flooding due to sea level rise
- Drought (as function of temperature and precipitation)
- Extreme weather events (tropical cyclones)
- Increase of precipitation intensities and variability

Hazard maps for each of the five hazards listed above indicate the areas likely to be affected by the hazard and provide an indication of its relative intensity.

2.1.1. Current and future climate

A brief review on Papua New Guinea's current climate and future prospections is available in the regional overview publication from International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI) (2011)[4]. The content of the publication is the result of a collaborative effort between the Papua New Guinea National Weather Service (NWS) and the Pacific Climate Change Science Program – a component of the Australian Government's International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative.

The key conclusions of the report are:

- Observed air temperatures depict a steady increase; it is expected that they will continue to warm resulting in more very hot days in the future.
- Rainfall observations since 1950 at Port Moresby do not show a clear trend, but observations at Kavieng seem to show a decrease in wet season. Projections on rainfall patterns, show an increase over this century with more extreme rainfall days expected.
- Tropical cyclones are not very frequent in the country; projections depict a further decrease on number of tropical cyclones with a slight increase in their intensities.
- Sea level observations have shown a clear rise in the recent past. This tendency will continue throughout this century.

Furthermore, the analysis of existing climate data and projected climate change reveals the following information:

- Based on observations carried out in Port Moresby since 1950, it can be concluded that a steady warming, averaging ~0.1 °C/decade, is taking place. Over the next decades, temperature is projected to continue to increase, with a projected warming of 0.4-1 °C by 2030 under a business-as-usual emissions scenario. By 2050, under such a scenario, a 1.1 – 1.9 °C warming is projected. Over the next 30-50 years, increases in the average temperature will result in more very hot days, with potentially severe impacts on agriculture and human health.

[4] Climate Change in the Pacific: Scientific Assessment and New Research. Volume 1: Regional Overview. Volume 2: Country Reports. Available from November 2011

- The limited available information on precipitation reveals that there is no clear long-term historical change in rainfall in Port Moresby, although elsewhere there has been a slight decrease. In line with expectations globally, precipitation is projected to increase in response to the warming of the atmosphere. More extreme rainfall days are expected, likely contributing to increasing frequency of inland flooding. The regional pattern and magnitude of the increase is, however, highly uncertain.
- Overall, trends in both rainfall and temperature are dwarfed by year-to-year variability.
- On a global scale, the frequency of tropical cyclones is projected to decrease overall, but the frequency of high intensity cyclones is projected to increase. The projections for PNG are consistent with global projections, with fewer but more intense storm events expected.
- Sea level rise is a serious consequence of climate change for Papua New Guinea. Under a business-as-usual scenario, by 2030, sea level in PNG is expected to rise2 by 4-15 cm. Combined with natural variability, such a rise would increase the impact of storm surges and the risks of coastal flooding. It is notable that these projections could be underestimations, due to uncertainties in projections of ice sheet melt.
- In addition to changes in climate, changes in land use may affect flood risk, for example through changes to catchment scale runoff and patterns of inundation. Since 1990, there has been a small degree of deforestation (reduction of forests from 31,523 KHa in 1990 to 29,159 KHa in 2007) and an increase in land used for agriculture (877,000 Ha in 1990 to 1,040,000 Ha in 2007). Changes in coastal land use may affect the risk and impacts of tidal flooding.

2.1.2. Inland flooding

The most relevant flooding features within the province are described in the following paragraphs. The description follows the river systems reaching the coastline from West to East.

The map for inland flooding hazard shows major flooding zones along the Sepik River and some of its tributaries like the Korosamen, Karawari and Keram rivers, especially along the central axis towards the coast and the south east of the Province (Figure 14Figure 15). The most affected districts are Ambunti, Wosera Gawi and Angoram Districts.

The flood extensions produced by the projected scenario H40 are slightly larger than those produced by the current scenario HND (Figure 15). The limited variation in the flooded extensions between the current and the projected scenarios can be also due to the low horizontal (90m) and the vertical (1m) resolution of the SRTM model.

In East Sepik Province, slightly larger flooding areas are expected for the projected scenario in districts crossed by the Sepik river: Ambunti, Wosera Gawi and Angoram Districts. In Angoram District, also larger flood is expected in the flood plains related to the Korosamen, Karawari and Keram rivers.

The table below gives the flood areas (km²) for current and future climate conditions in the East Sepik province.

Table 28 Flood areas (km²) for current and future climate

East Sepik	HND	H40
T 0-5y	9708.7	10120.4
T 5-10y	223.5	282.1
T 10-50y	567.5	721.9
Total	10499.7	11124.4

During the community risk assessment (CRA[5]), 6 communities were visited in the East Sepik Province: Pagwi, Timbunke, Langasait, Wom, Kapilal and Mengar.

Pagwi is located in an area highly exposed to flooding, which is consistent with its CRA[6]. This community is located in the north bank of Sepik River, around its confluence with the National road. Pagwi is surrounded by swamps. The intensity of floods in this area is increasing due to the deforestation of upstream areas of its basin (due to ongoing logging, mining, clearing of forest for oil palm plantation, and oil exploration). When people rebuild their houses after the seasonal flood events expected from January to May, very often they use the trees and sago palms along the river banks which are a natural protection against the river bank erosion.

Timbunke is located in an area highly exposed to flooding, which is consistent with its CRA[7]. This community is located in the north bank of Sepik River, downstream its confluence with the Munguma creek. Timbunke is surrounded by swamps and small lakes. The intensity of floods in this area is increasing due to the deforestation of upstream areas of its basin (due to ongoing logging, mining, clearing of forest for oil palm plantation, and oil exploration). The rapid river bank erosion during the floods has significantly widened the river during the seasonal flooding events expected from January to May likely due to the lack of natural protection like trees along its banks.

Langasait is located within an area highly exposed to flooding, which is consistent with its CRA[8]. This community is located in the north bank of Sepik River, downstream its confluence with the Keram river and south west from Angoram town. Its flat terrain does not offer any natural protection against the seasonal flooding expected from January to June.

Kapilal, located in Walis Island, the most north west island of the East Sepik province is not located in an inland flood prone area, similar to what is observed in its CRA[9].

According to its CRA[10], the Wom community is exposed to inland flooding along the banks of the Murep river, that drains from west to east at the south of the Wom Peninsula. However, the Murep river is not part of the stream channel network derived from the flow accumulation map, this might be caused by the resolution of the SRTM (90m*90m, similar network obtained with 30*30m) or the filtering step applied to remove any creeks where the contributing watershed area is less than 30 km^2). Therefore no flood area is observed in the current or the projected scenario.

Similarly to Wom, according to its CRA[11], the Mengar community is exposed to inland flooding along the banks of the Wariman river, that drains from south to north, towards the Bismark sea. However, the Wariman river is not accurately identified as part of the stream channel network derived from the flow accumulation map, this might be caused by the resolution of the SRTM (90m*90m, similar network obtained with 30*30m). The observed flood area in the current or the projected scenario seems shifted westwards of the location where the Wariman river and its floodplains should be.

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[5] Most communities are reported to suffer regular inland flooding events in their respective CRAs. While the estimated flood maps reported here are a good indication of their extension, they use a SRTM with resolution too coarse for ensuring the flood extensions at community level.

[6] Report Community Risk Assessment, Pagwi Village, Wosera Gawi District, East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea

[7] Report Community Risk Assessment, Timbunke Village, Angoram District, East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea

[8] Report Community Risk Assessment, Langa Sait Village, Angoram District, East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea

[9] Report Community Risk Assessment, Kapilal, Walis Island, Wewak District, East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea

[10] Report Community Risk Assessment, Wom Village, Angoram District, East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea

[11] Report Community Risk Assessment, Mengar Village, Angoram District, East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea

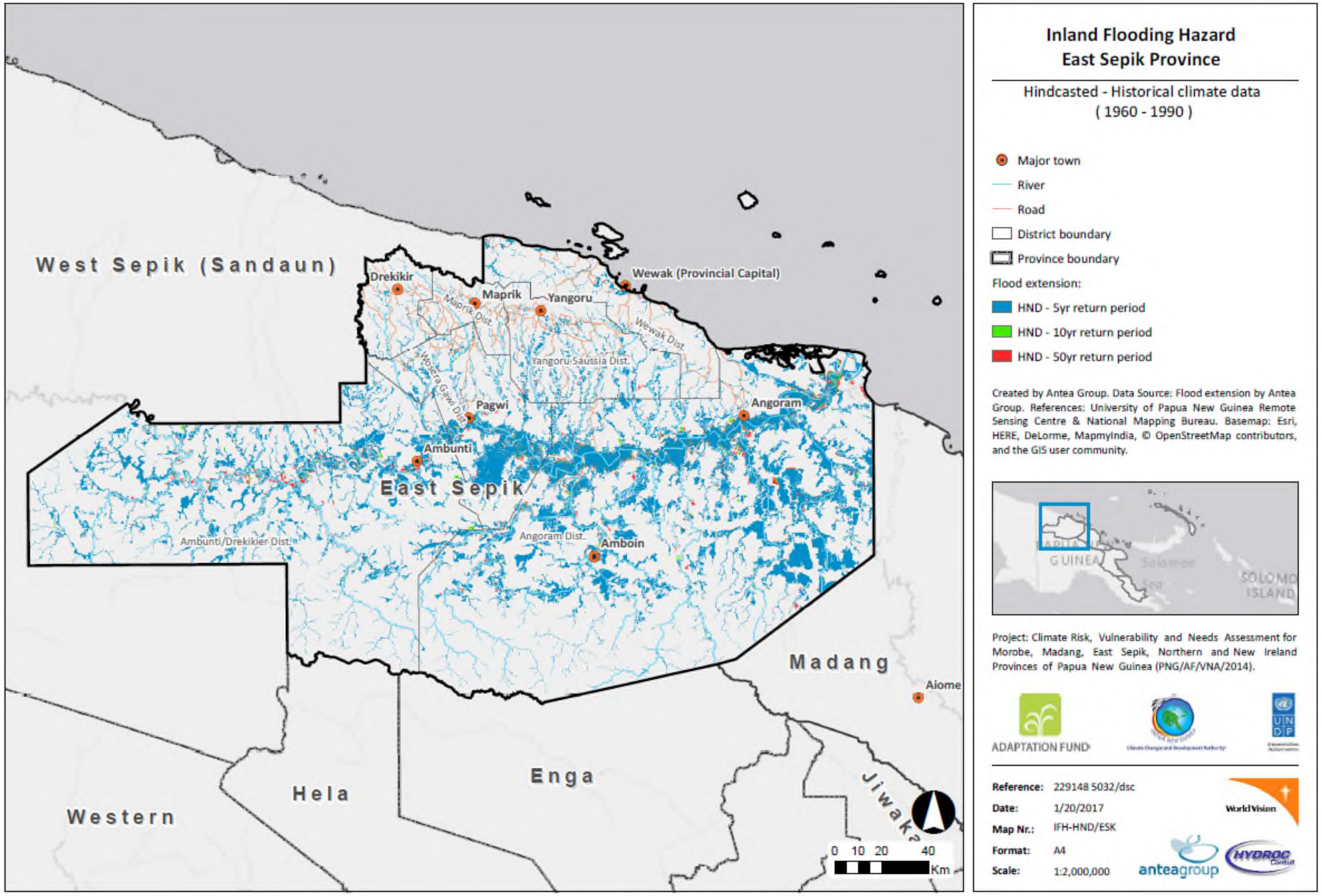

Figure 14. Inland flooding (current climate) ■ flooded

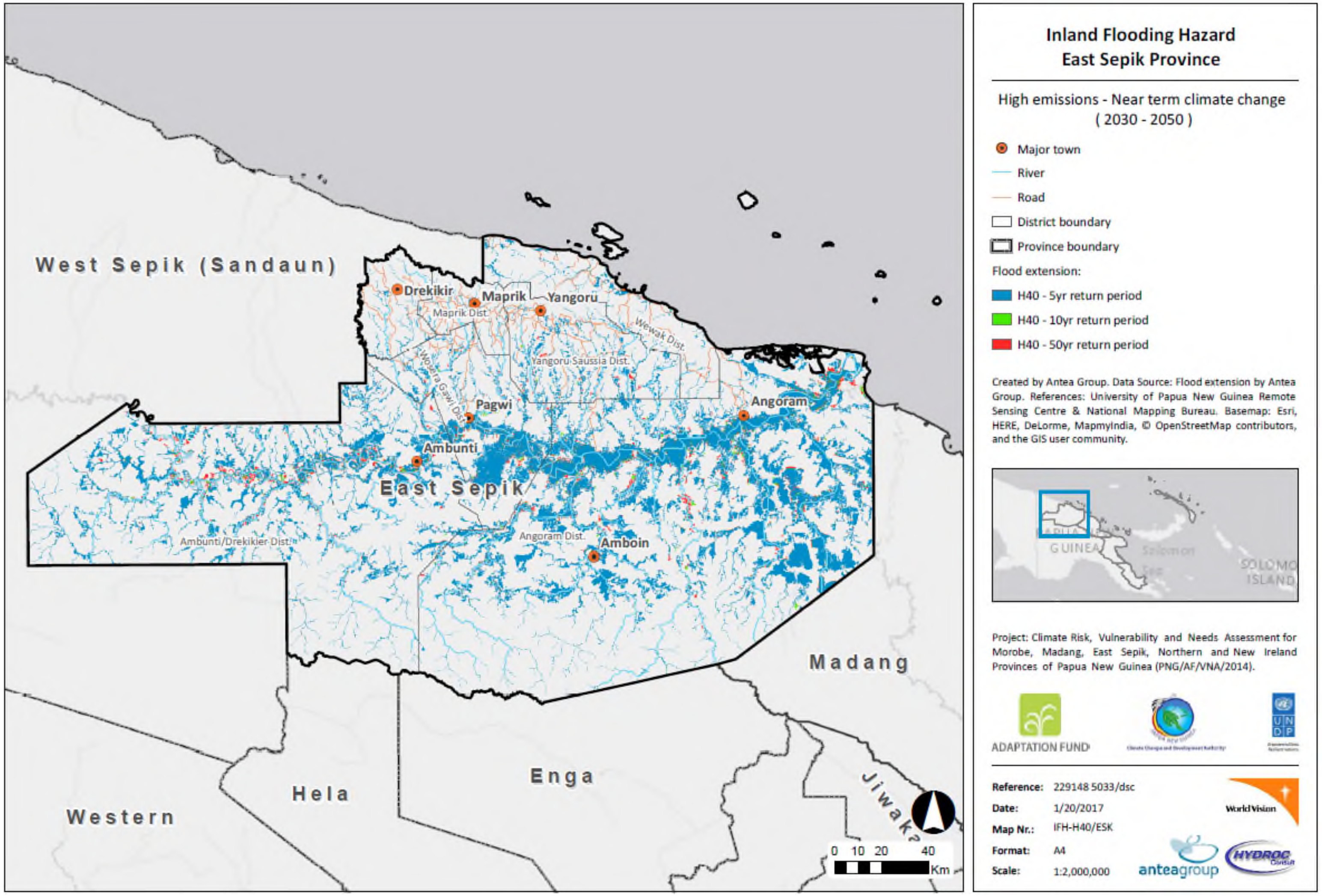

Figure 15 Inland flooding (projected climate) ■ flooded

2.1.3. *Coastal flooding*

The coastal flooding analysis estimated water levels for different return periods for the existing and projected sea level. The available coarse (20 x 20 m) topographic information (SRTM) did not allow to explicitly map the coastal flooding hazard for the province. In order to asses which coastal areas would be most prone to flooding a detailed survey of the coastal zone (LIDAR) is recommended; the survey would provide a reliable description of the topographical relieve.

Another major limitation is the lack of quality, long-term water level measurements tied to a consistent (known) vertical datum that is the same as the vertical datum of the DEM.

2.1.4. *Drought*

The map for drought hazard shows a rather low profile, with values that range from 13 continuous dry days in the westernmost corner of the district to 17 in the easternmost part (Figure 16).

Projections for the future show a very slight increase, ranging from 13 to 18 continuous dry days, in the same pattern as above (Figure 17).

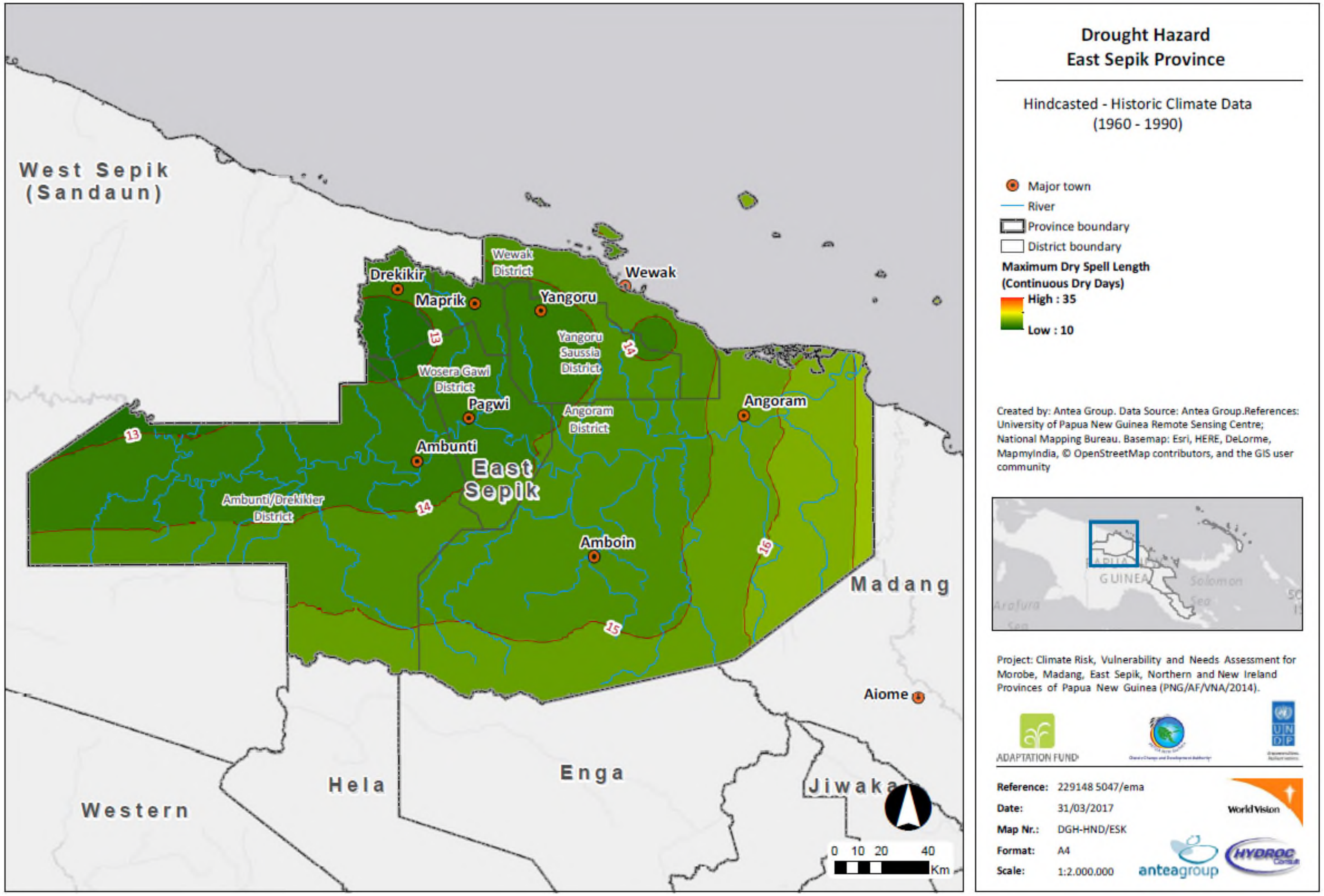

Figure 16. Drought (current climate) expressed as number of continuous dry days 10-16 16-21 21-24 24-29 >29

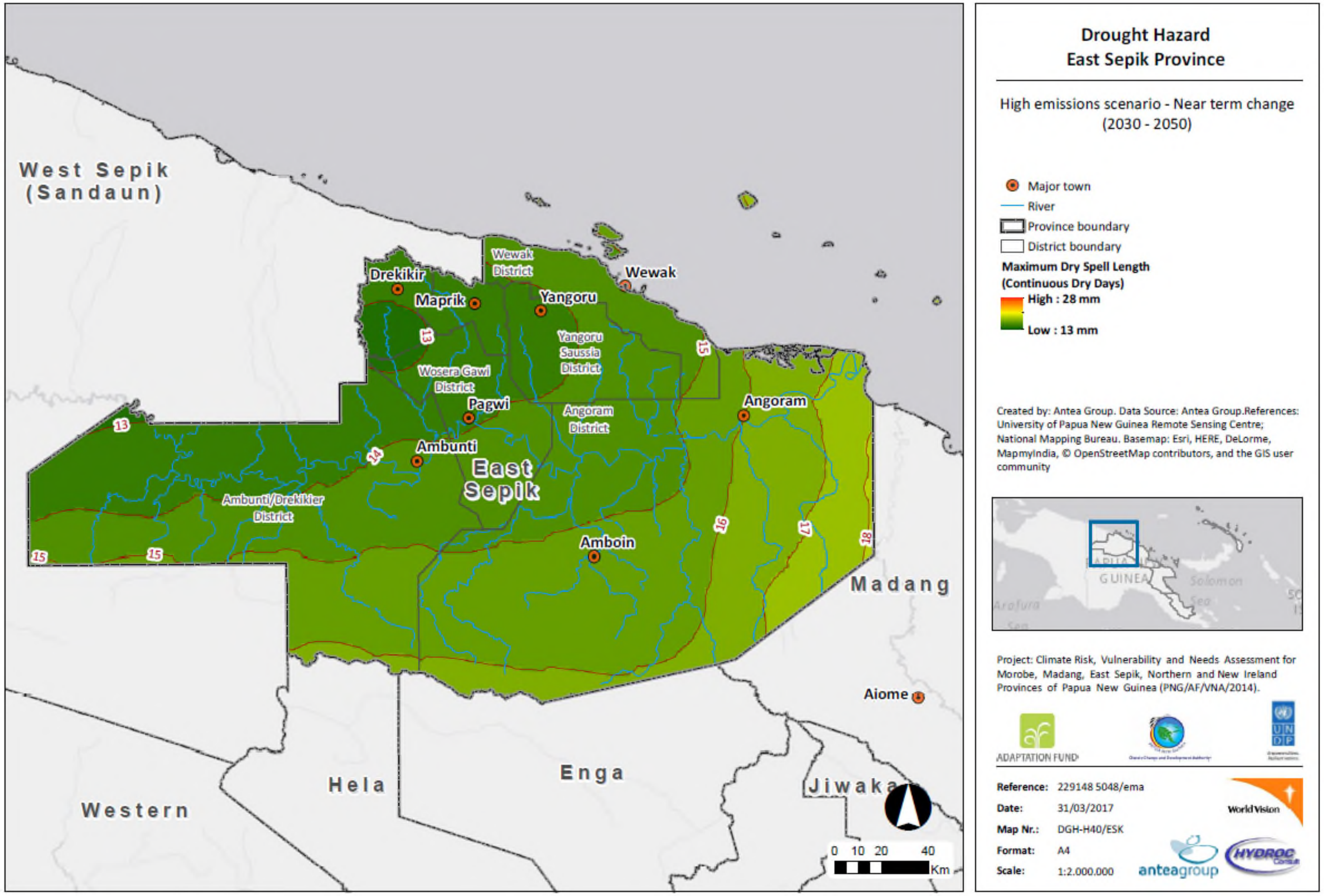

Figure 17. Drought (projected climate) expressed as number of continuous dry days 10-16 16-21 21-24 24-29 >29

2.1.5. *Extreme weather events (tropical cyclones)*

East Sepik Province is not prone to cyclones. This is illustrated in maps on the next pages.

Cyclone hazard is expressed as a number N which is the number of cyclone passes over a grid cell (0.5 degree grids) over a observed historical period 1970-present (the average diameter of cyclones with destructive wind speeds is assumed as 2 degrees).

Under existing climate conditions, there is no registered tropical cyclone event in this province during the observed period (count =0 in Figure 18) and neither is it foresee in the projections for the future scenario (Figure 19).

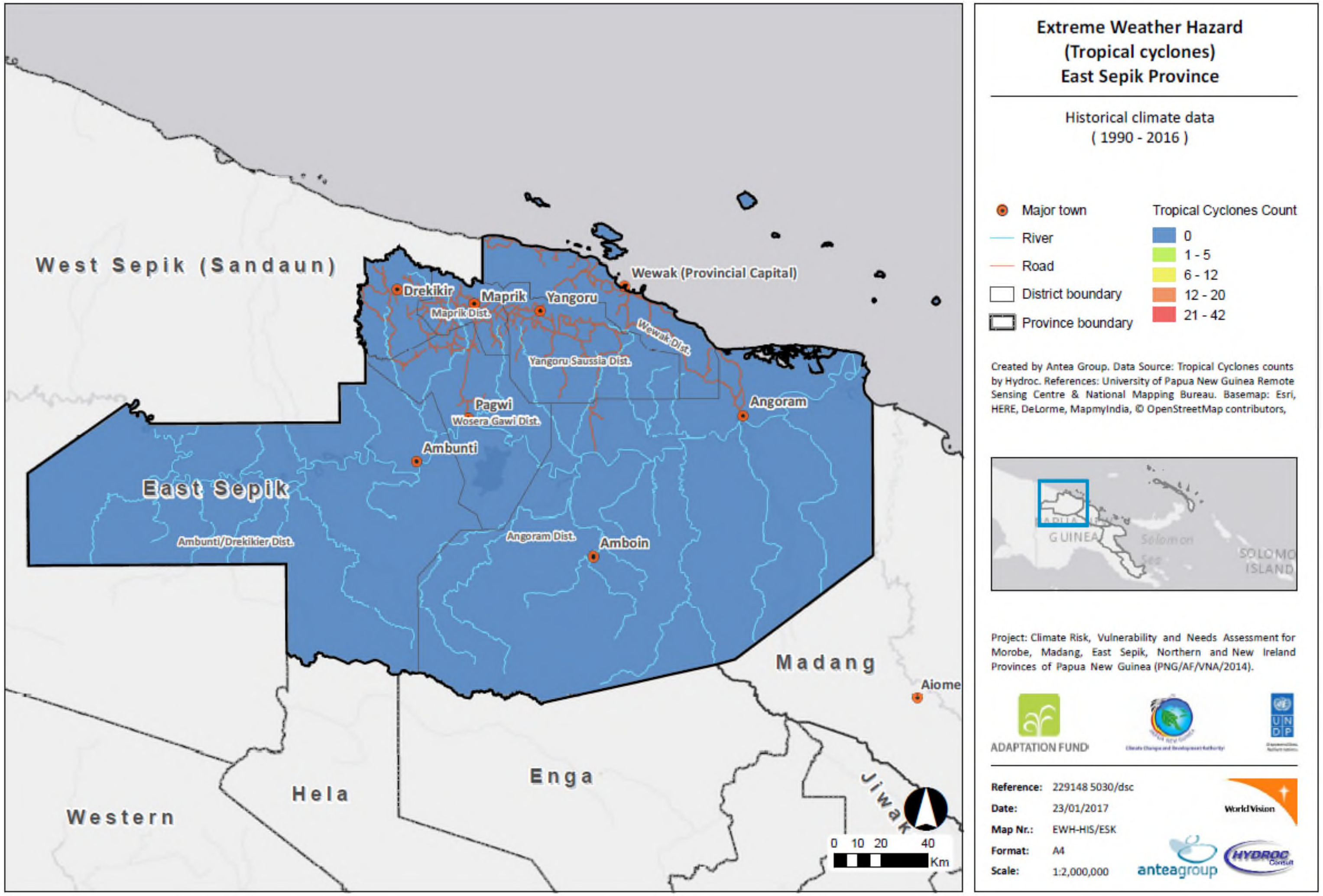

Figure 18. Tropical cyclones (current climate) as number of cyclones ■0 ■1-5 ■6-12 ■12-20 ■>21

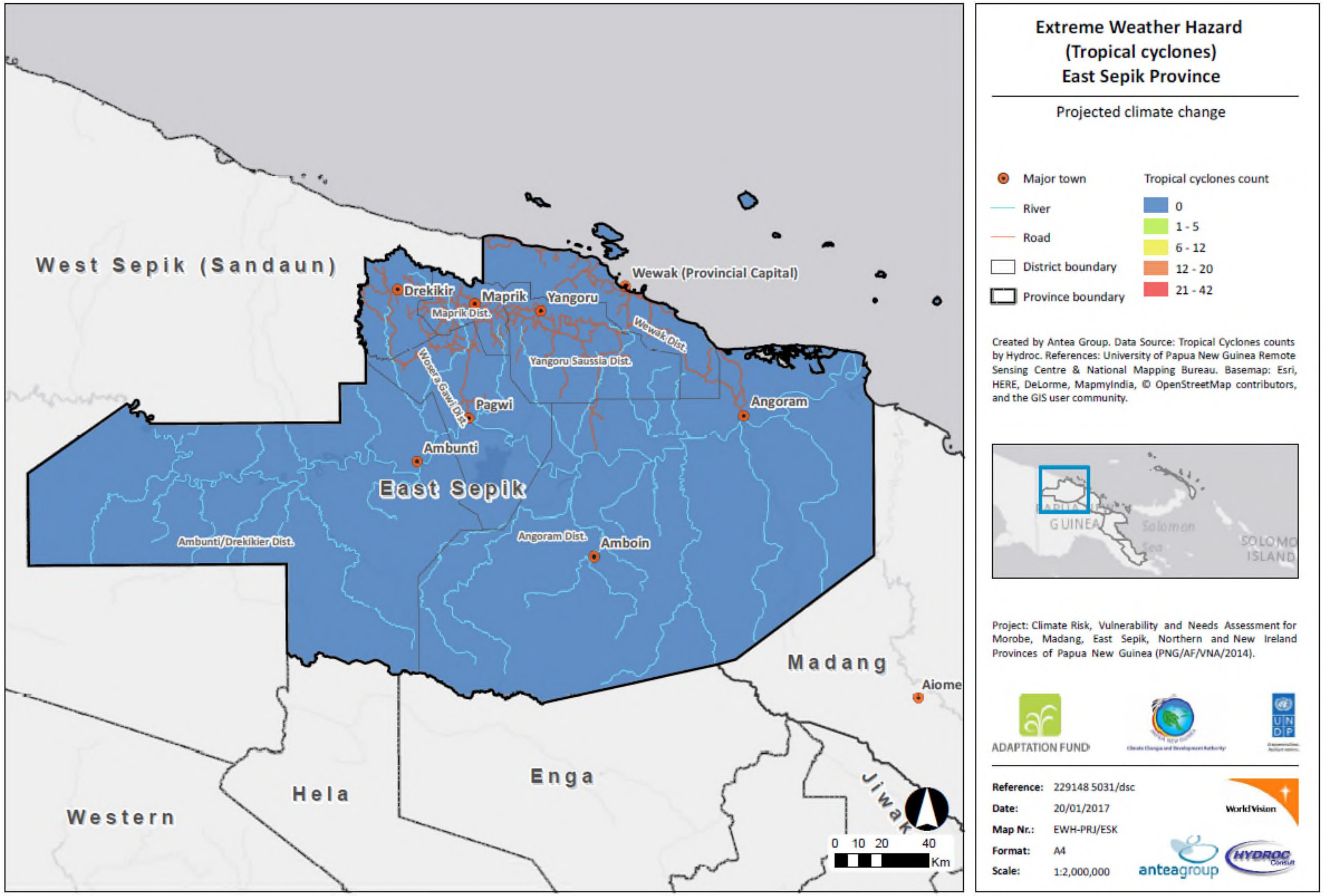

Figure 19. Tropical cyclones (projected climate) as number of cyclones ■0 ■1-5 ■6-12 ■12-20 ■>21

2.1.6. *Increase of precipitation intensity and variability*

The map for total annual rainfall shows a gradual increase in precipitation as you move to the west from the coast, with values that range from 3200 mm along the coast to 3500 mm in the westernmost point of the province (Figure 20).

Projections for the future show a slight increase , following a similar pattern as described above, with values that range from 3400 in the easternmost point of the province to 3700 mm in the westernmost (Figure 21).

Regarding total rainfall on wet days, everything to the east west of Pagwi shows an average of 600mm, while the remaining part to the north east of Pagwi has an average of 580mm, except the stripe of the coast, which is a bit lower (Figure 22).

Projections for the future show a big increase, with stripes gradually increasing parallel from the coast towards the inner regions, with values that range from 720 to 800mm (Figure 23).

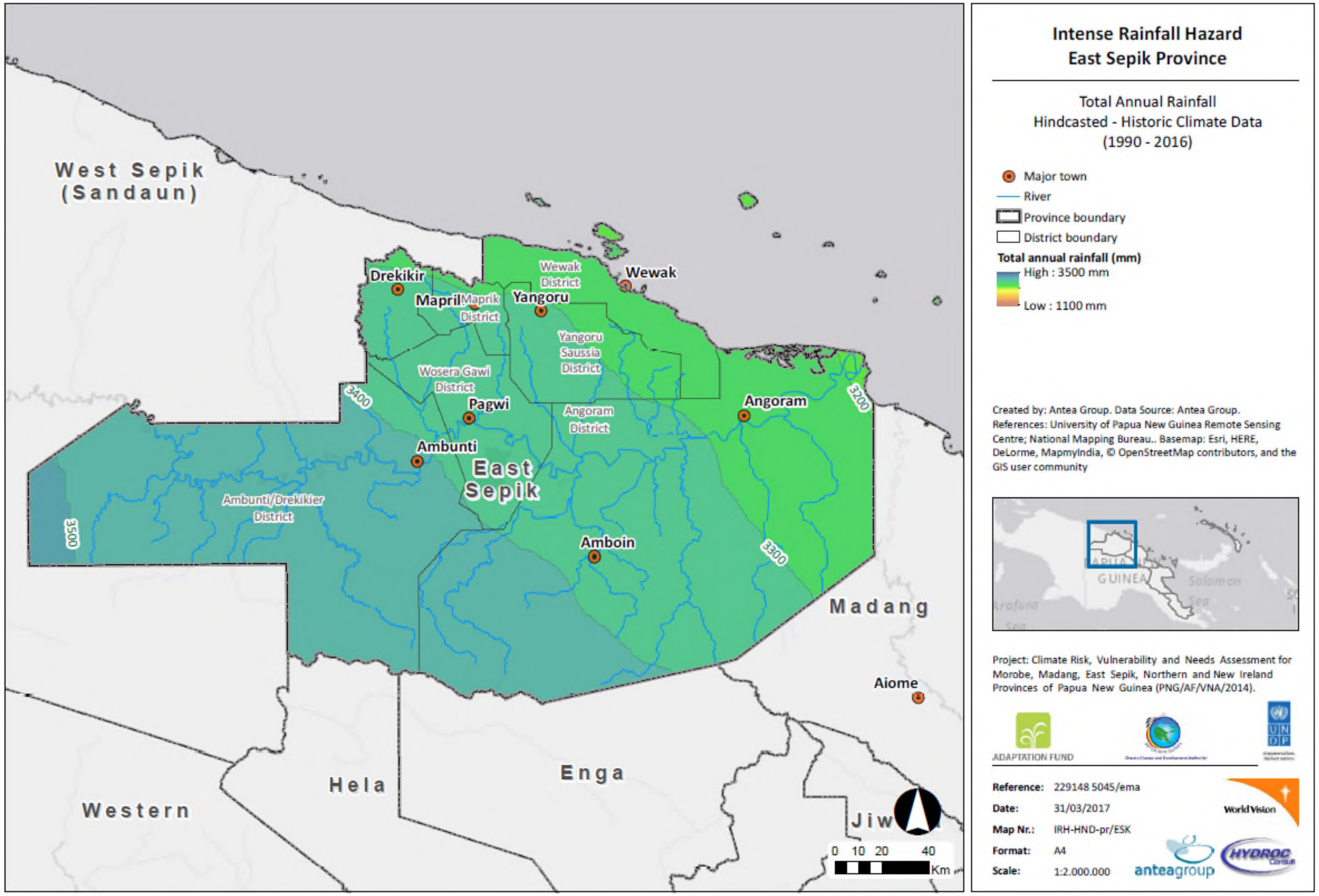

Figure 20. Total annual rainfall in mm (current climate) 1135-2078 2079-2710 2711-2979 2980-3280 3281-3777

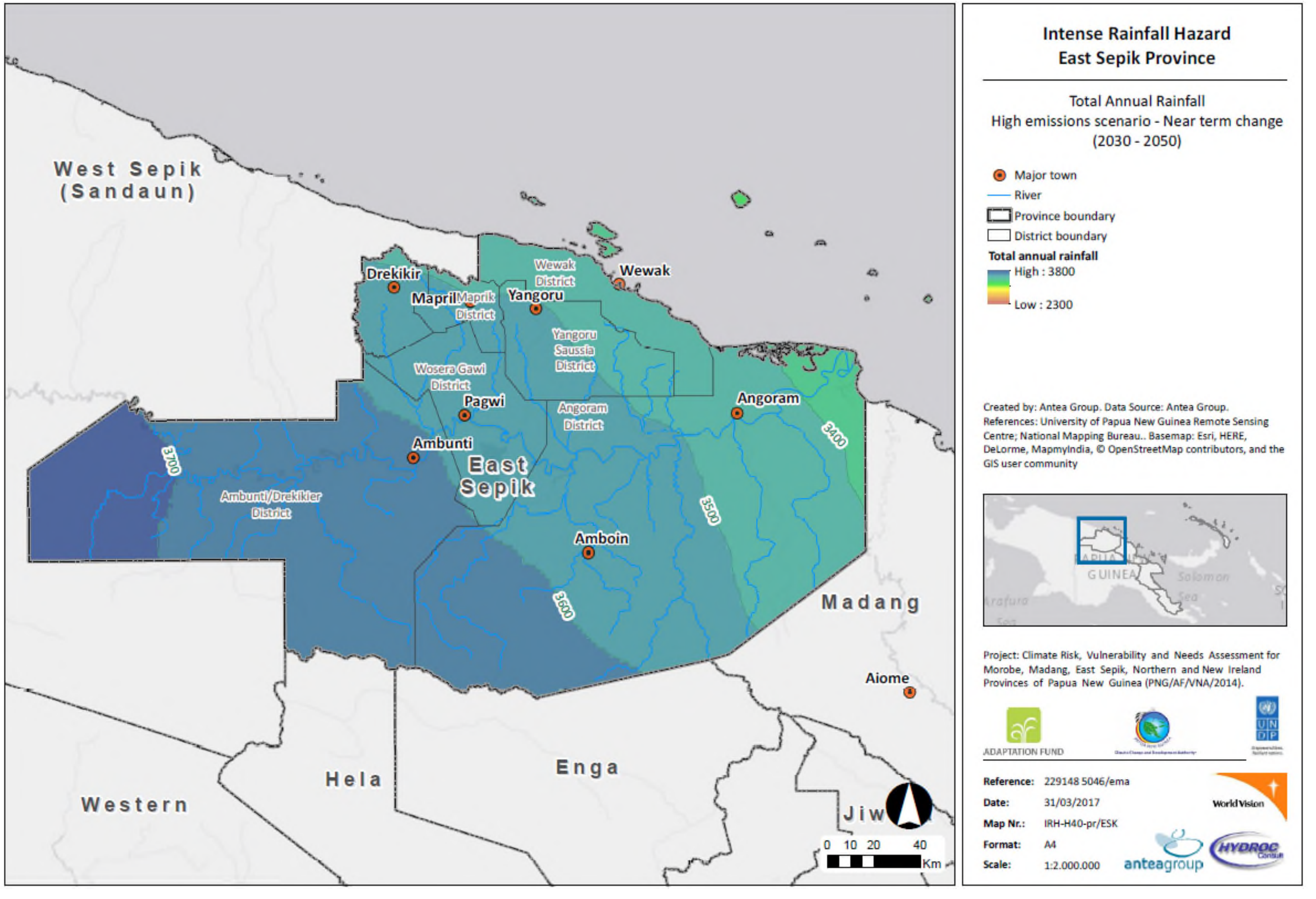

Figure 21. Total annual rainfall in mm (projected climate) 1135-2078 2079-2710 2711-2979 2980-3280 3281-3777

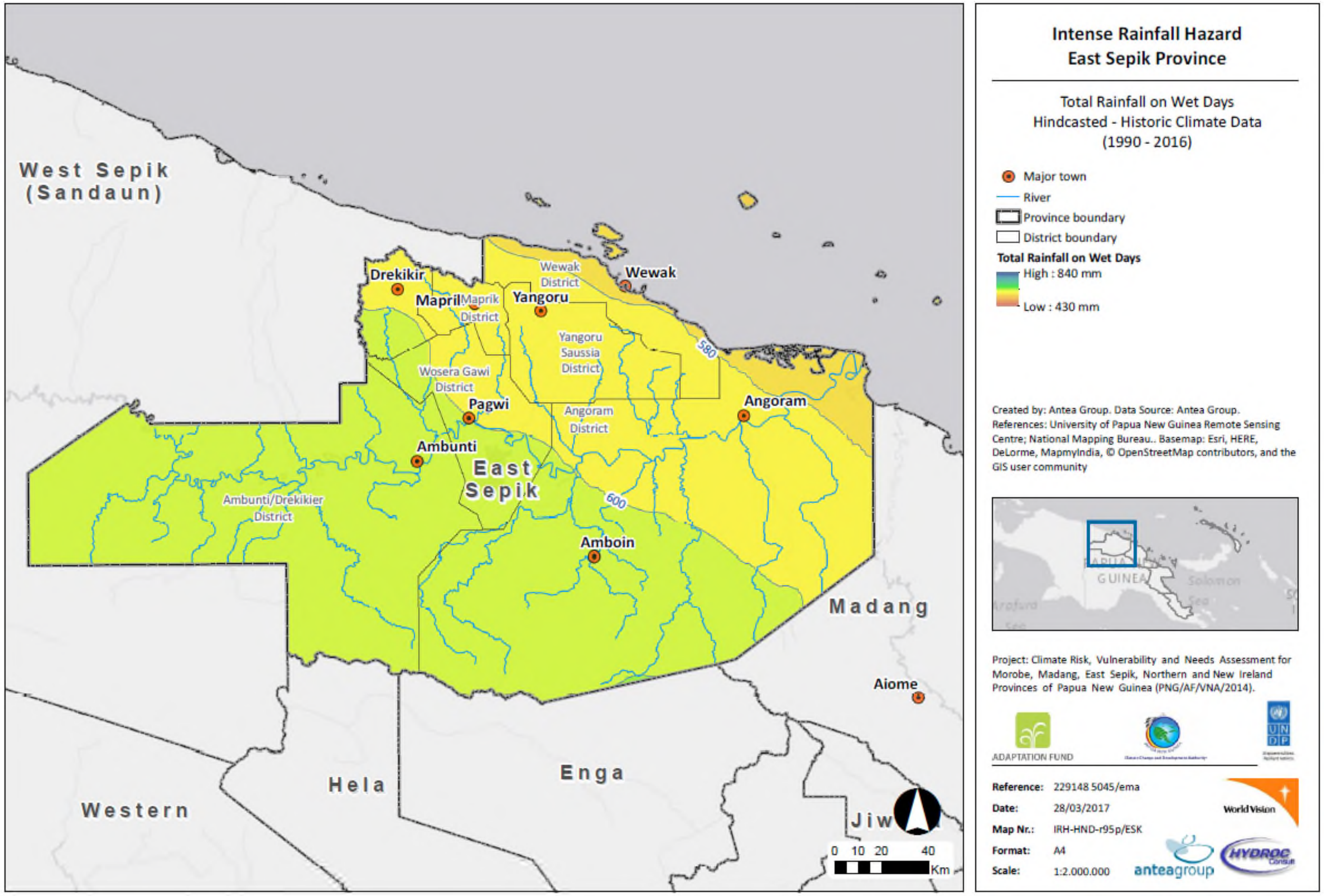

Figure 22. Rainfall on wet days in mm (current climate) 250-500 501-600 601-700 701-800 801-900

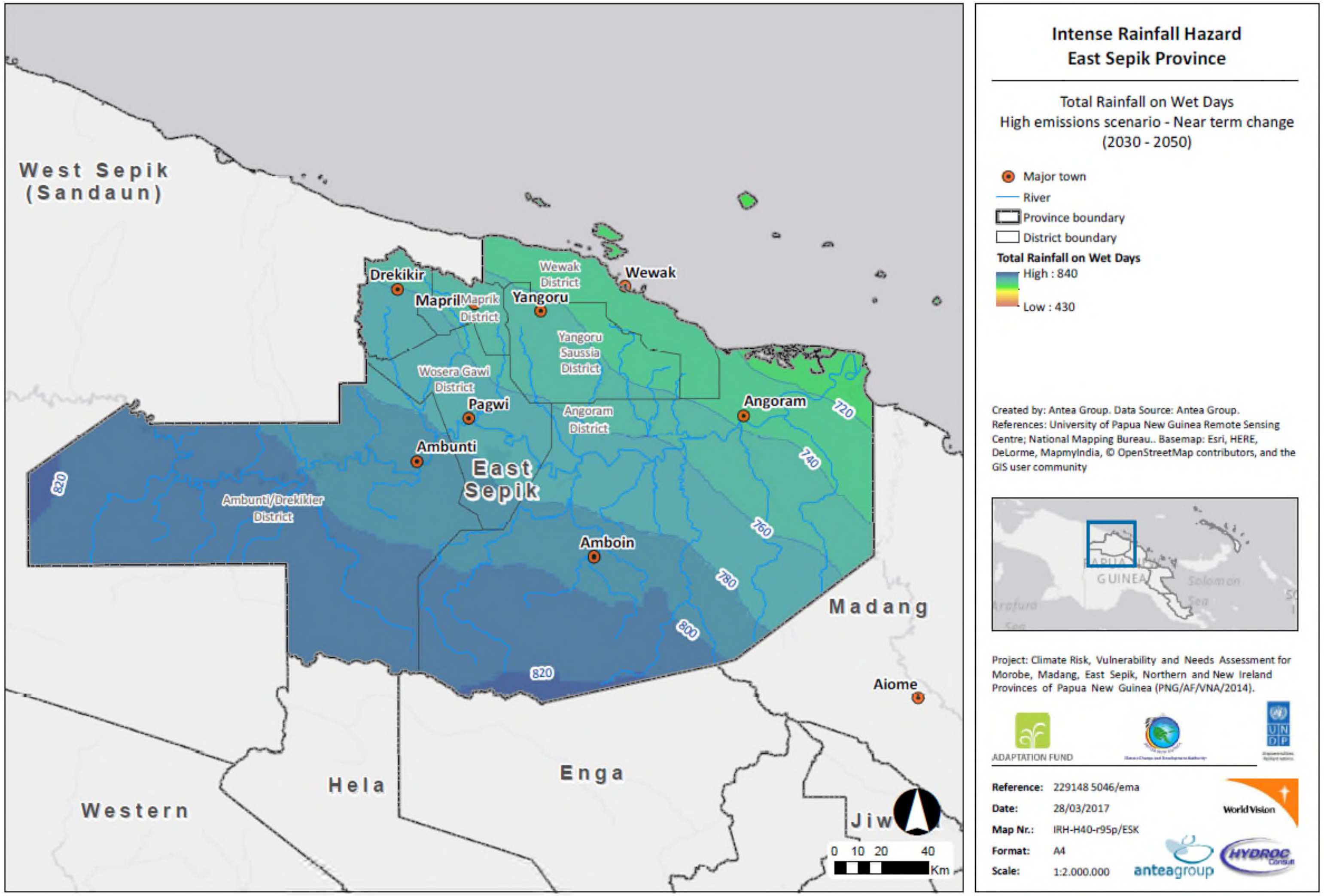

Figure 23. Rainfall on wet days in mm (projected climate) 250-500 501-600 601-700 701-800 801-900

2.2. *Vulnerability Assessment*

In this chapter we discuss the vulnerability maps for East Sepik Province. The vulnerability assessment for the five climate induced hazards discussed in the previous chapter, was conducted for three of its components:

- Social vulnerability
- Physical vulnerability (infrastructure)
- Economic vulnerability

2.2.1. *Vulnerability to inland flooding*

Social vulnerability
Small areas of very high social vulnerability to inland flooding are found throughout the province. (See map below.) There are a few larger areas of high social vulnerability found around Maprik and Pagwi towns, southeast of Yangoru town and west of Wewak town. (Figure 24)

Physical vulnerability
The map for inland flooding physical vulnerability shows some scattered hotspots, more concentrated as you move to the coast from the centre of the province. (Figure 25)

Economic vulnerability
The map for inland flooding economic vulnerability shows some moderate to high scattered hotspots in the Drekikir-Mapik-Yangoru region, as well as around Angoram and Ambuti. (Figure 26)

Composite vulnerability to inland flooding
The combined map for inland flooding vulnerability shows many scattered hotspots, especially around the area of Wewak, along the axis Drekikir-Yangoru, Ambunti- Angoram , Ambunti-Amboin and the westernmost corner of the province. (Figure 27)
The districts that accumulate a higher % of composite vulnerability (3+4+5) are Maprik, Wosera Gawi and Yangoru Saussia, as can be seen in the table below:

Table 29. Distribution of vulnerability classes for inland flooding in East Sepik Province (combined social, economic and physical)

	HAZARD : INLAND FLOODING						
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %						
District	1	2	3	4	5		(3+4+5)
Ambunti/Drekikier District	11,7	3,9	2,1	1,3	5,2	75,7	8,6
Angoram District	10,3	2,5	0,8	0,9	6,7	78,8	8,4
Maprik District	16,5	7,3	3,3	3,8	25,5	43,6	32,6
Wewak District	41,9	4,8	1,4	0,9	10,2	40,9	12,5
Wosera Gawi District	15,9	8,5	2,7	2,4	16,9	53,6	22
Yangoru Saussia District	25,2	11,2	3,7	2,8	9,2	47,8	15,7

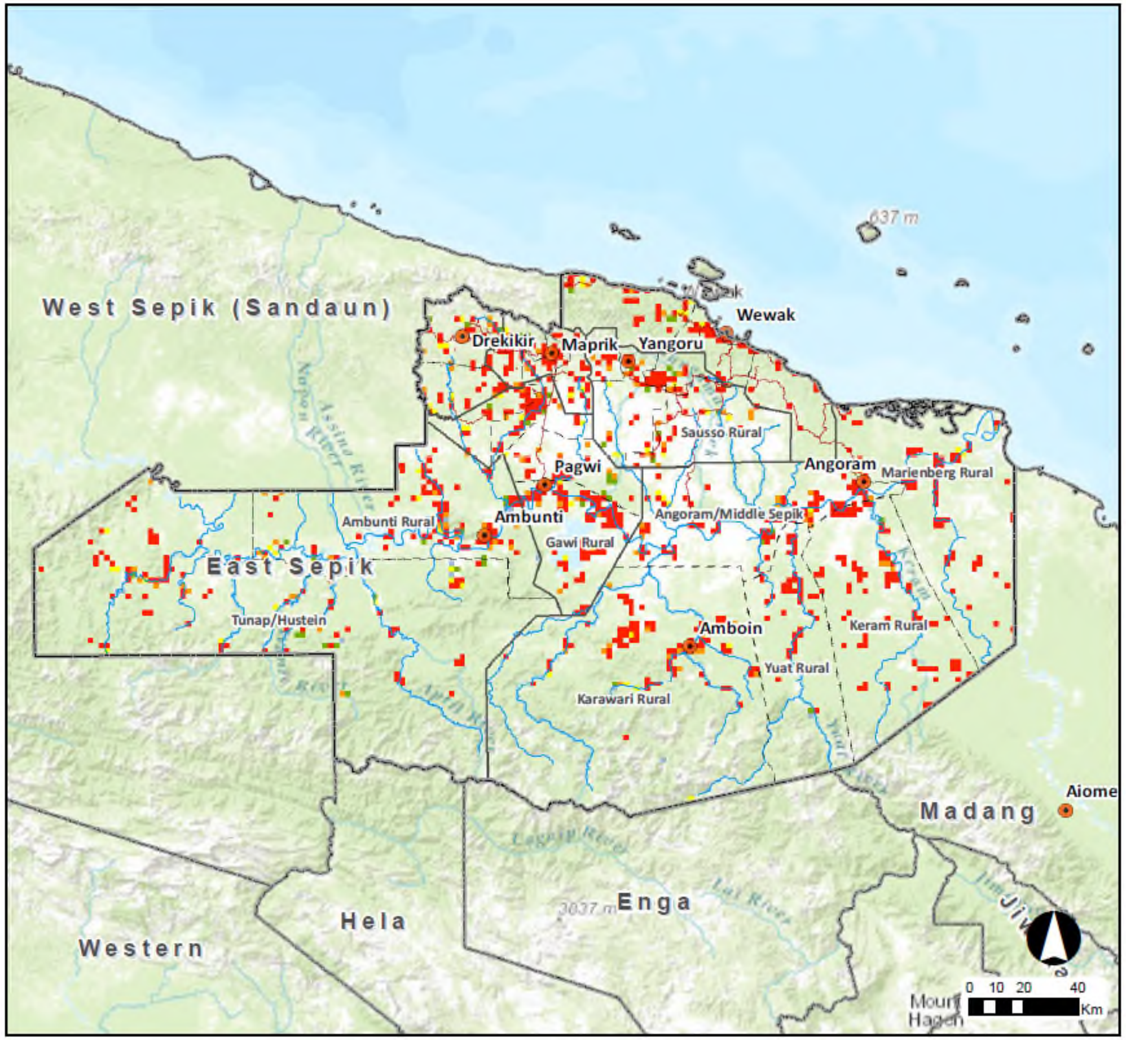

Figure 24. Social vulnerability to inland flooding in East Sepik Province

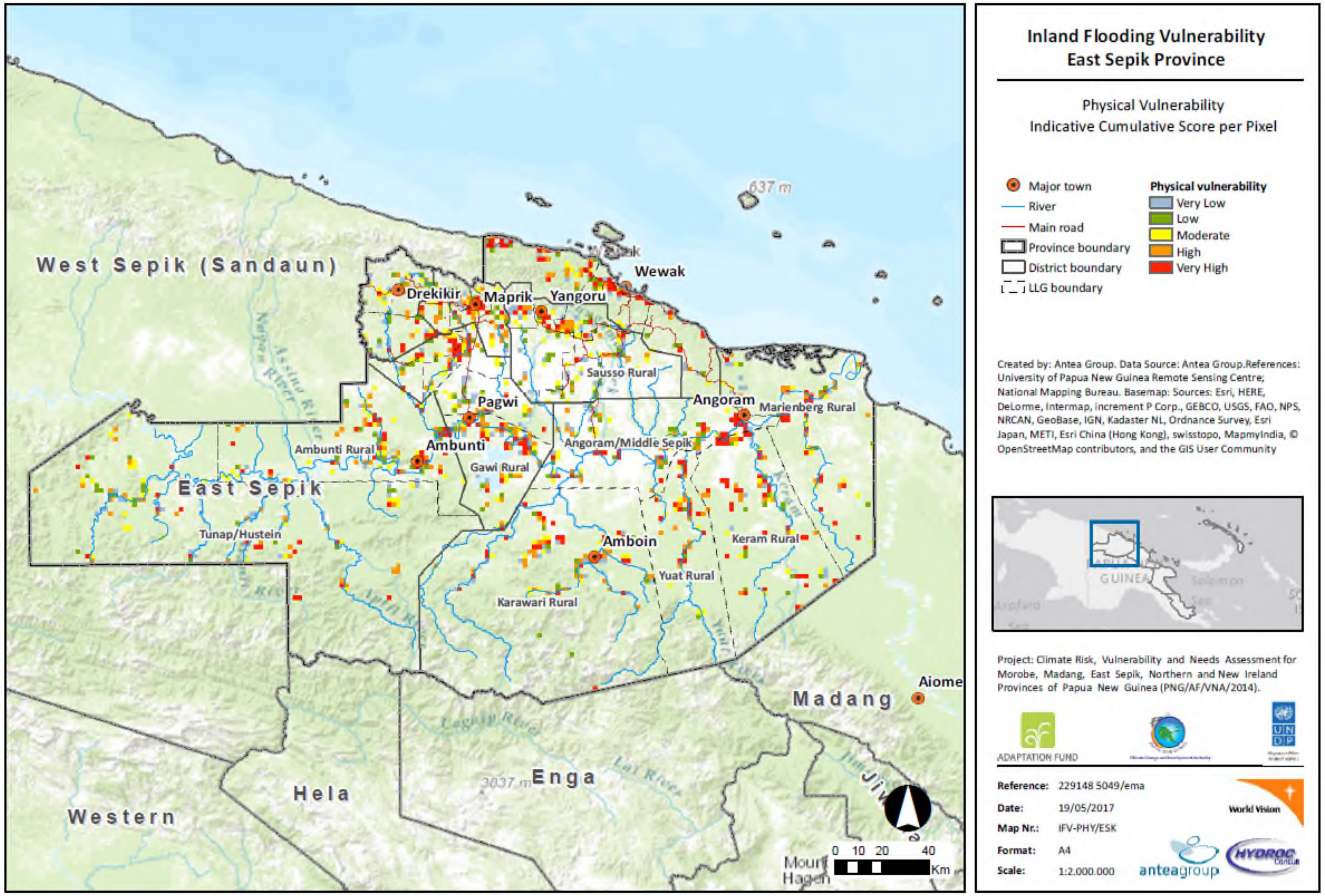

Figure 25. Physical vulnerability to inland flooding in East Sepik Province

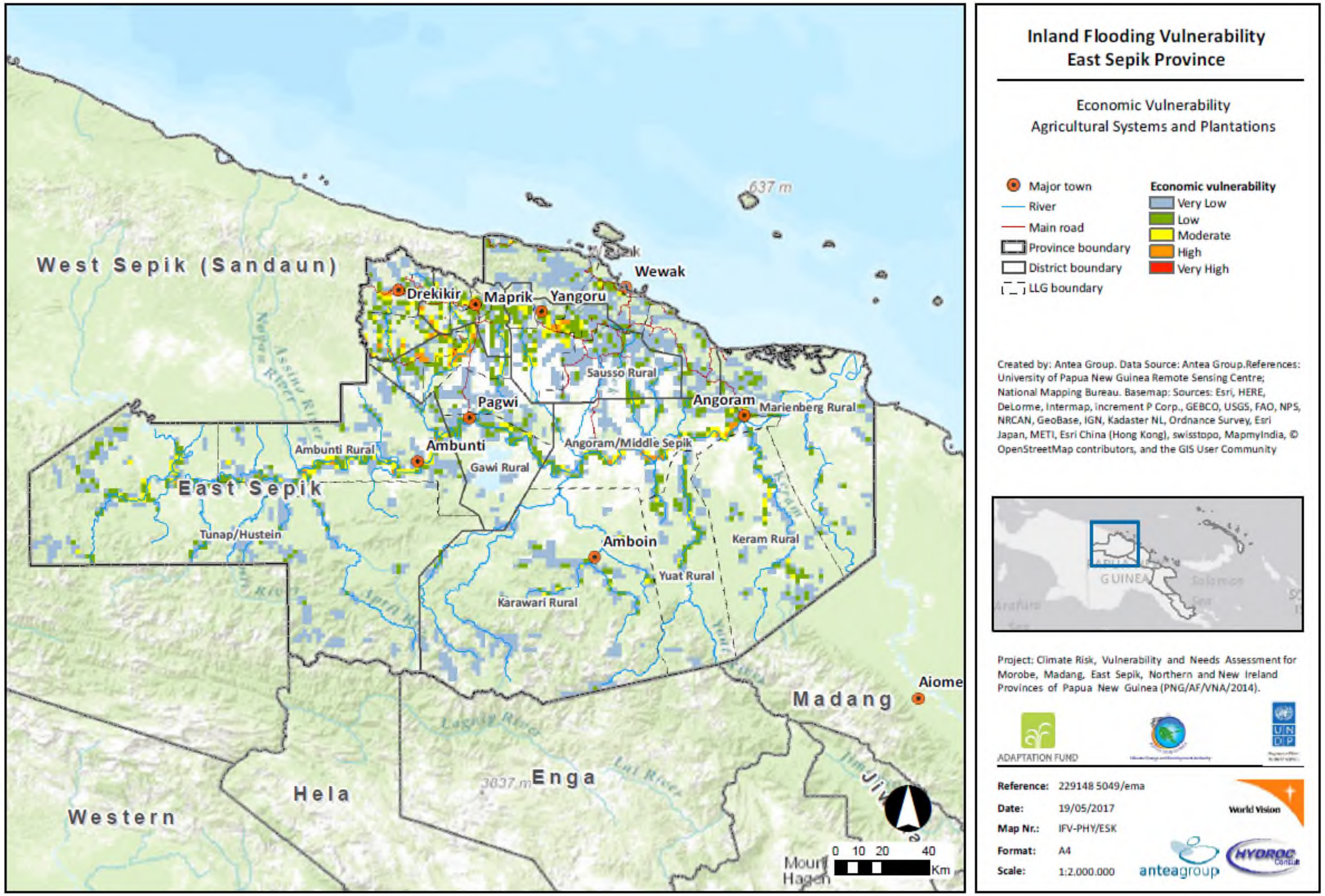

Figure 26. Economic vulnerability to inland flooding in East Sepik Province

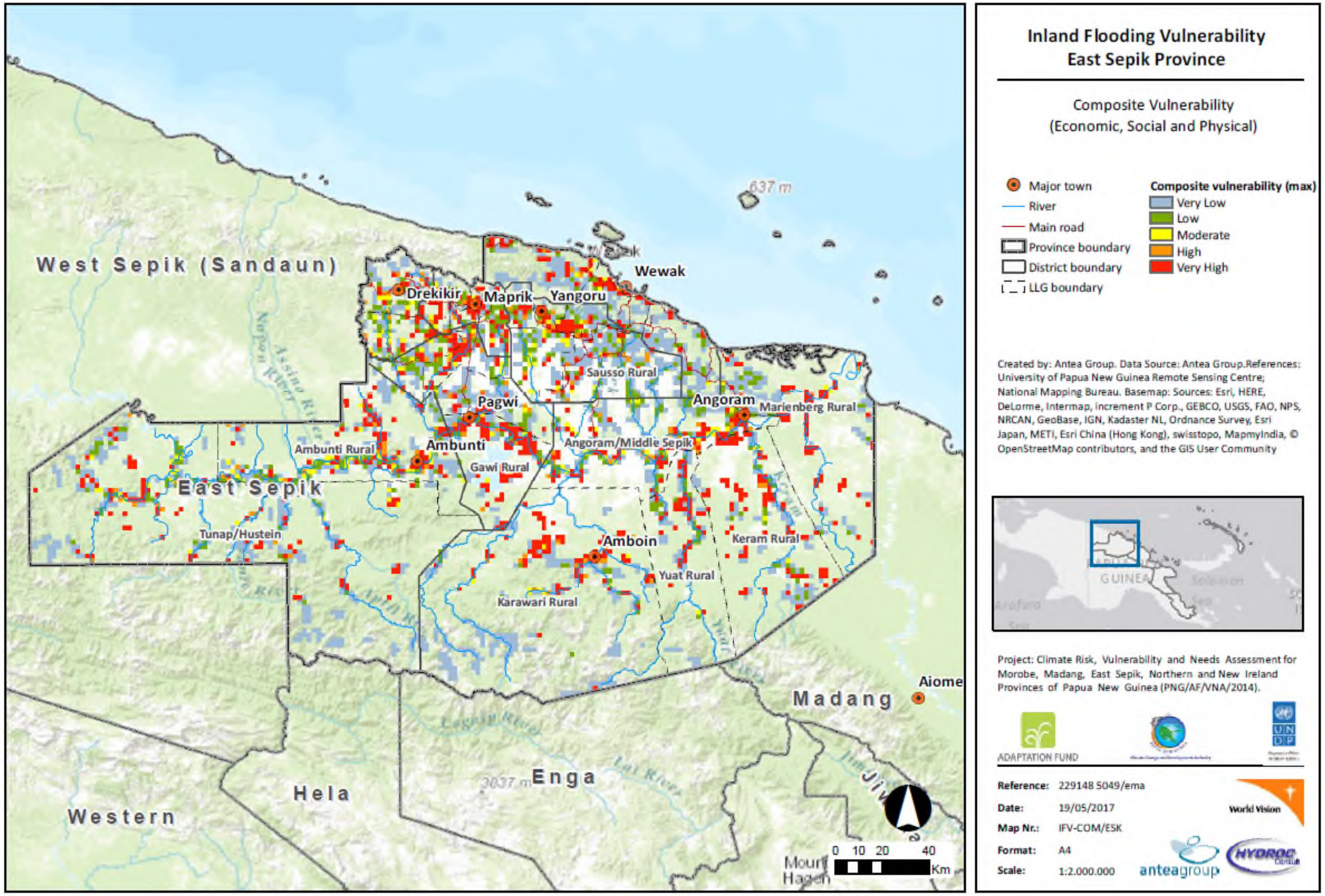

Figure 27. Combined inland flood vulnerability map for East Sepik Province

2.2.2. *Vulnerability to coastal flooding*

<maps not available>

2.2.3. *Vulnerability to drought*

Social vulnerability

There are areas of moderate social vulnerability to drought in a wide band extending from the vicinity of Wewak town in Wewak District in the northeastern part of the province through Maprik and Yangoru towns to Drekikir town in Ambunti/Drekikier District in the northwestern part of the province. Other parts of the province exhibit a generally low to very low social vulnerability to drought. (Figure 28)

Economic vulnerability

The province shows a very low profile to economic vulnerability to drought, whereas in the region around Yangoru and to the south of the province it rises a little bit. (Figure 29)

Composite vulnerability to droughts

The map of composite drought vulnerability of the province of East Sepik shows a region with high concentration of moderate to high risk in the axis that goes from Dreikikier to Yangoru and a coastal stripe around Wewak. Other areas include Yuat Rural, Keram Rural and Mariemberg Rural. (Figure 30) The districts that accumulate a higher % of composite vulnerability (3+4+5) are Maprik, Yangoru Saussia and Wewak, as can be seen in the table below:

Table 30. Distribution of vulnerability classes for drought in East Sepik Province (combined social and economic)

	HAZARD : DROUGHT						
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %						
District	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		**(3+4+5)**
Ambunti/Drekikier District	9,6	11,5	1,4	0,3	0,2	77,0	1,9
Angoram District	11,9	7,2	1,1	0,1	0,1	79,7	1,3
Maprik District	17,0	25,5	33,5	11,8	0,9	11,2	46,2
Wewak District	58,1	11,7	9,0	1,9	0,8	18,5	11,7
Wosera Gawi District	39,8	6,4	4,7	1,8	0,1	47,2	6,6
Yangoru Saussia District	28,9	23,4	11,5	0,5	0,2	35,5	12,2

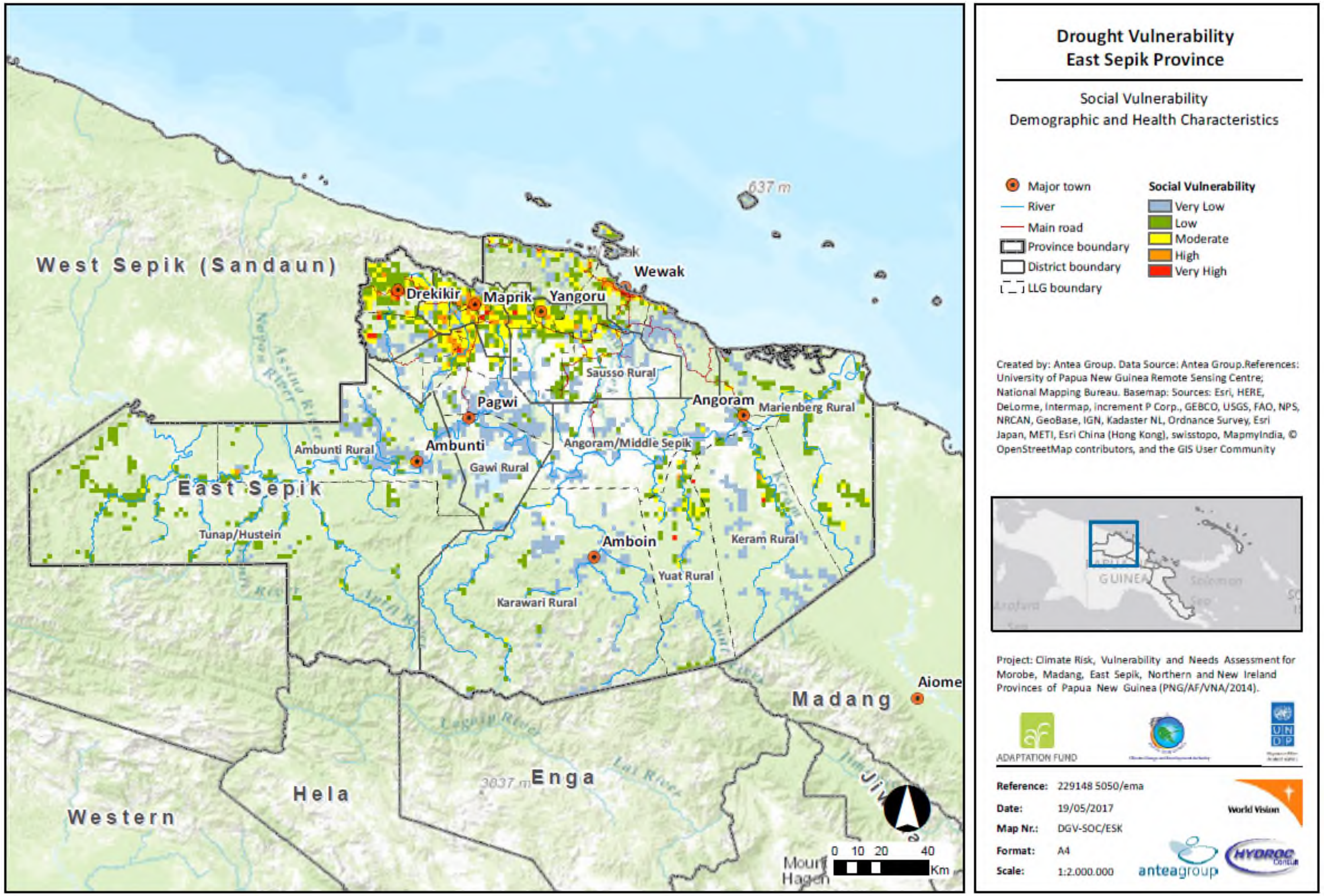

Figure 28. Social vulnerability to drought in East Sepik Province

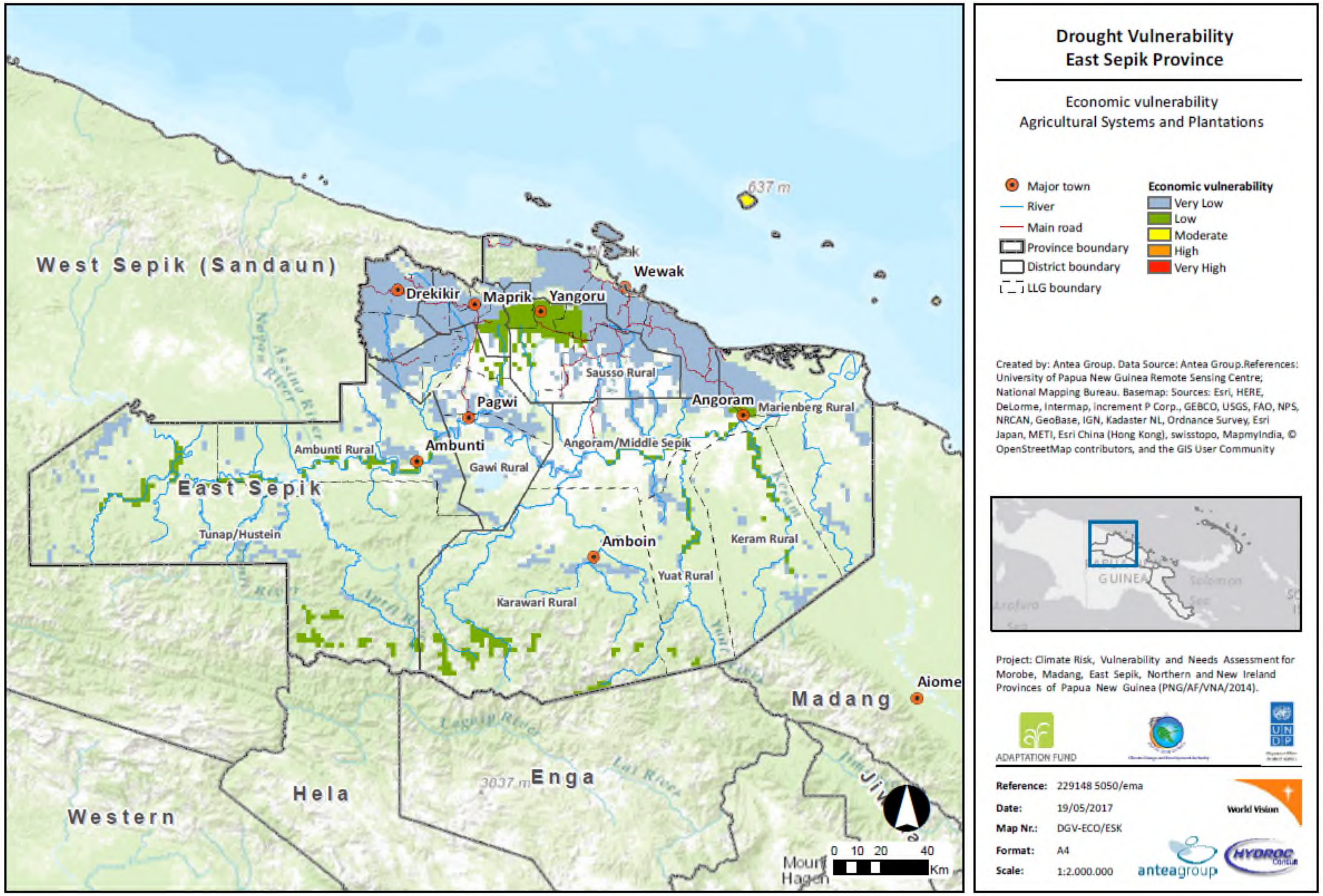

Figure 29. Economic vulnerability to drought in East Sepik Province

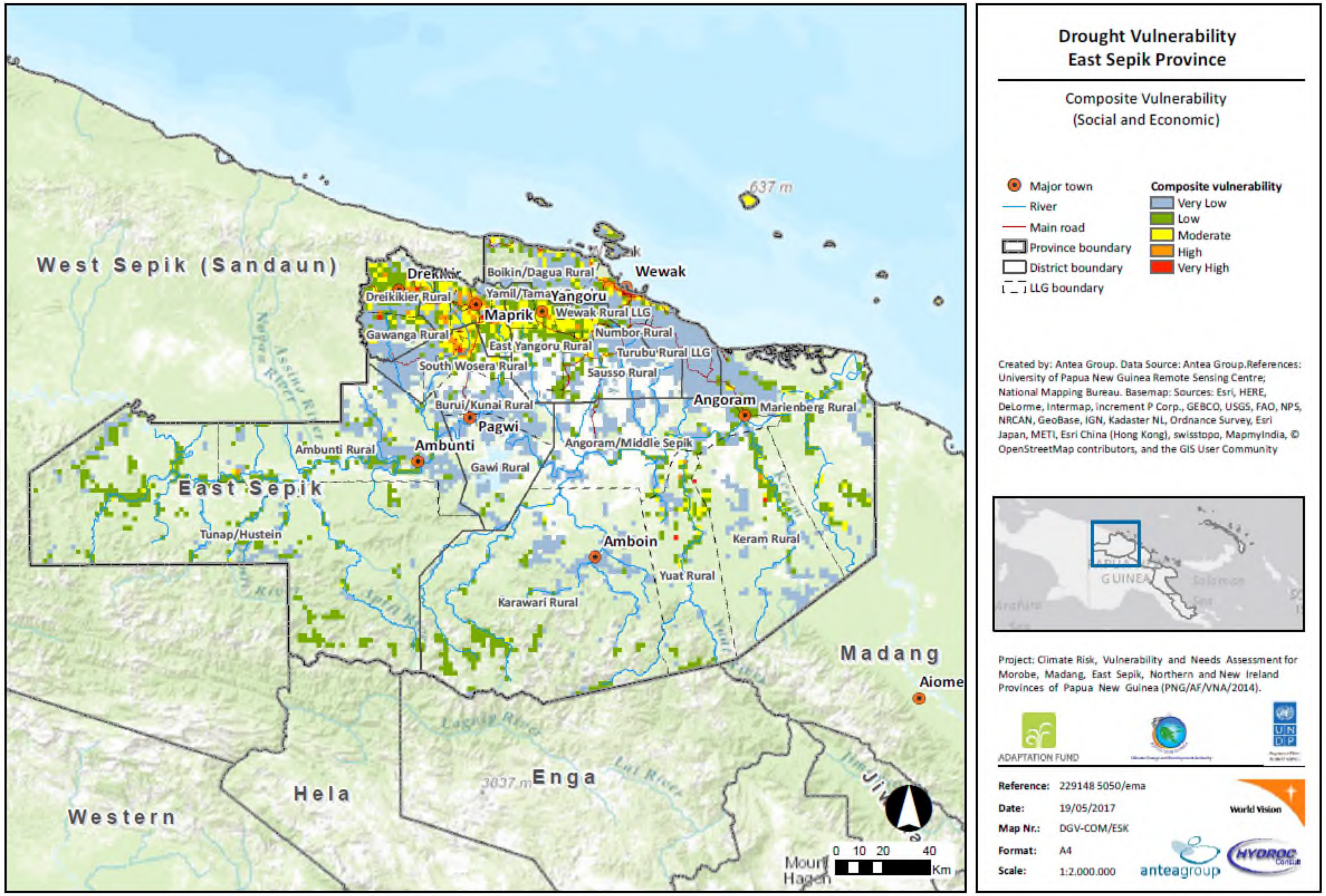

Figure 30. Combined drought vulnerability map for East Sepik Province

2.2.4. *Vulnerability to extreme weather (cyclones)*

Social vulnerability

A large area of moderate to high social vulnerability to extreme weather is located in a wide corridor extending from the east in the vicinity of Wewak town in the northeastern part of the province through Maprik and Yangoru towns to Drekikir town in Ambunti/Drekikier District in the northwestern part of the province in the northern and the western parts of Sausso Rural LLG in Yangoru Saussia District. Other parts of the province exhibit a generally low to very low social vulnerability to extreme weather. (Figure 31)

Physical vulnerability

The map of extreme weather physical risk of the Province of East Sepik shows a concentration of hotspots in the area that goes from Dreikikir to Yangoru, especially around the area of Maprik. (Figure 32)

Economic vulnerability

The region around Drekikir-Maprik-Yangoru shows a high to very high profile to economic risk to extreme weather. High risk is also present around Angoram. Moderate risk can be found along the region of the upper stretch of River Sepik and before Angoram. (Figure 33)

Composite vulnerability to extreme weather

The composite map of extreme weather risk shows a region with very high vulnerability in the axis between Drekikir and Yangoru. Additionally, a stripe along the coast around the region of Wewak and around Angoram is also worth pointing out. (Figure 34)

The districts that accumulate a higher % of composite vulnerability (3+4+5) are Maprik and Yangoru Saussia, followed by Wosera Gawi and Wewak, as can be seen in the table below:

Table 31. Distribution of vulnerability classes for extreme weather (cyclones) in East Sepik Province (combined social, economic and physical)

	HAZARD : CYCLONE						
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %						
District	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		**(3+4+5)**
Ambunti/Drekikier District	2,4	8,9	4,5	1,5	5,8	76,8	11,8
Angoram District	2,2	10,0	3,7	2,7	1,8	79,5	8,2
Maprik District	0,9	10,9	2,4	9,9	65,2	10,7	77,5
Wewak District	1,7	54,5	6,9	8,3	11,3	17,3	26,5
Wosera Gawi District	5,9	20,1	7,9	7,9	12,0	46,3	27,8
Yangoru Saussia District	4,6	30,5	4,8	12,2	15,5	32,4	32,5

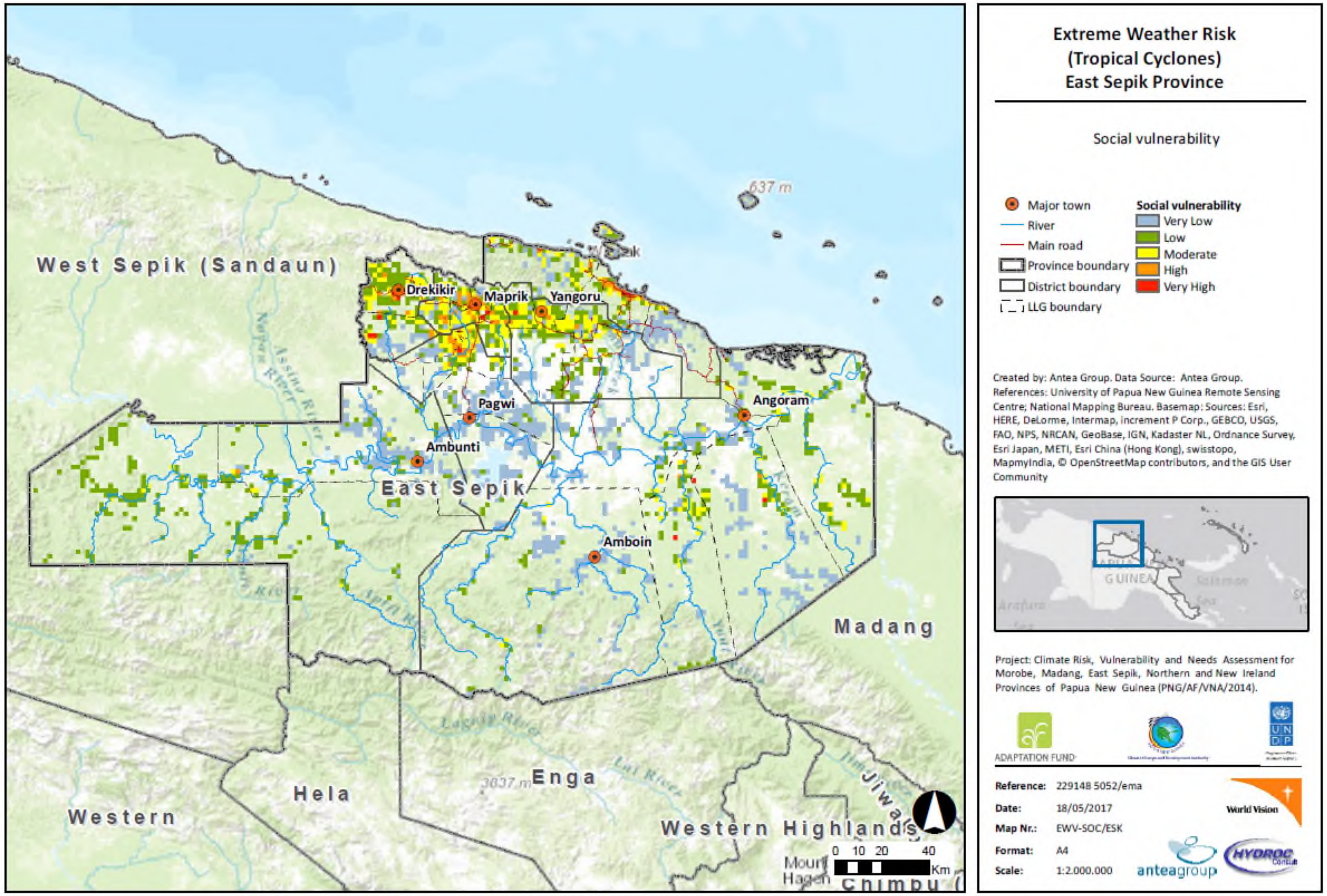

Figure 31. Social vulnerability to cyclones in East Sepik Province

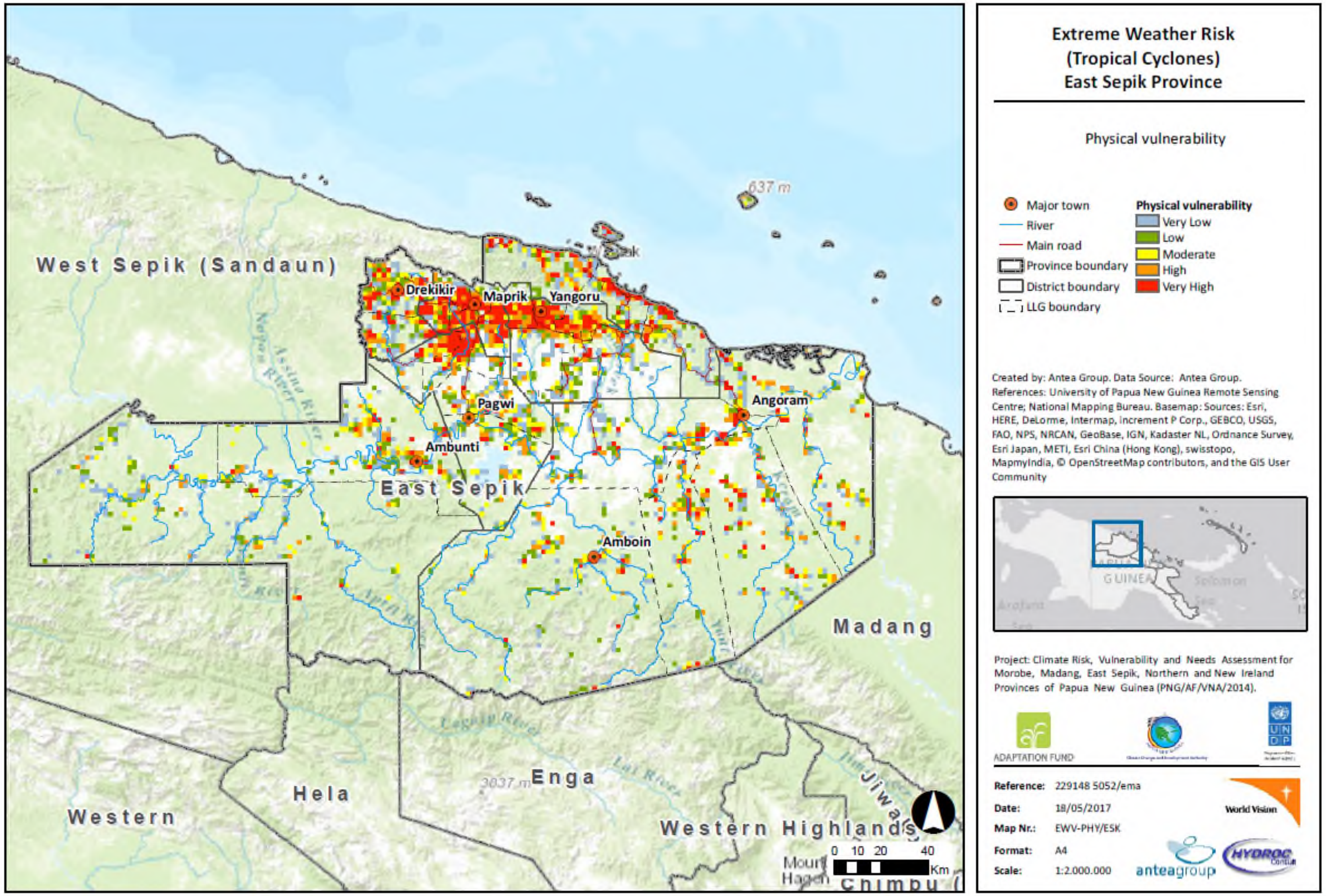

Figure 32. Physical vulnerability to cyclones in East Sepik Province

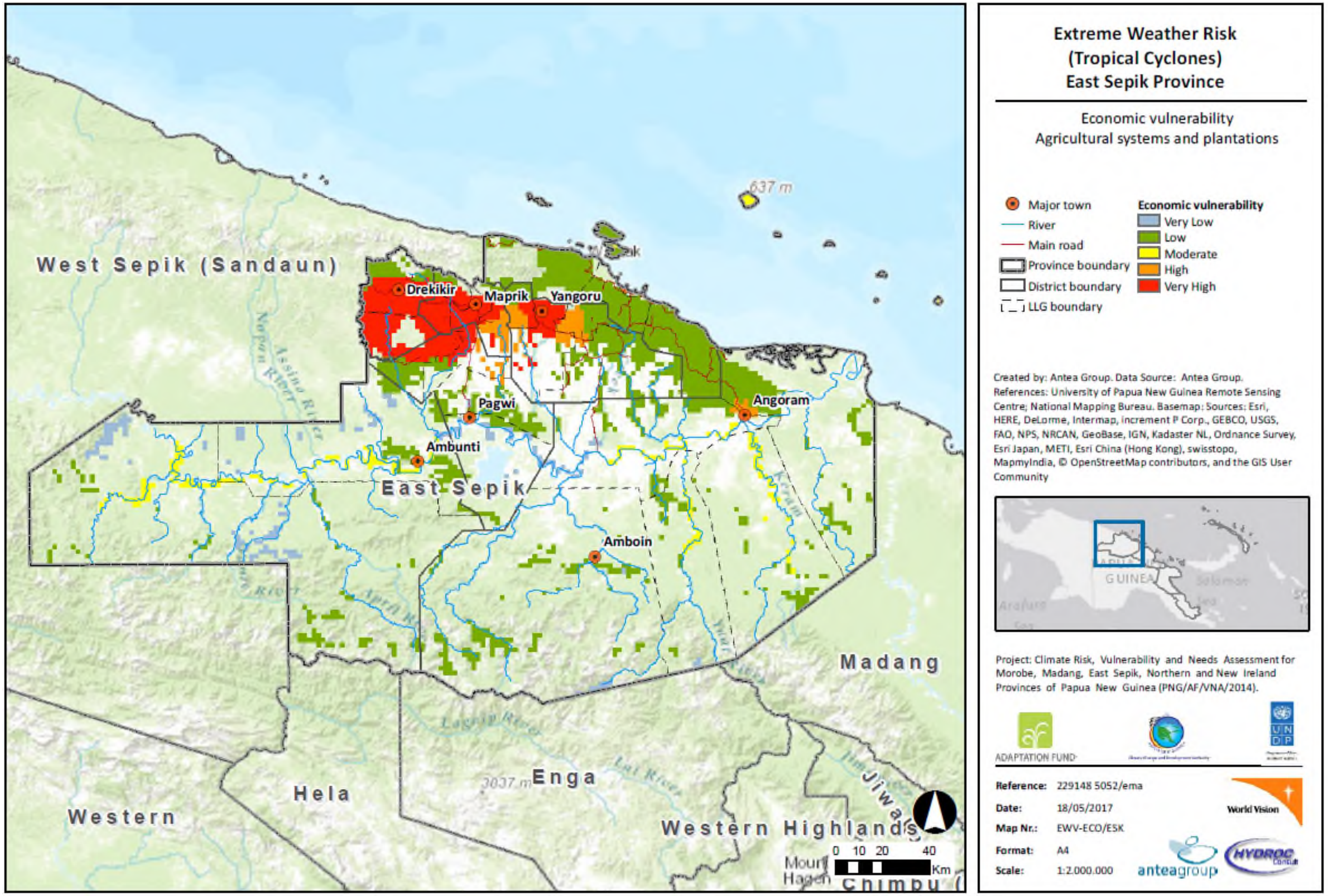

Figure 33. Economic vulnerability to cyclones in East Sepik Province

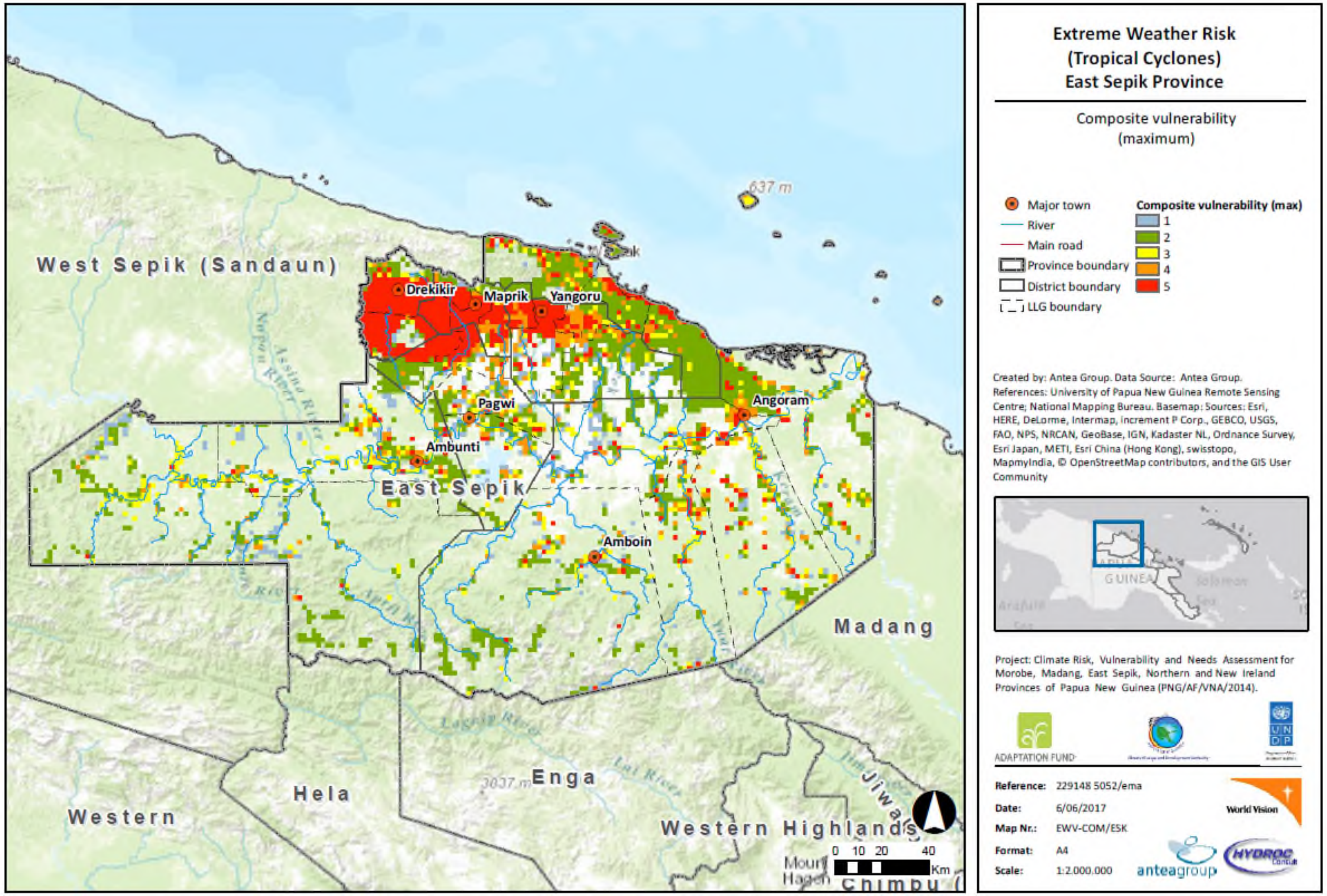

Figure 34. Combined vulnerability to cyclones in East Sepik Province

2.2.5. *Vulnerability to precipitation intensity and variability*

Social vulnerability

A large area of moderate social vulnerability to precipitation intensity and variability is located in a wide corridor extending from the vicinity of Wewak town in the northeastern part of the province through Maprik town and Yangoru town in Yangoru Saussia District to Drekikir town in Ambunti-Drekikier District in the northwestern part of the province. Other parts of the province exhibit a generally low to very low social vulnerability to precipitation intensity and variability. (Figure 35)

Economic vulnerability

The economic vulnerability to intense rainfall is low just around the city of Drekikir or very low. (Figure 36)

Composite vulnerability to intense rainfall

The composite map of vulnerability to intense rainfall for the Province of East Sepik shows a region of moderate hotspots around the Dreikikir-Yangoru area. The stripe along the coast around Wewak is also worth mentioning. The economic vulnerability is not really significant. So, for this province, the social vulnerability is the most important factor. (Figure 37)

The districts that accumulate a higher % of composite vulnerability (3+4+5) are Maprik, Yangoru Saussia and Wewak, as can be seen in the table below:

Table 32. Distribution of vulnerability classes for precipitation intensity and variability in East Sepik Province (combined social, economic)

	HAZARD : PRECIPITATION						
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %						
District	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		**(3+4+5)**
Ambunti/Drekikier District	11,8	9,4	1,4	0,3	0,2	76,9	1,9
Angoram District	14,7	4,3	1,1	0,1	0,1	79,8	1,3
Maprik District	16,5	26,4	33,5	11,8	0,9	10,7	46,2
Wewak District	57,9	13,6	7,2	1,9	0,8	18,5	9,9
Wosera Gawi District	40,9	5,0	4,7	1,8	0,1	47,6	6,6
Yangoru Saussia District	33,7	18,0	11,5	0,5	0,2	36,1	12,2

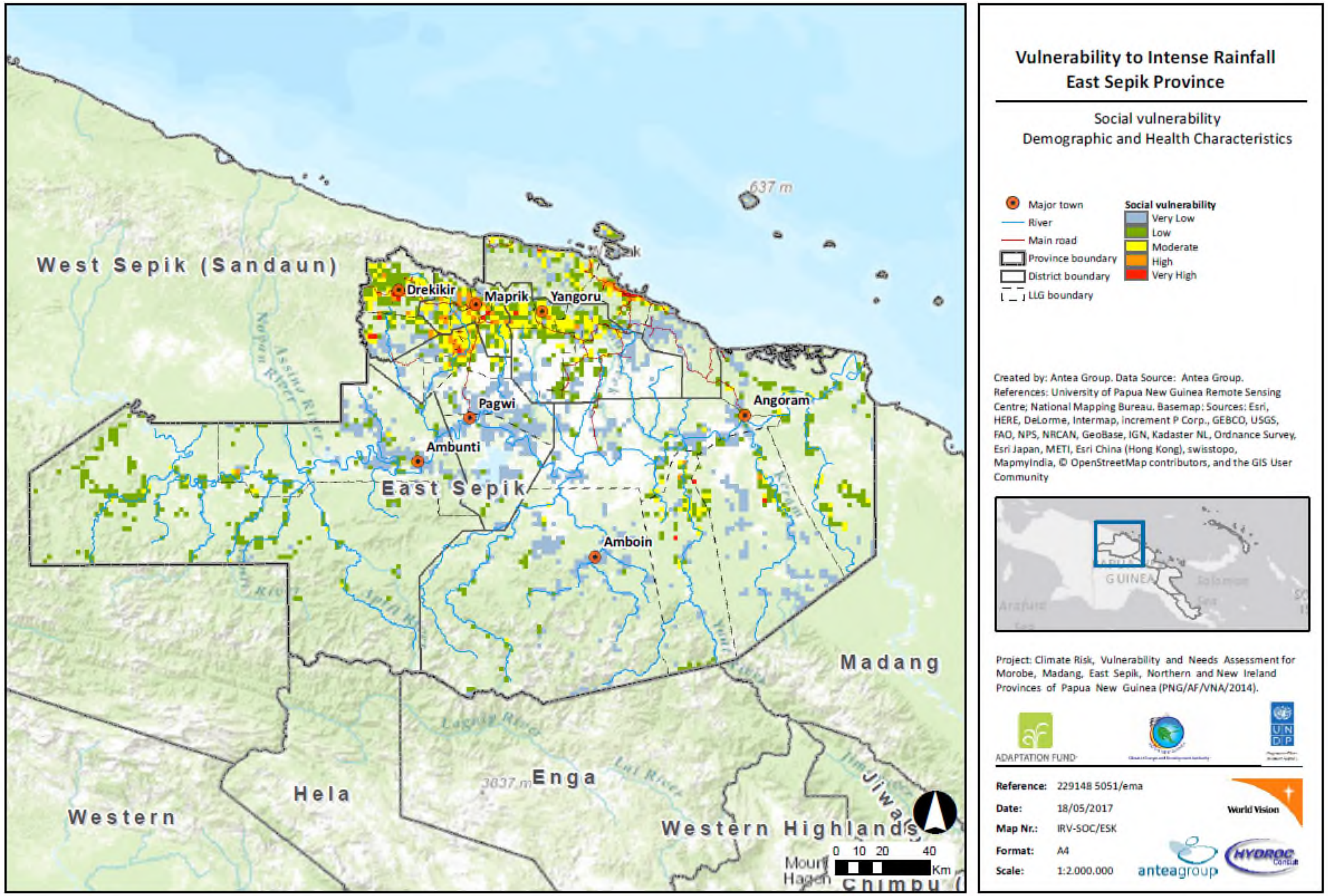

Figure 35. Social vulnerability to precipitation intensity and variability (intense rainfall) in East Sepik Province

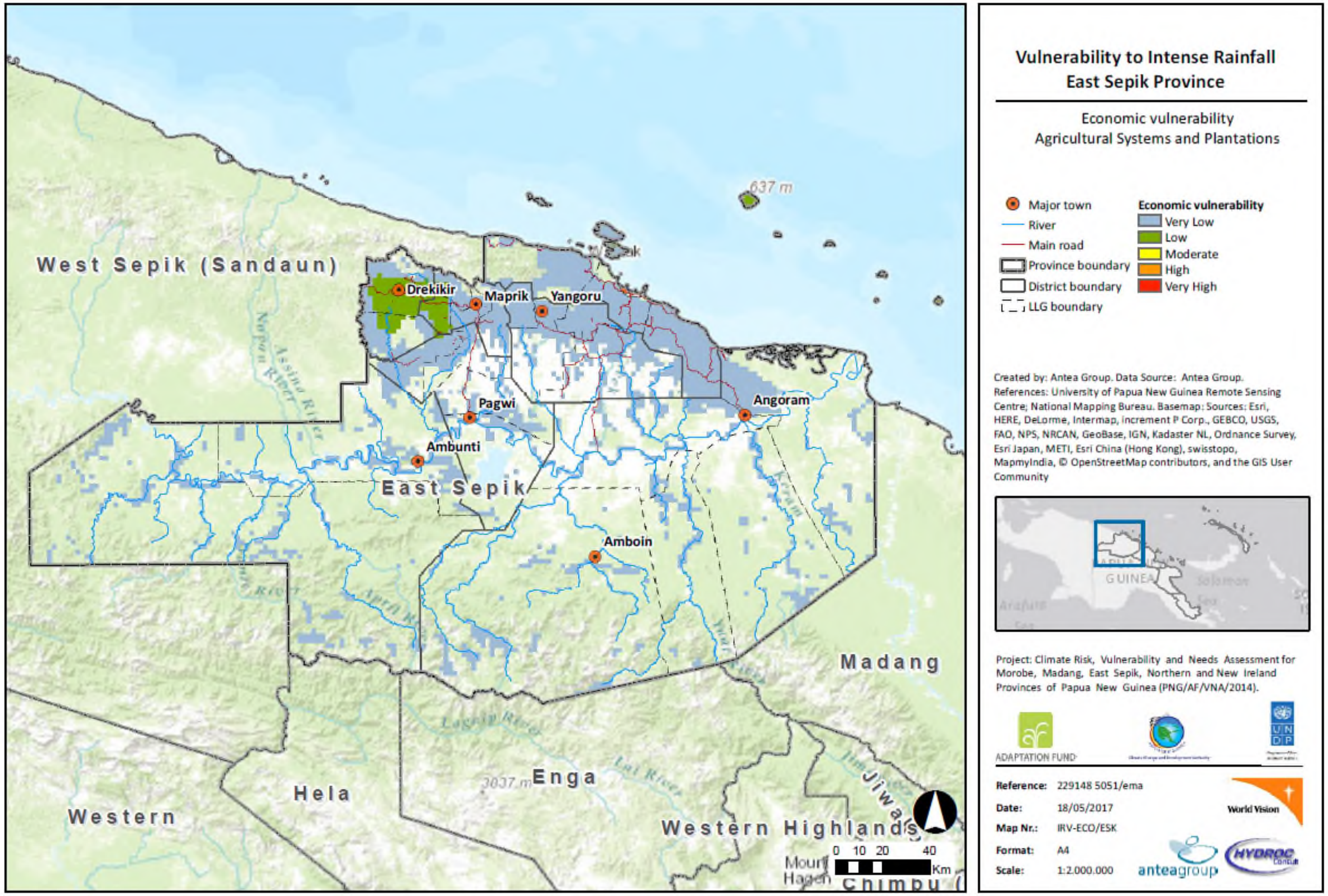

Figure 36. Economic vulnerability to precipitation intensity and variability (intense rainfall) in East Sepik Province

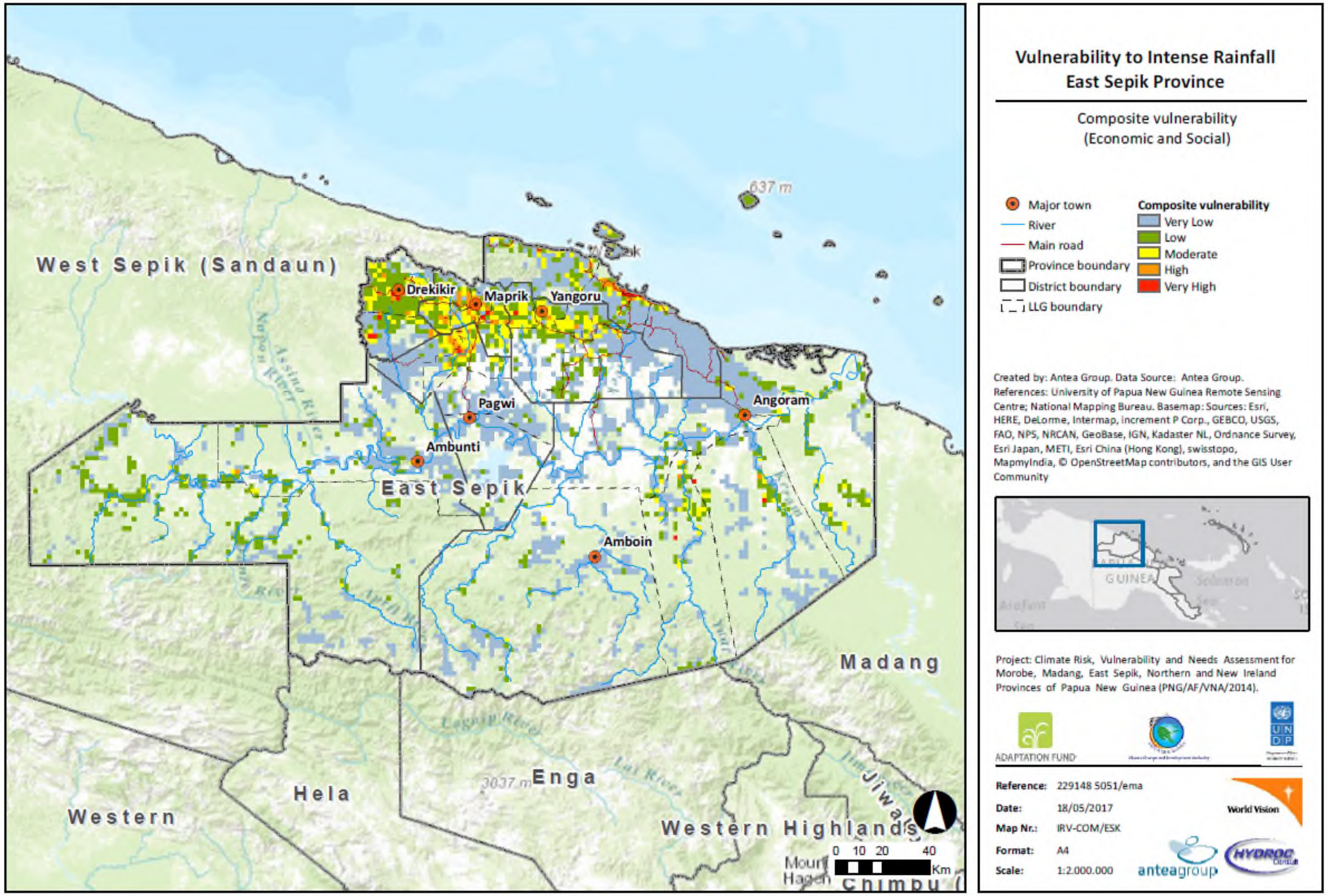

Figure 37. Combined vulnerability to precipitation intensity and variability (intense rainfall) in East Sepik Province

2.3. Risk Assessment

In this chapter we discuss the risk maps produced for East Sepik Province and this for each of the five hazards considered in the study. Risk maps were produced for each of the three components:

- Social vulnerability
- Physical vulnerability (infrastructure)
- Economic vulnerability

More over the risk maps were produced each time under the current climate and under a projected climate scenario.

2.3.1. Inland Flood Risk

Social risk

The social risk for inland flooding is generally low throughout the province, with the exception of a few small, scattered areas in the eastern part of Angoram District south and east of Angoram town and the eastern part of Wosera Gawi District southeast of Pagwi town. There is not significant difference between the current climate and the projected climate. (Figure 38 and Figure 42)

This account from the Community Risk Assessment carried out during this study illustrates how one community, Pagwi Station, Ward 3, Gawi LLG, Wosera/gawi District.

The Pagwi people first experienced the occurrence of destructive floods in 1973. Nobody anticipated it, thus the devastation was huge. The flood lasted for 6 months due to the inclement weather throughout the rainy season. People were forced to leave their homes and evacuate to higher ground.

The floods disrupted their lives and left them with nothing, as their houses and crops were swept away by the raging floodwaters. The same big floods recurred in 1992, 1998, 2009 and 2012. The 2009 and 2012 floods covered most of the villages along the Sepik River. The flooding was massive as it inundated most of the Sepik floodplains. People used canoes to travel from one place to another. All the village and areas beyond were submerged for months, and people's livelihoods were severely affected. Their crops were destroyed, livestock swept away by the water, and even the crocodiles they farmed escaped from their pens.

People suffered big time during these huge flooding events. The flooding events have made people adjust and cope when the village is inundated by floodwaters. Most people move to higher ground away from the river. Since almost all of them have lived here for a long time, they help each other during this time by sharing food, clothing, and water, in particular to distressed families. There were also situations where some villagers were even relocated to neighbouring villages due to the impact of flooding.

Physical risk

The map for inland flooding physical risk shows some minor scattered hotspots and projections for the future follow the same trend. (Figure 39 and Figure 43)

Economic risk

The economic risk is high around the rivers, particularly around Sungai Sepik River and in the south areas of the cities: Drekikir, Maprik and Yangoru. It's mostly areas for various agricultural system. There is not much plantation in this province. Projections for the future do not show much change. (Figure 40 and Figure 44)

Composite risk

The composite map for inland flood risk shows some concentration of hotspots around the south of Mapik, the south and southwest of Angoram, and along the coast in the region of Wewak. (Figure 41 and Figure 45) Projections for the future show the same pattern, as can be seen in the table below:

Table 33. Distribution of inland flood risk classes in East Sepik Province

	HAZARD : INLAND FLOODING													
	RISK 1960-1990 %							RISK 2030-2050 %						
District	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		**(3+4+5)**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		(3+4+5)
Ambunti/Drekikier District	12,7	6,0	3,3	1,4	0,5	76,1	5,2	12,5	6,1	3,7	1,4	0,5	75,7	5,6
Angoram District	11,1	4,0	2,6	1,4	1,8	79,1	5,8	11,1	4,1	2,6	1,4	2,0	78,8	6
Maprik District	16,5	17,9	15,6	6,6	2,4	41,0	24,6	17,5	17,5	15,6	7,1	2,4	40,0	35,5
Wewak District	32,1	5,9	2,8	3,1	2,8	53,5	8,7	32,7	5,9	2,8	3,1	3,3	52,3	9,2
Wosera Gawi District	22,0	13,4	7,6	4,6	1,3	51,1	13,5	22,0	12,9	8,4	4,3	2,2	50,2	14,9
Yangoru Saussia District	35,7	14,8	2,6	2,5	1,5	42,9	6,6	34,8	15,5	4,9	2,8	0,3	41,7	8

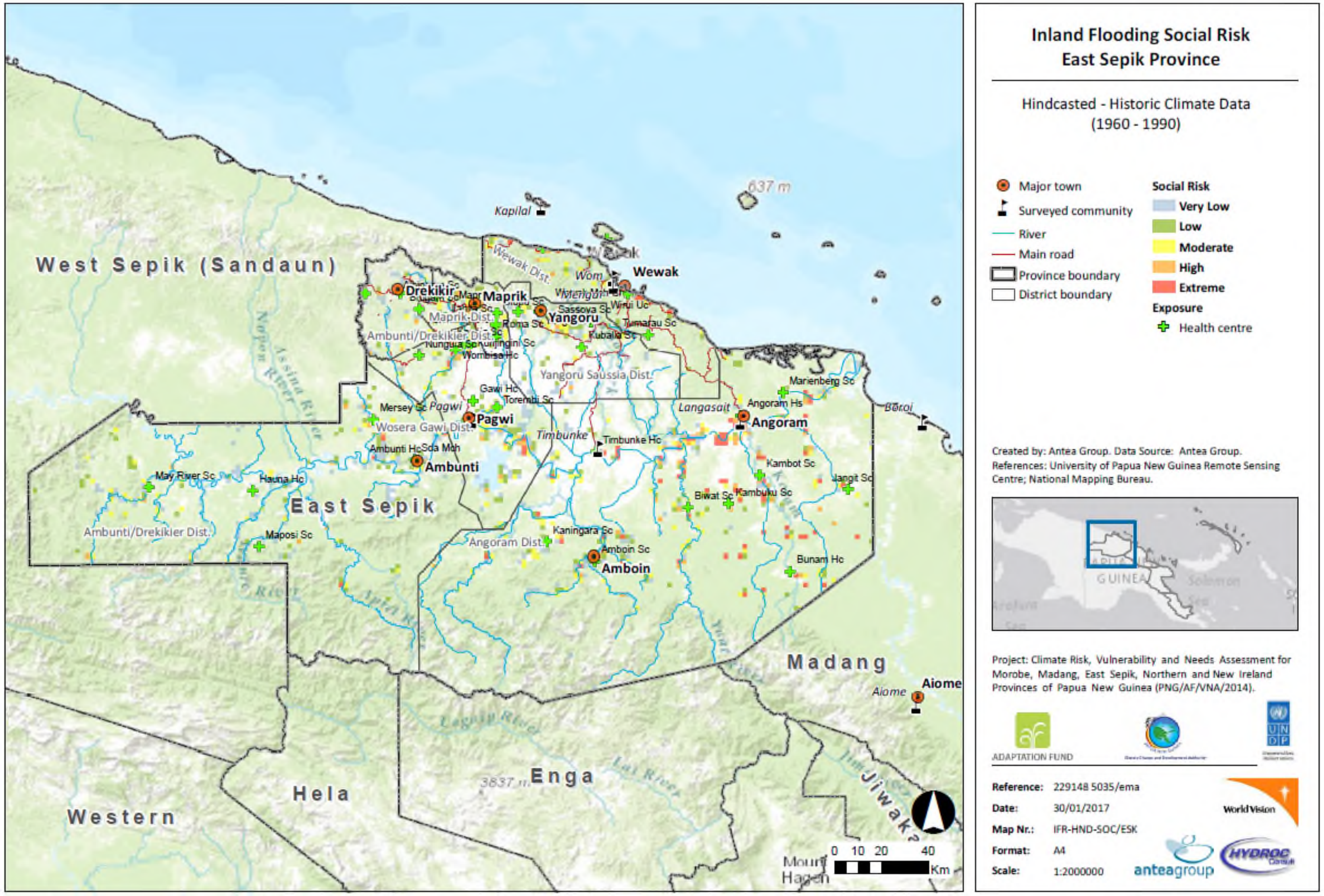

Figure 38. Inland Flooding Social Risk (current climate) Very Low Low Moderate High Extreme

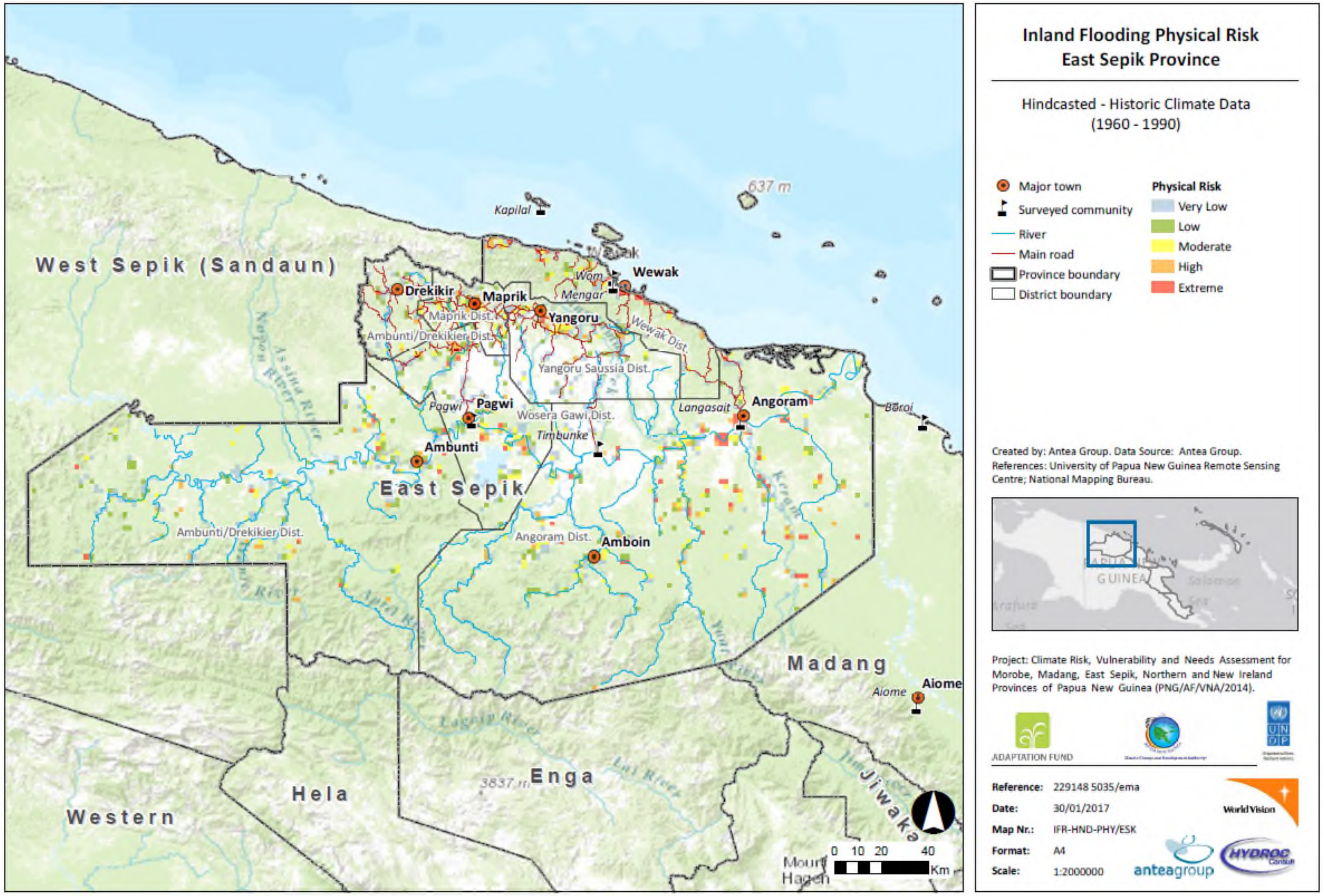

Figure 39. Inland Flooding Infrastructure Risk (current climate) Very Low Low Moderate High Extreme

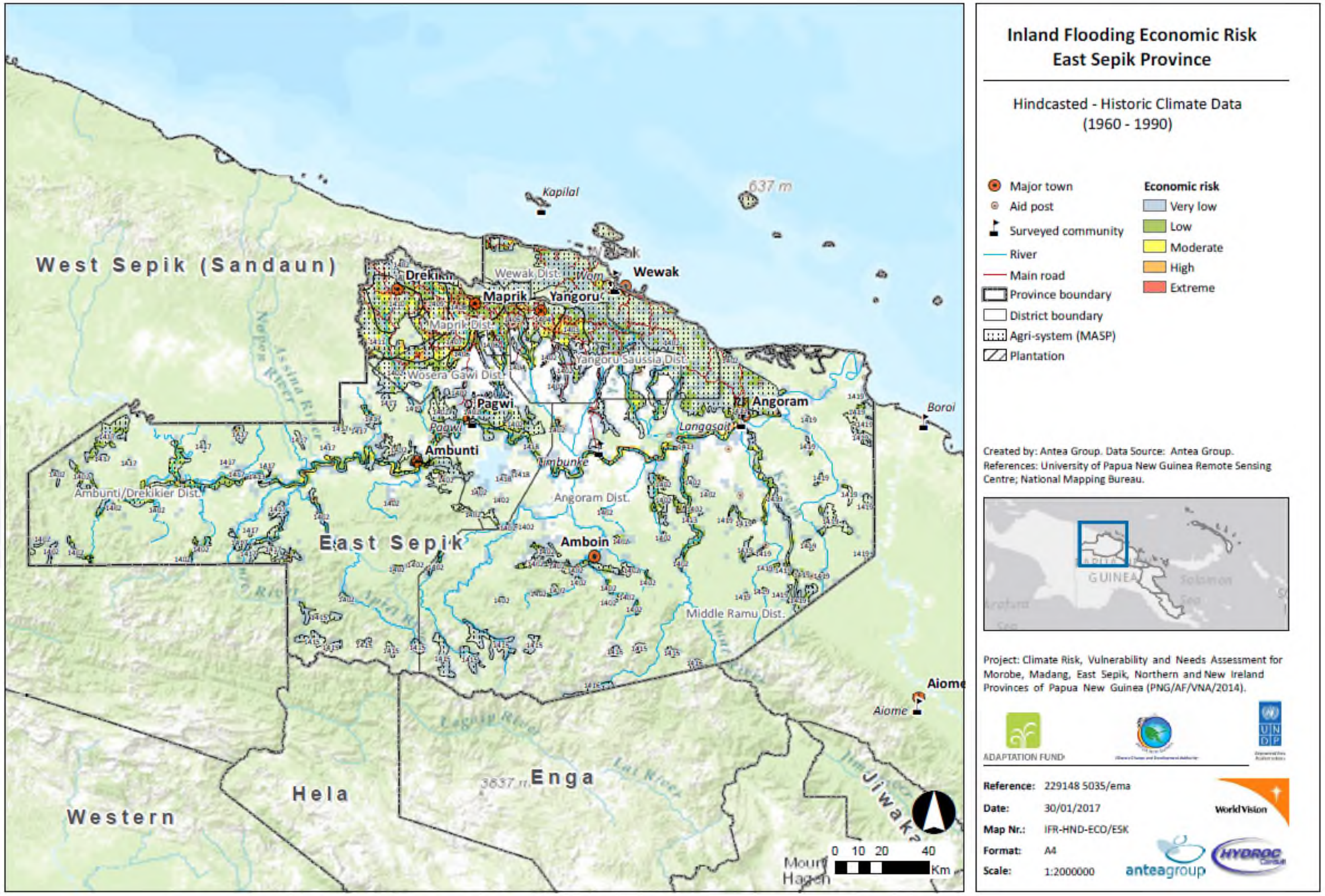

Figure 40. Inland Flooding Economic Risk (current climate) Very Low Low Moderate High Extreme

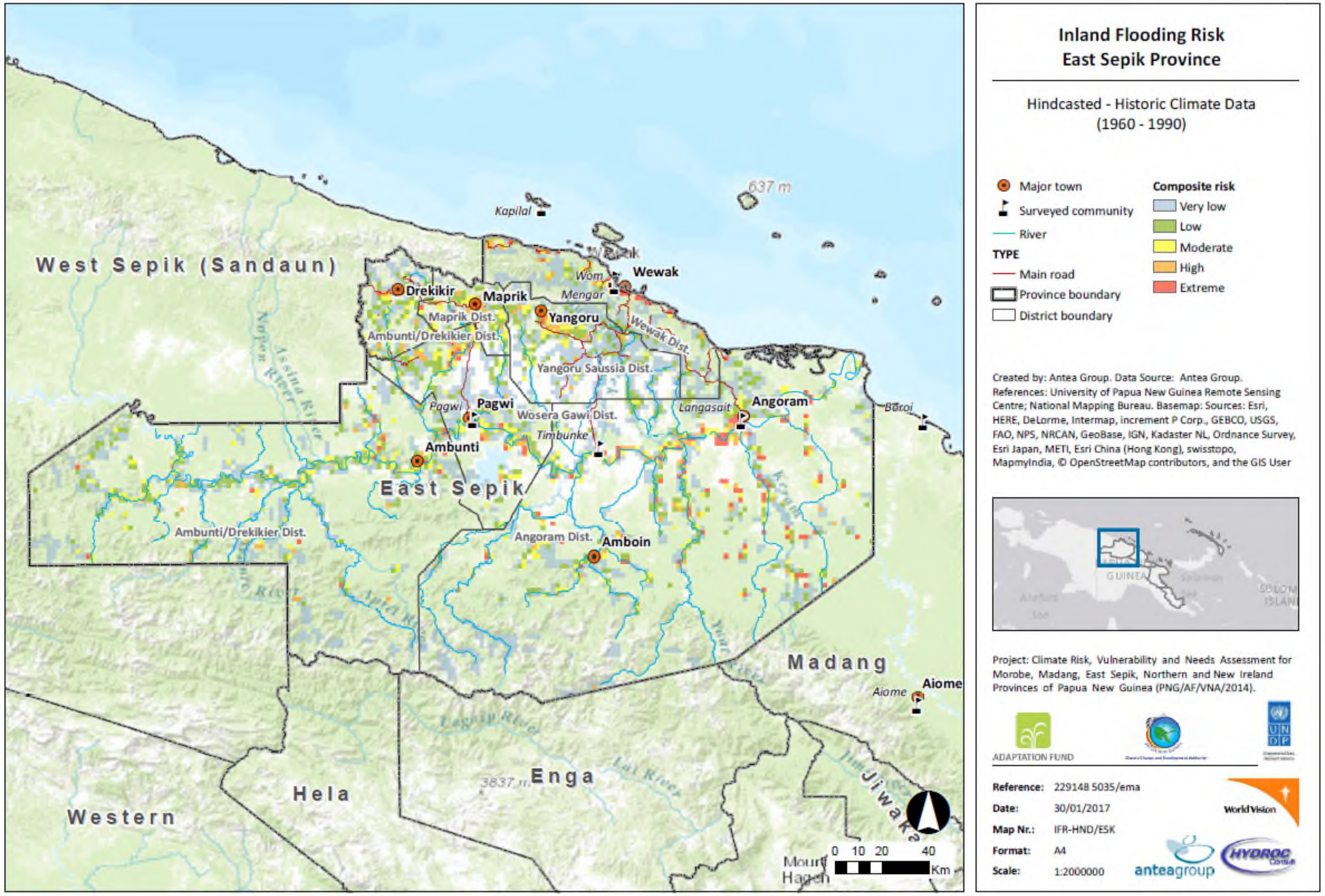

Figure 41. Inland Flooding Composite Risk (current climate) **Very Low** **Low** **Moderate** **High** **Extreme**

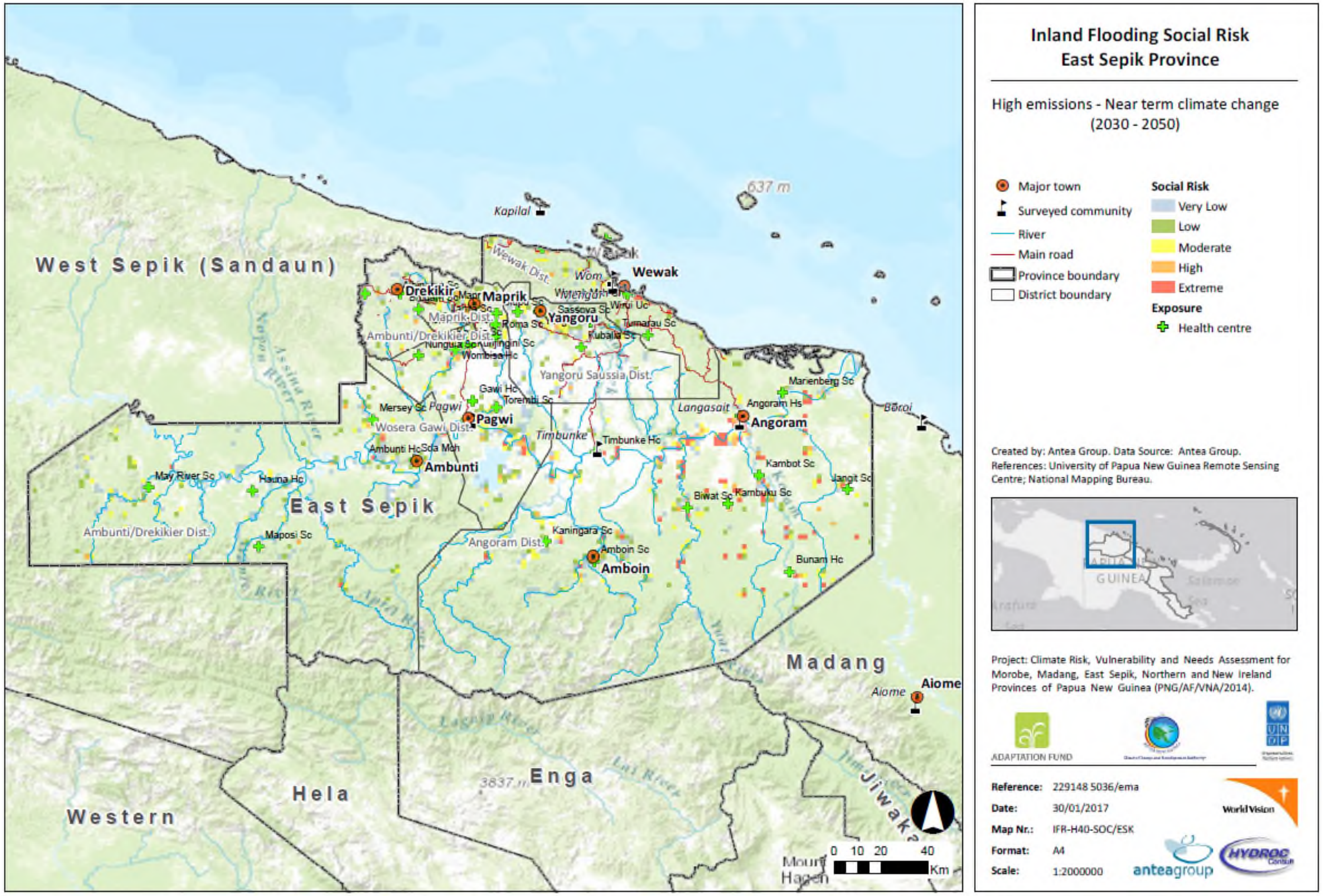

Figure 42. Inland Flooding Social Risk (projected climate) Very Low Low Moderate High Extreme

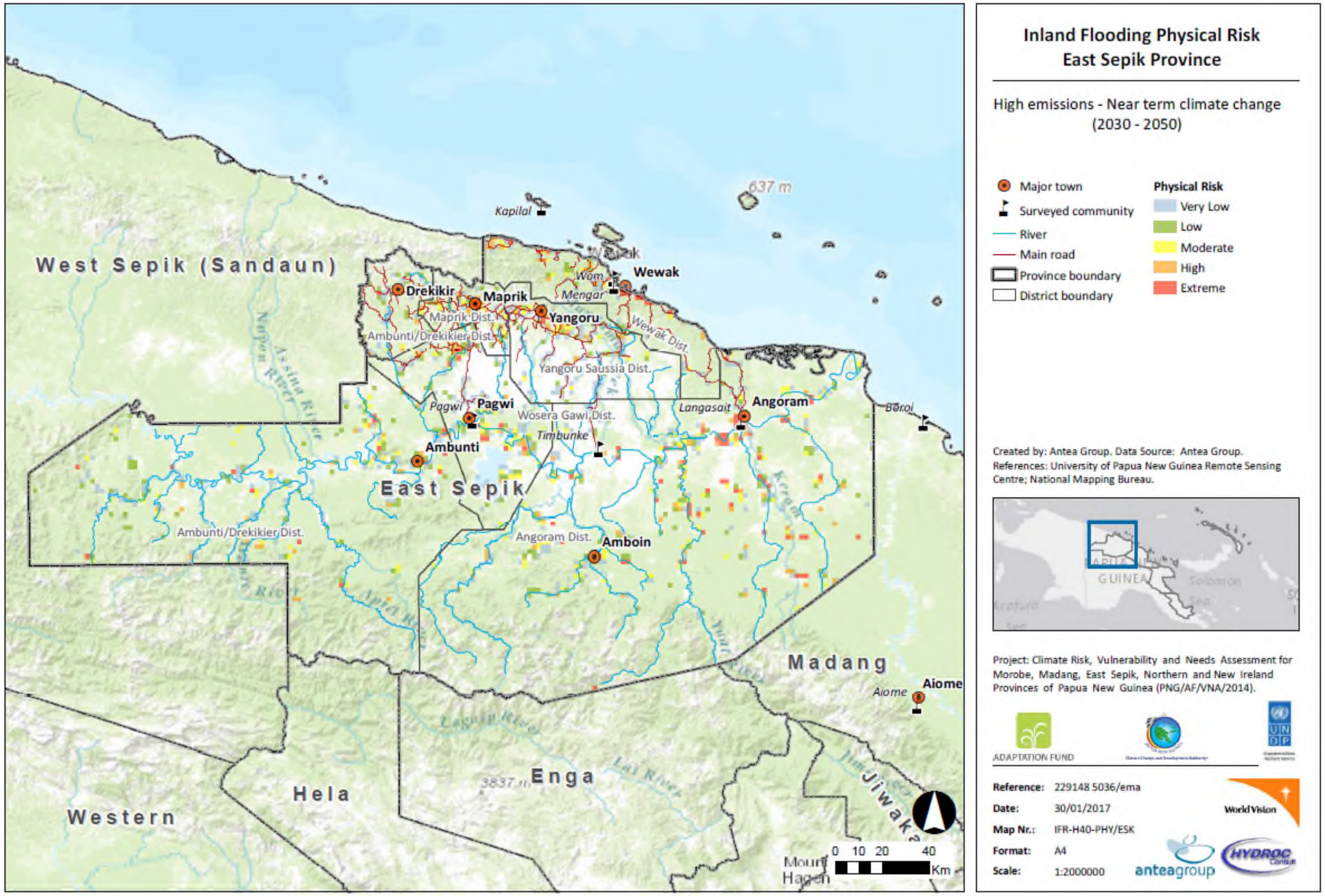

Figure 43. Inland Flooding Physical Risk (projected climate) Very Low Low Moderate High Extreme

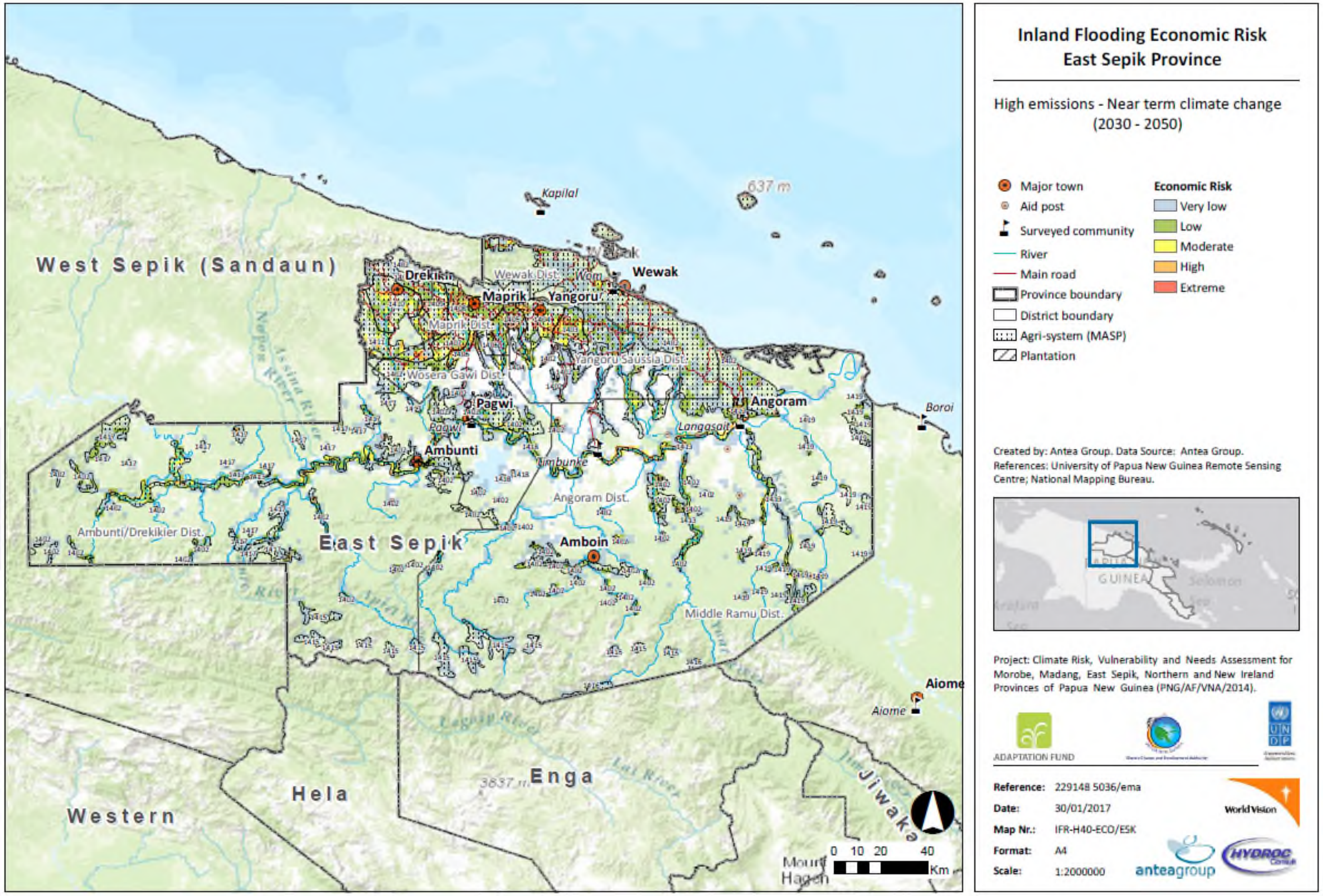

Figure 44. Inland Flooding Economic Risk (projected climate) **Very Low** **Low** **Moderate** **High** **Extreme**

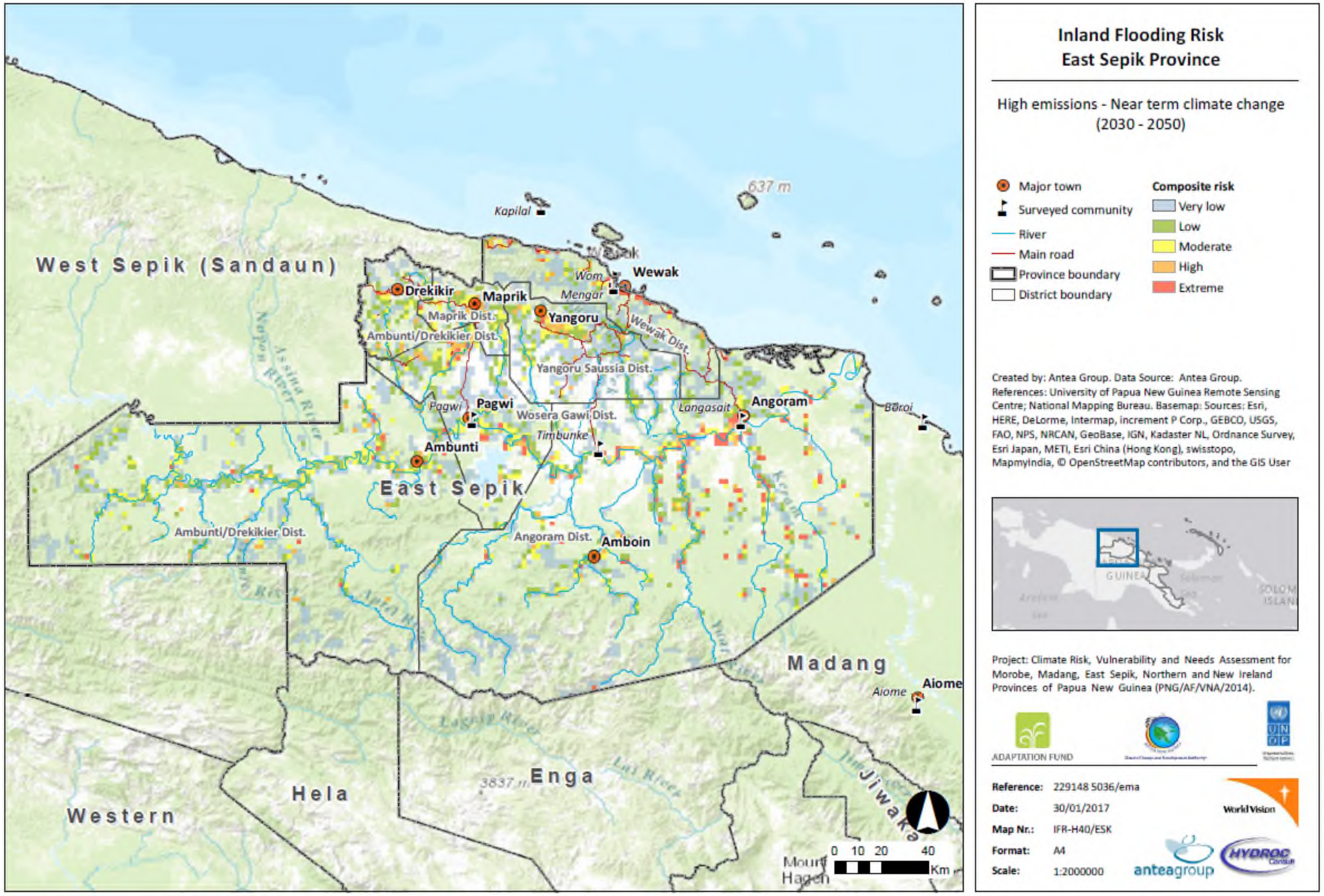

Figure 45. Inland Flooding Composite Risk (projected climate) ■Very Low ■Low ■Moderate ■High ■Extreme

2.3.2. Coastal Flood Risk

The lack of available topographic information prevented mapping coastal flood risk for the province.

2.3.3. *Drought Risk*

Social risk

The social risk from droughts is generally low to very low throughout the province. There is not much evolution in the projected climate. (Figure 46 and Figure 49)

Economic risk

The economic risk from drought is also low to very low. Projections for the future do not show much change. (Figure 47 and Figure 50)

Composite risk

The composite map of drought risk for the province of East Sepik shows that the region is not very prone to droughts. (Figure 48 and Figure 51) Projections for the future do not show much change, as can be seen in the table below:

Table 34. Distribution of drought risk classes in East Sepik Province

	HAZARD : DROUGHT												
	RISK 1960-1990 %							RISK 2030-2050 %					
District	1	2	3	4	5		(3+4+5)	1	2	3	4	5	
Ambunti/Drekikier District	21,1	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	77,0	0	20,9	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	77
Angoram District	17,5	0,6	0,3	0,0	0,0	81,5	0,3	15,8	4,0	0,5	0,0	0,0	79
Maprik District	42,5	62,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	-4,9	0	42,5	46,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	11
Wewak District	69,8	15,7	1,9	0,0	0,0	12,6	1,9	69,8	9,8	1,9	0,0	0,0	18
Wosera Gawi District	46,2	2,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	51,0	0	46,2	6,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	47
Yangoru Saussia District	52,3	14,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	32,7	0	52,3	12,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	35

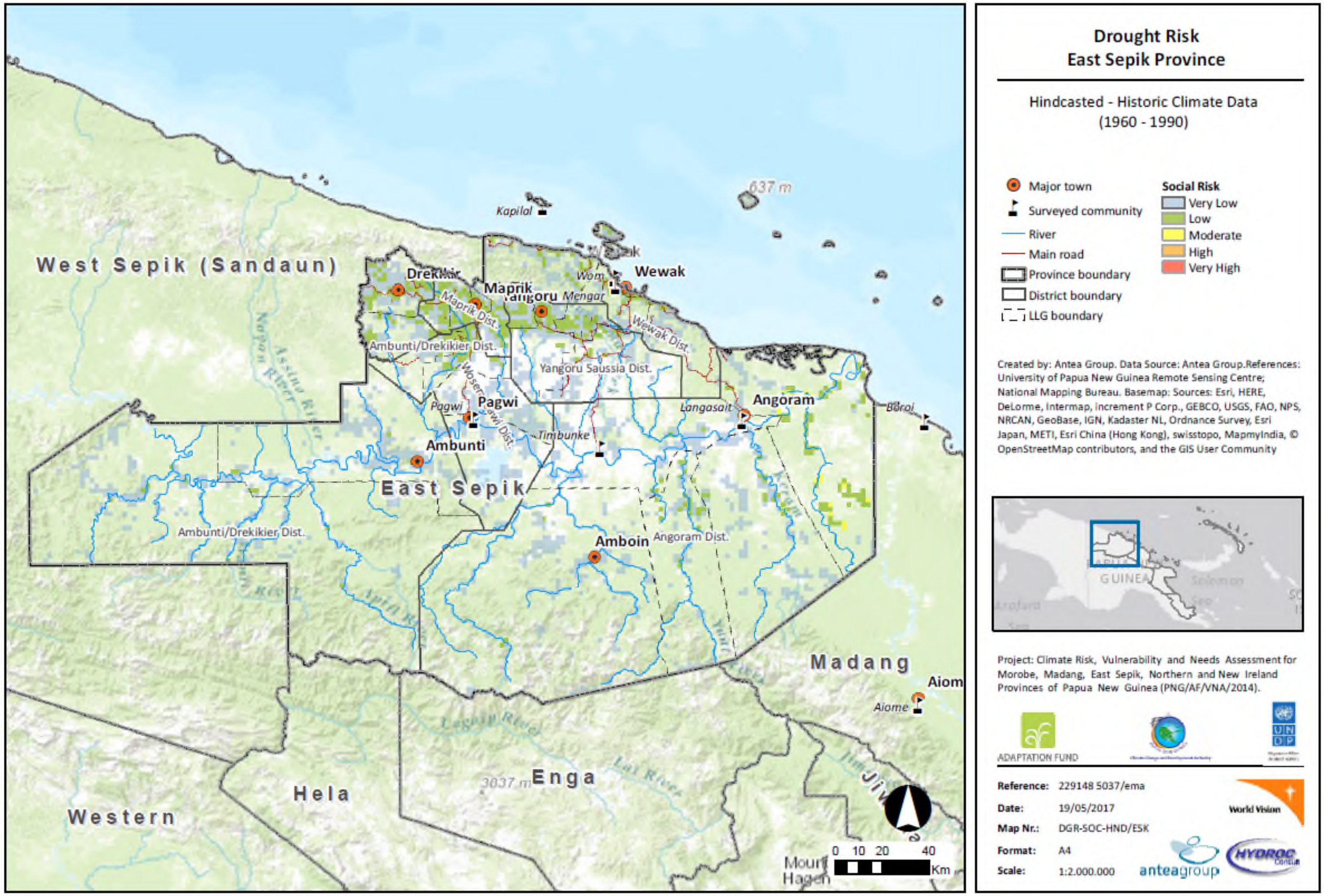

Figure 46. Drought Social Risk (current climate) ■Very Low ■Low ■Moderate ■High ■Extreme

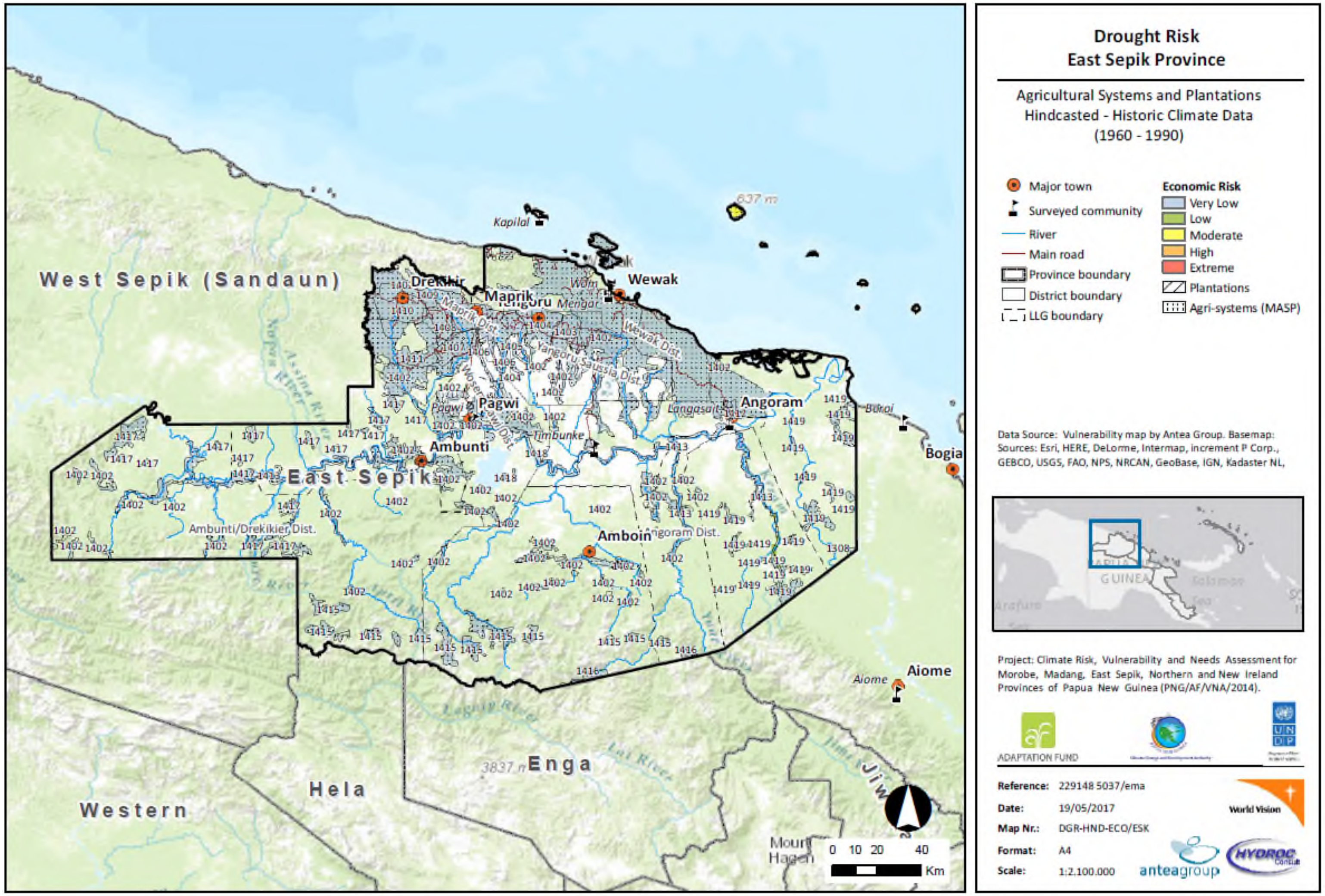

Figure 47. Drought Economic Risk (current climate) Very Low Low Moderate High Extreme

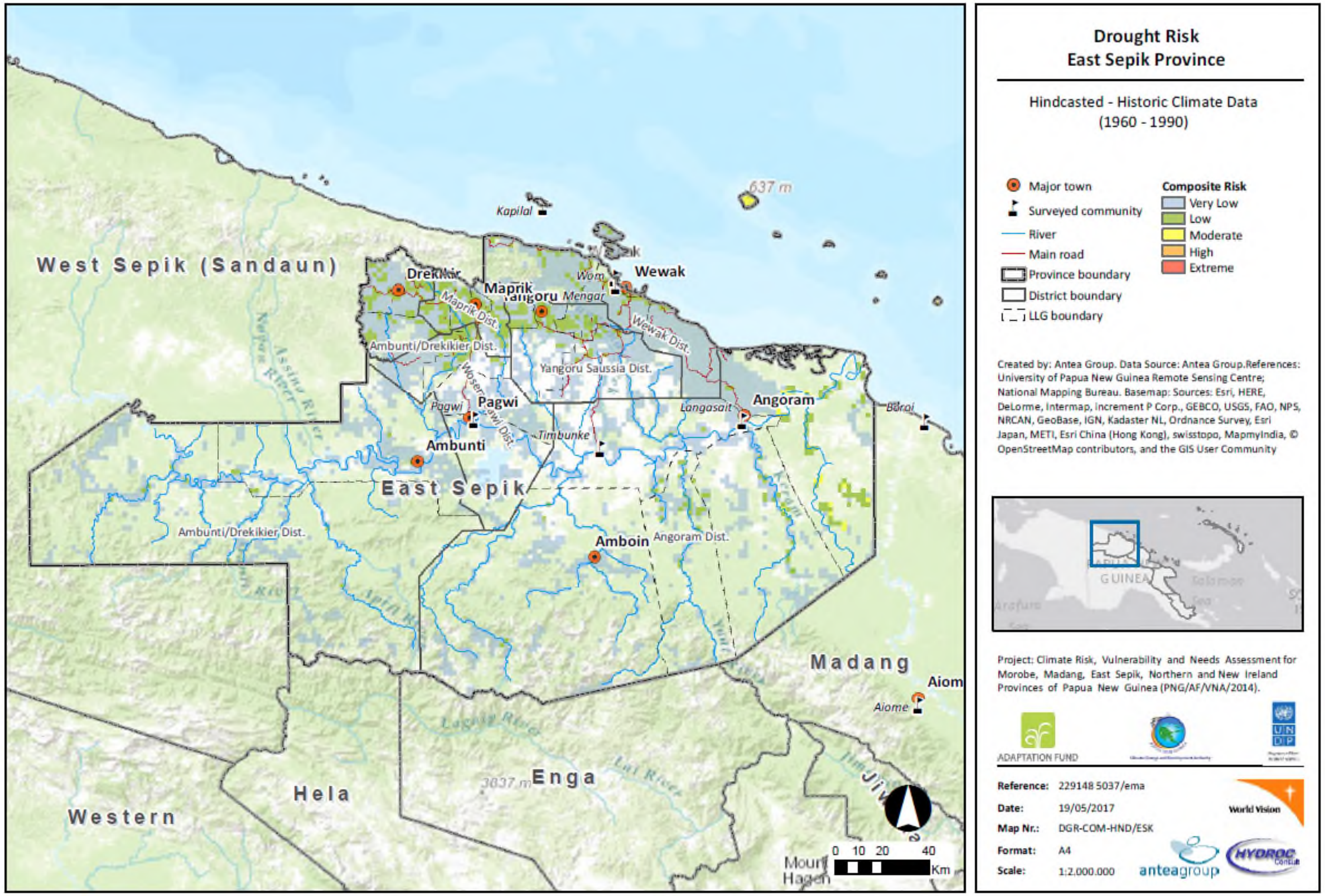

Figure 48. Combined Drought Risk (current climate) **Very Low** **Low** **Moderate** **High** **Extreme**

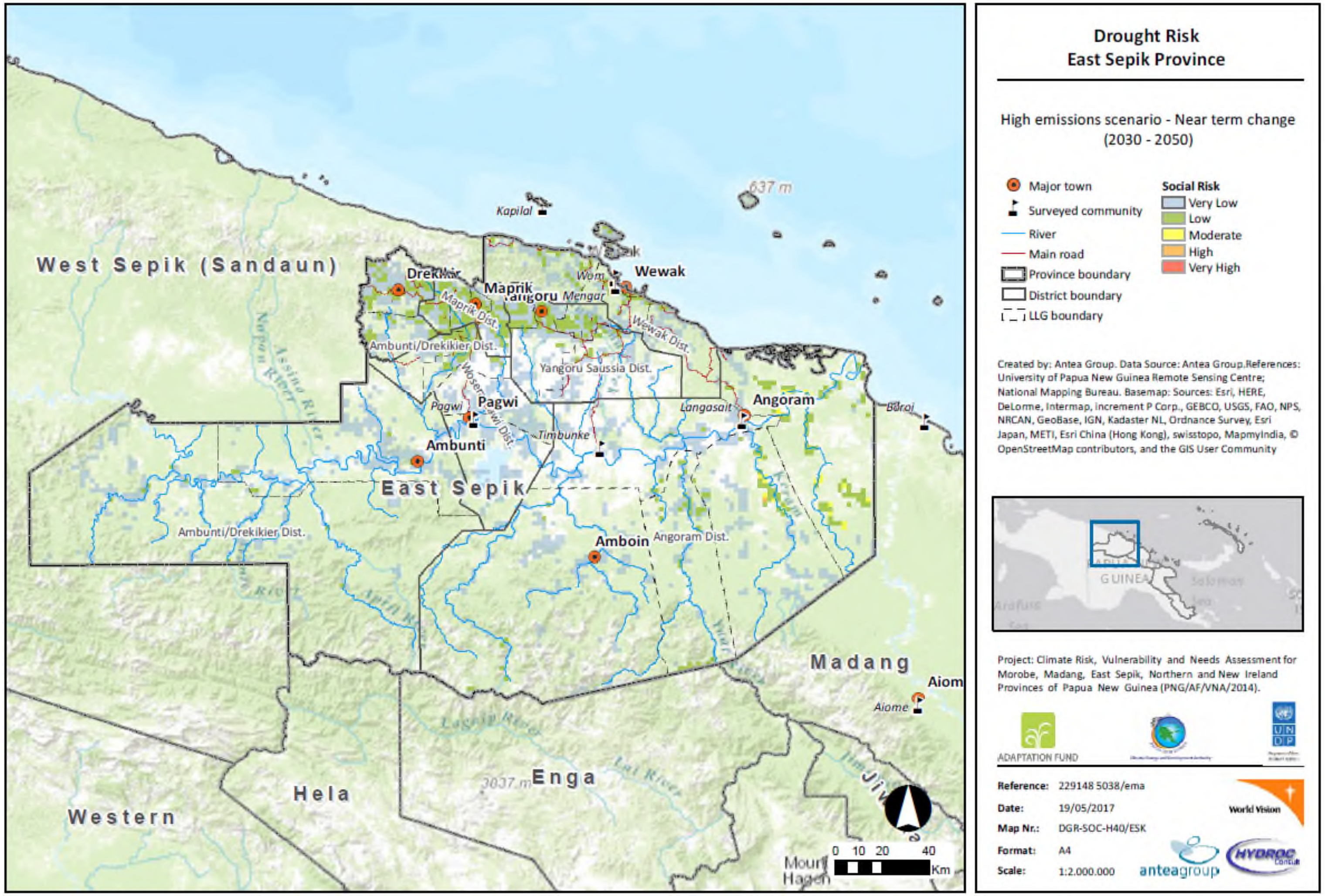

Figure 49. Drought Social Risk (projected climate) Very Low Low Moderate High Extreme

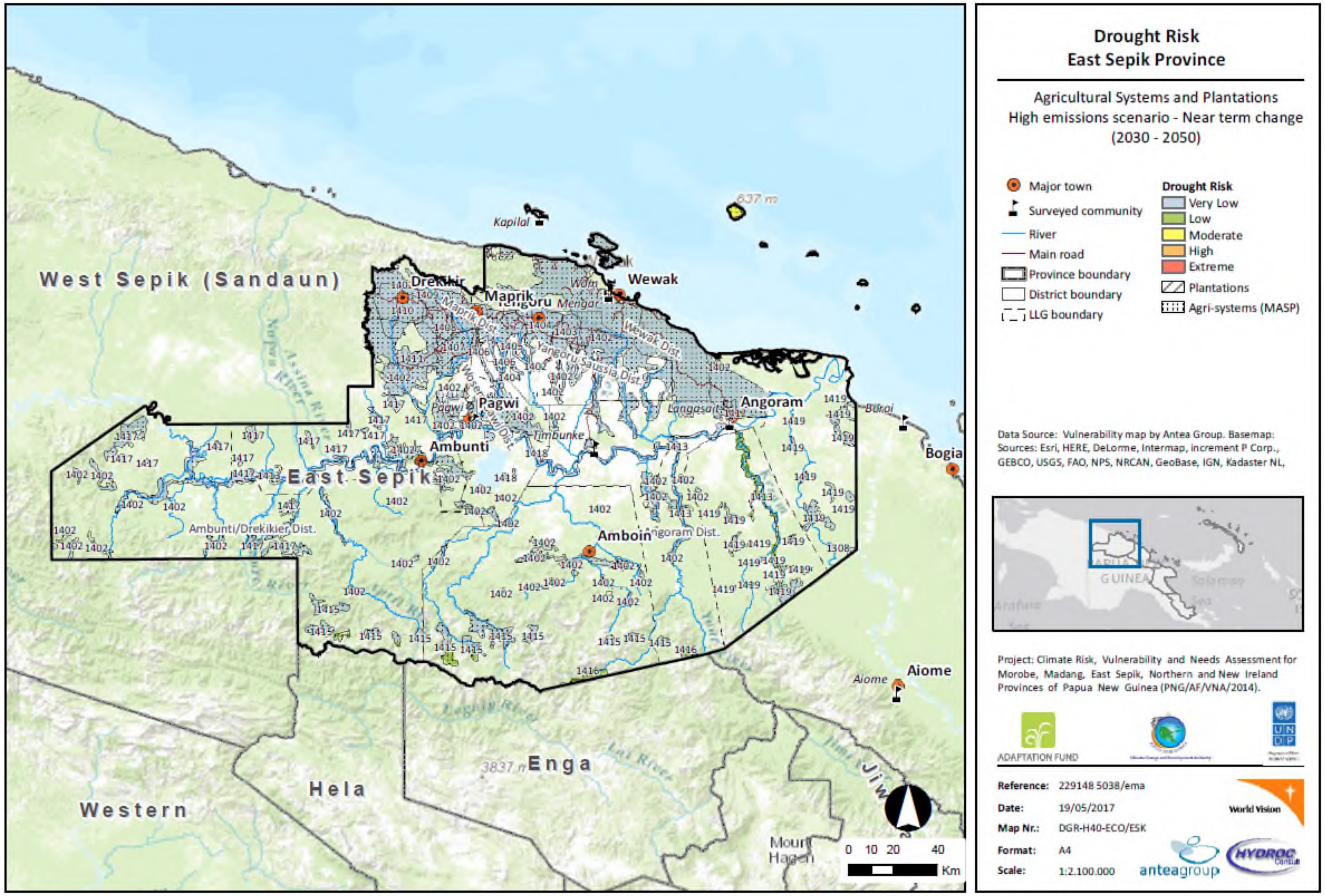

Figure 50. Drought Economic Risk (projected climate) **Very Low** **Low** **Moderate** **High** **Extreme**

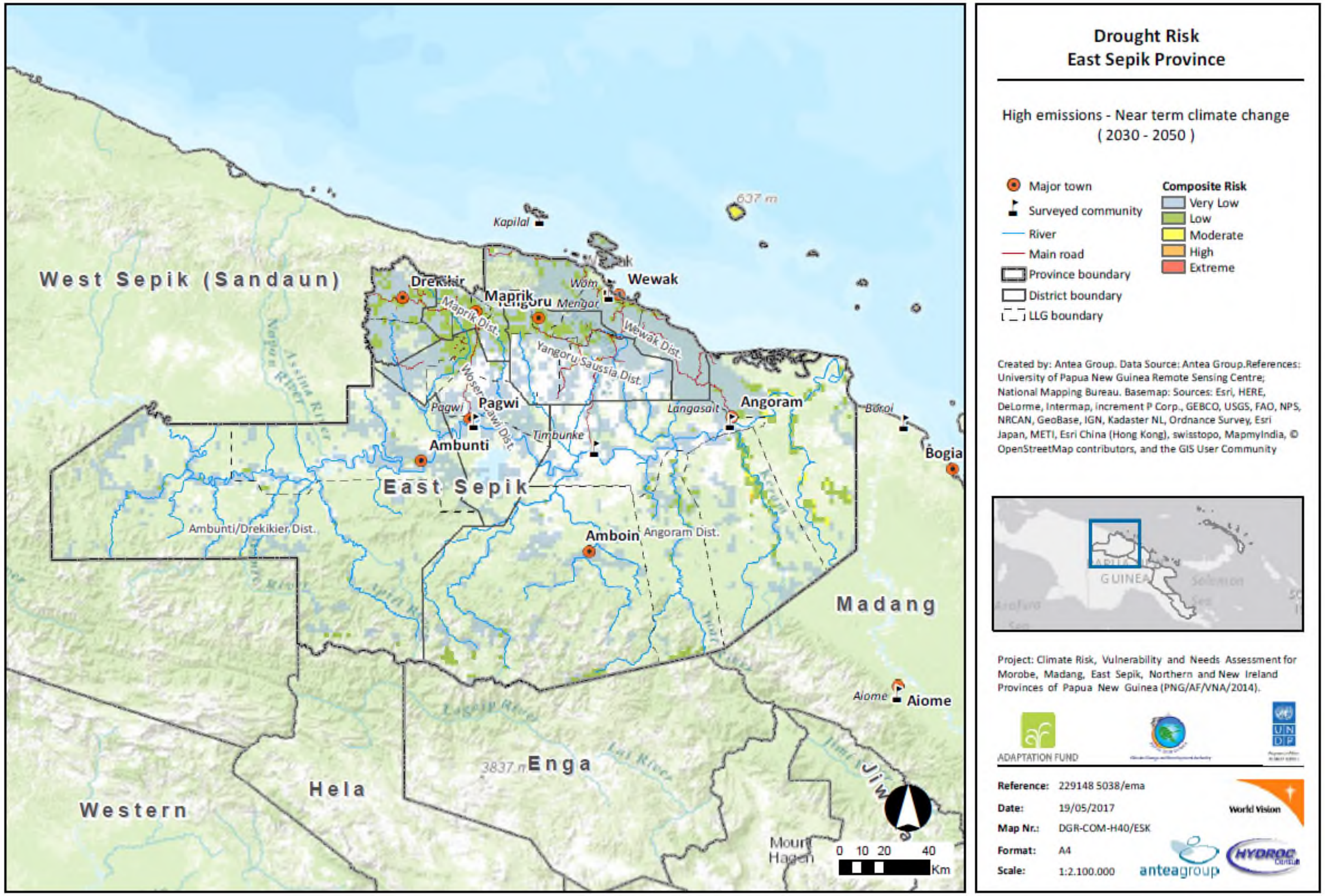

Figure 51. Combined Drought Risk (projected climate) ■Very Low ■Low ■Moderate ■High ■Extreme

2.3.4. *Extreme weather (tropical cyclone) Risk*

Social risk

The social risk from extreme weather is generally low to very low throughout the province. There is not much evolution in the projected climate. (Figure 52 and Figure 56)

Physical risk

The map for extreme weather physical risk shows that the province presents a low profile to this type of episodes. Projections for the future do not show much change. (Figure 53 and Figure 57)

Economic risk

The economic risk from extreme weather is also low to very low. Projections for the future do not show much change. (Figure 54 and Figure 58)

Composite risk

The map for composite risk to extreme weather shows that the province has a low to very low profile to this kind of climatic events. (Figure 55 and Figure 59) Projections for the future show more or less the same pattern, as can be seen in the table below:

Table 35. Distribution of extreme weather (cyclones) risk classes in East Sepik Province

	HAZARD : CYCLONE												
	RISK 1960-1990 %							RISK 2030-2050 %					
District	1	2	3	4	5		(3+4+5)	1	2	3	4	5	
Ambunti/Drekikier District	11,4	11,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	76,8	0	11,4	11,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	76,8
Angoram District	12,2	8,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	79,5	0	12,2	8,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	79,5
Maprik District	11,8	77,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,5	0	11,8	77,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,5
Wewak District	56,2	26,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	17,3	0	56,2	26,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	17,3
Wosera Gawi District	26,0	27,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	46,3	0	26,0	27,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	46,3
Yangoru Saussia District	35,1	32,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	32,4	0	35,1	32,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	32,4

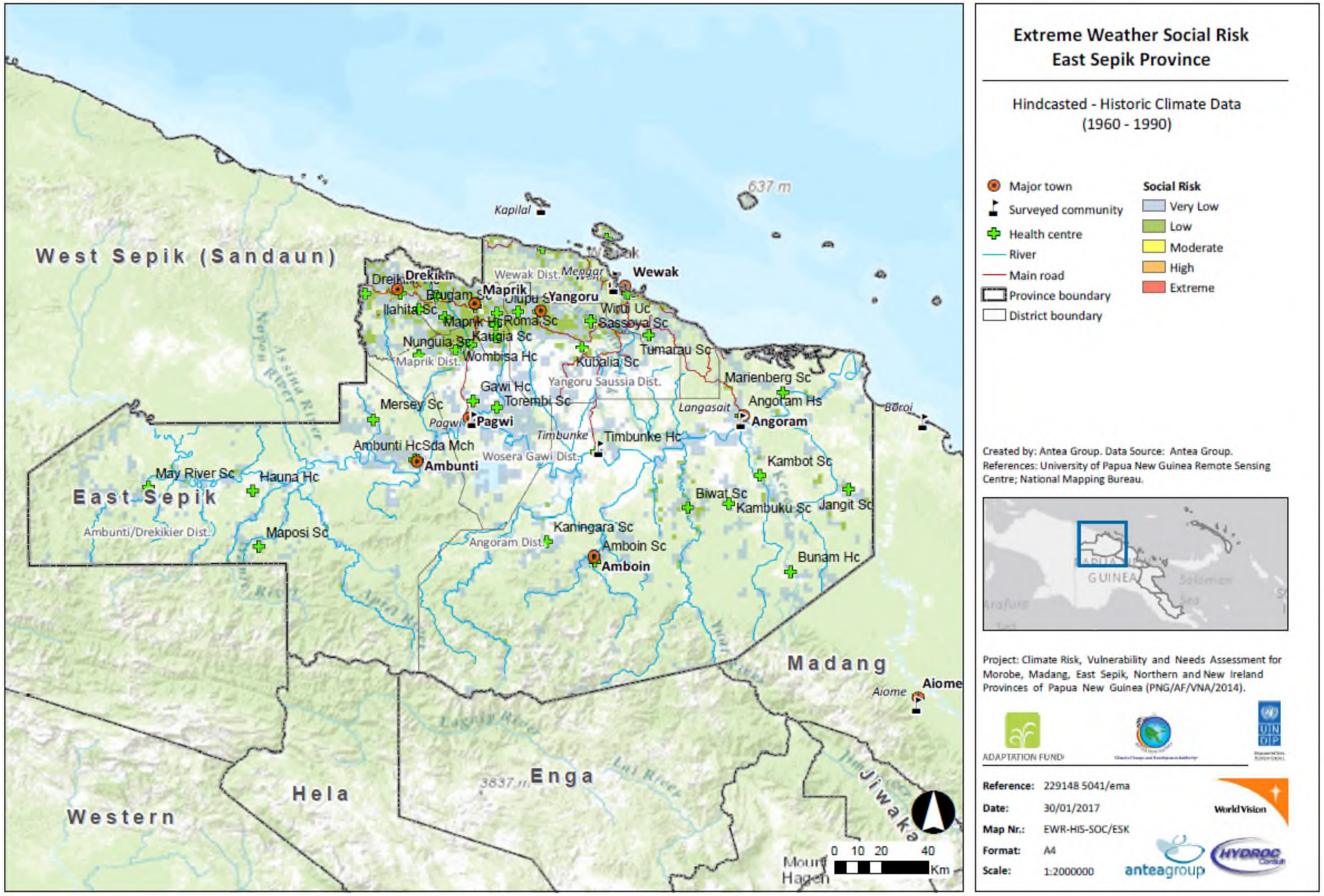

Figure 52. Tropical cyclones Social Risk (current climate) Very Low Low Moderate High Extreme

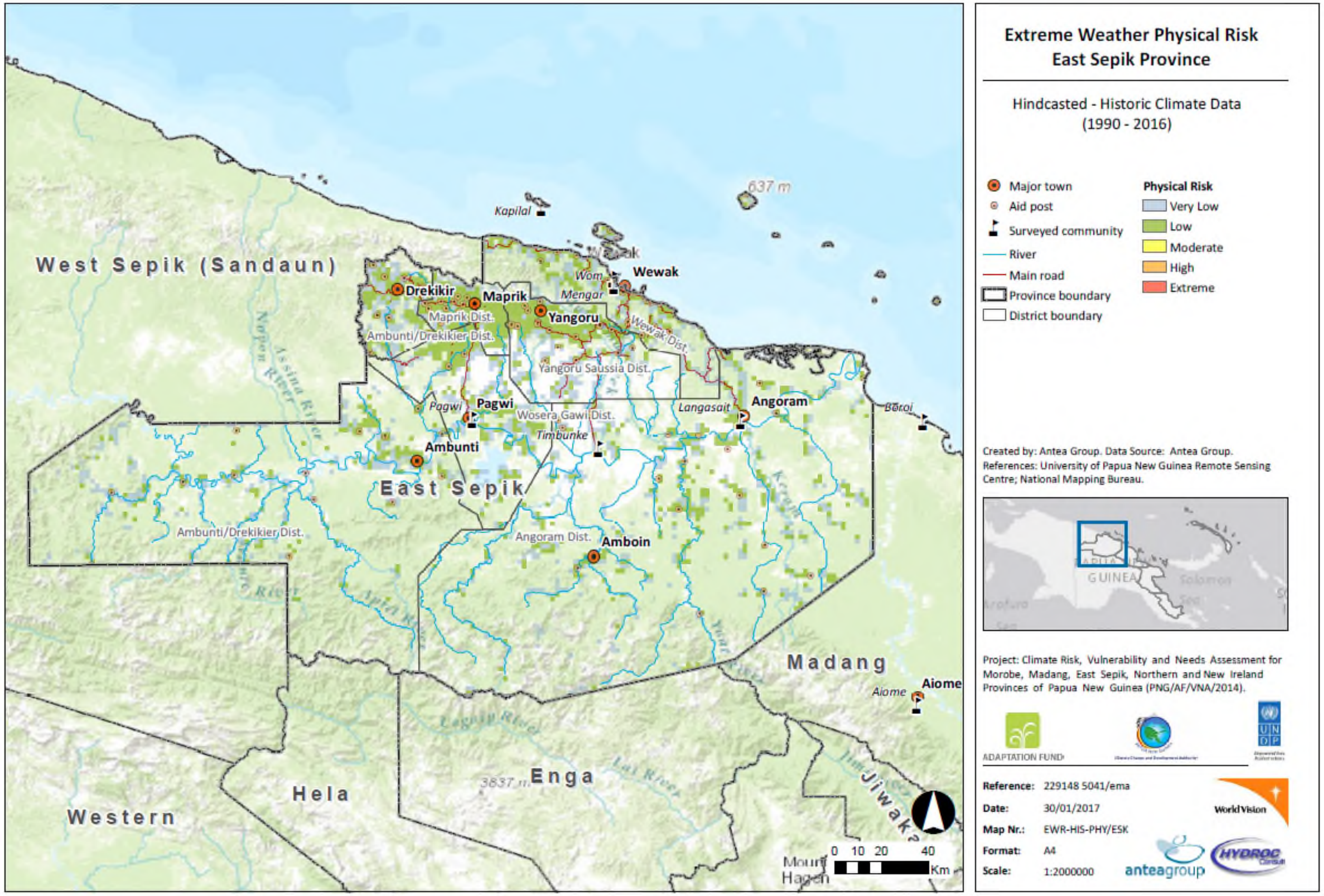

Figure 53. Tropical cyclones Physical Risk (current climate) Very Low Low Moderate High Extreme

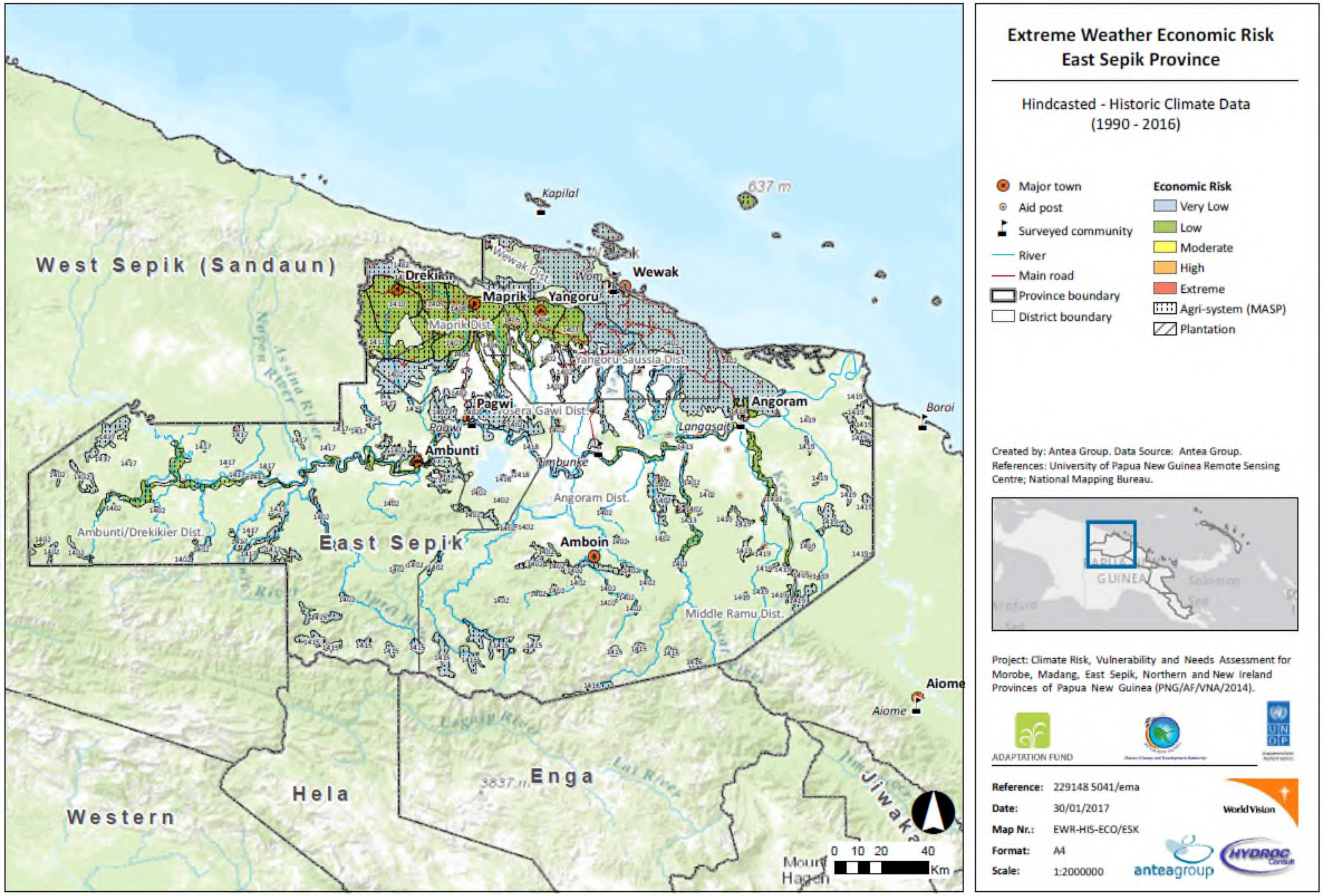

Figure 54. Tropical cyclones Economic Risk (current climate) ■Very Low ■Low ■Moderate ■High ■Extreme

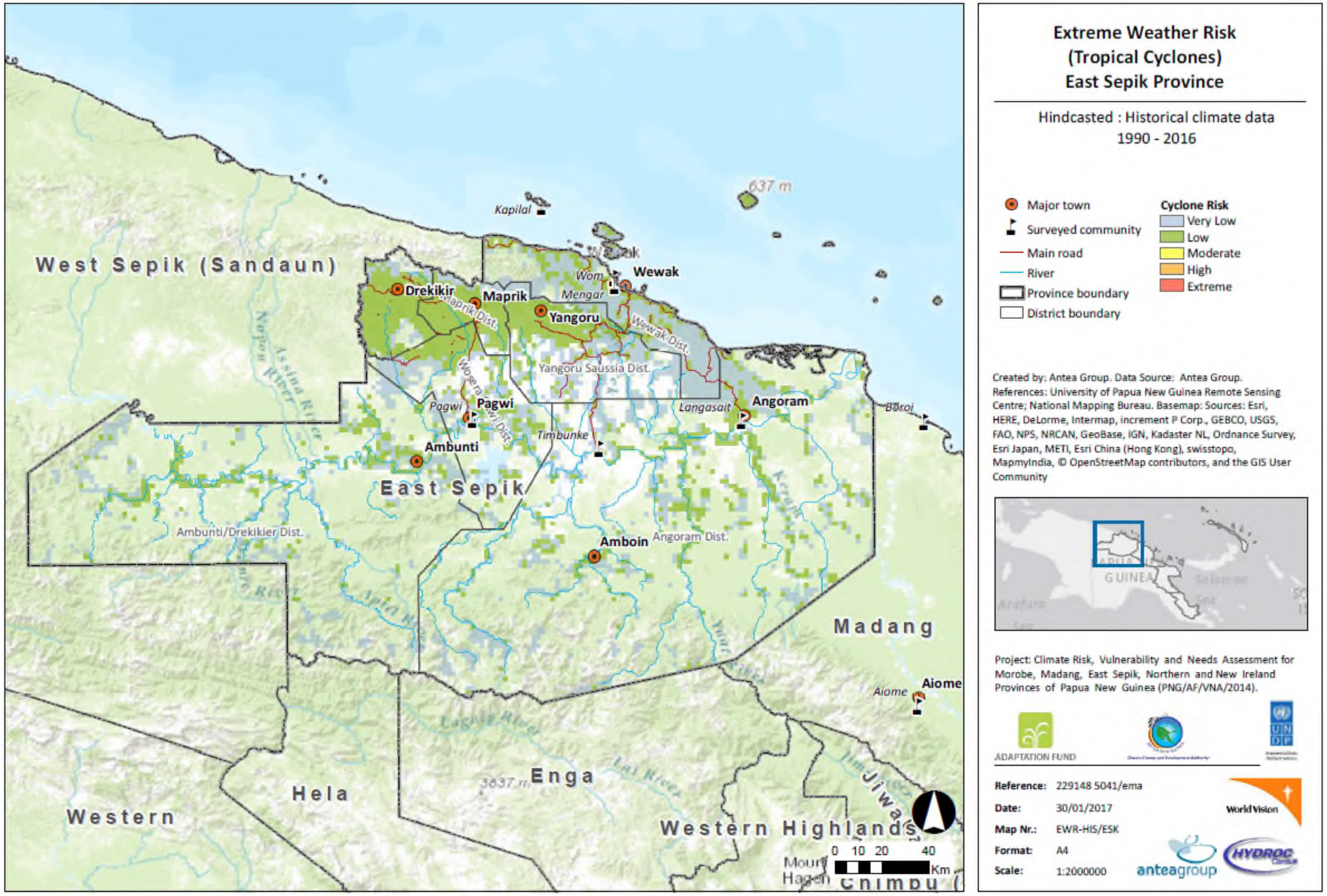

Figure 55. Tropical cyclones Composite Risk (current climate) Very Low Low Moderate High Extreme

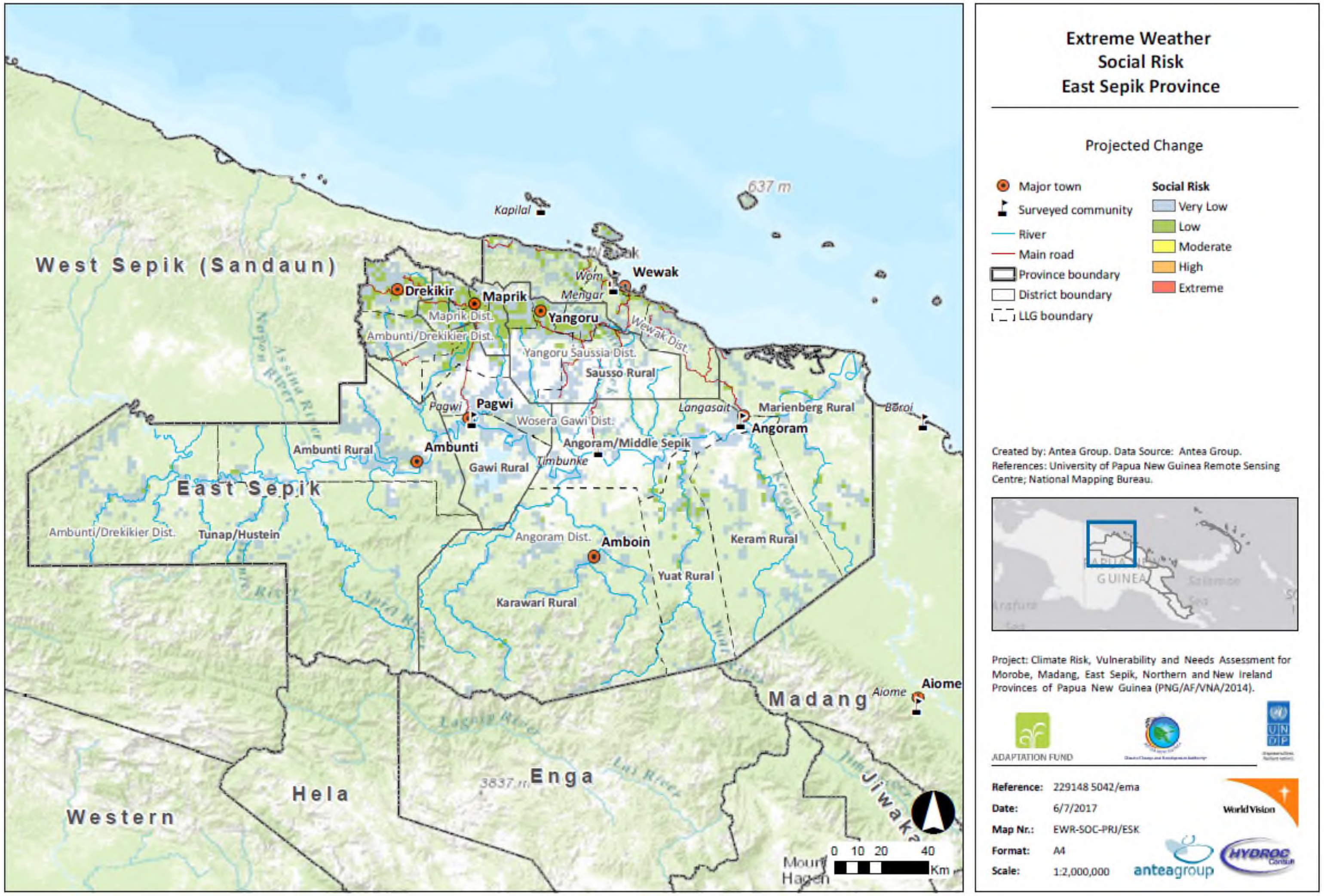

Figure 56. tropical cyclones Social Risk (projected climate) Very Low Low Moderate High Extreme

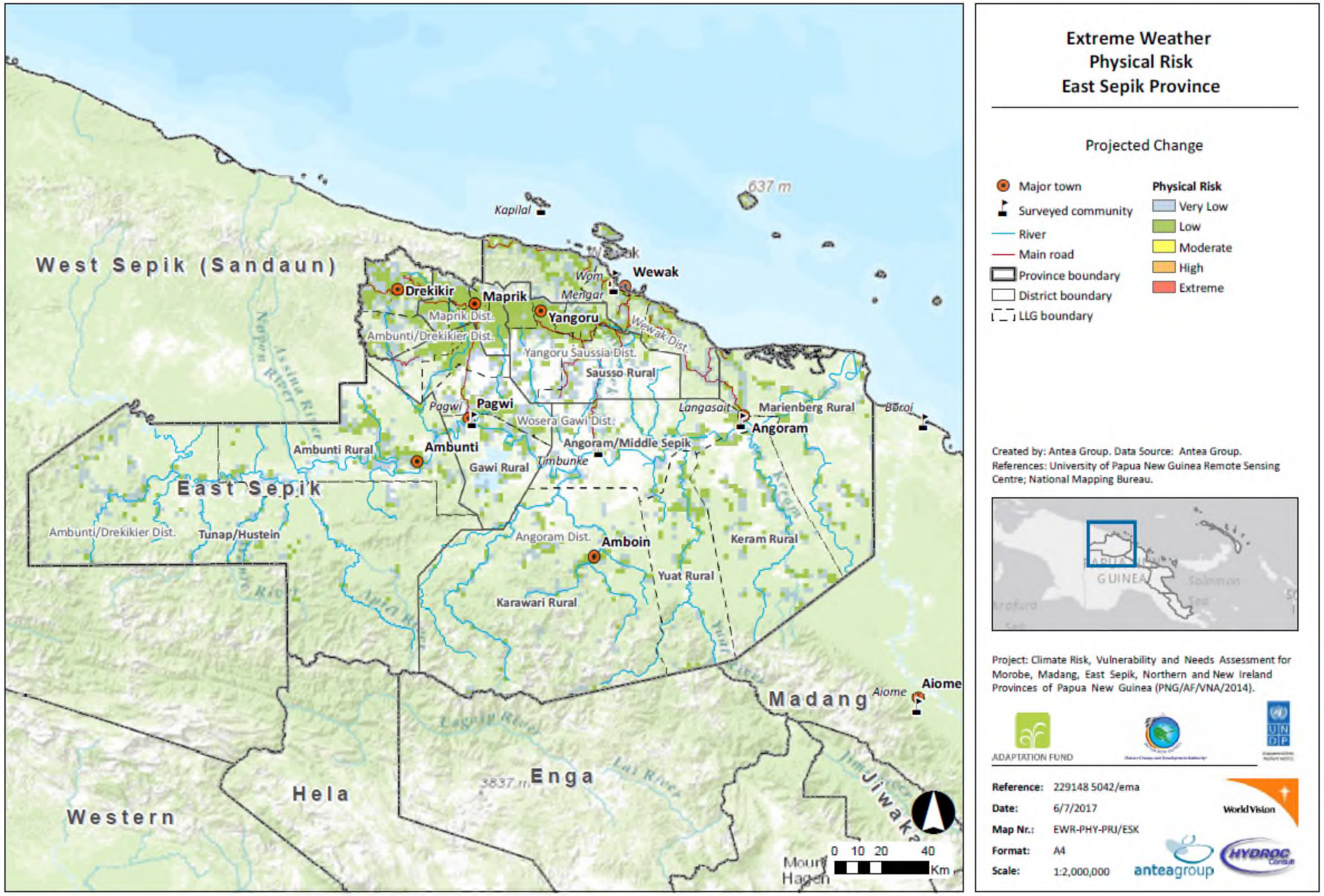

Figure 57. Tropical cyclones Physical Risk (projected climate) ■ **Very Low** ■ **Low** ■ **Moderate** ■ **High** ■ **Extreme**

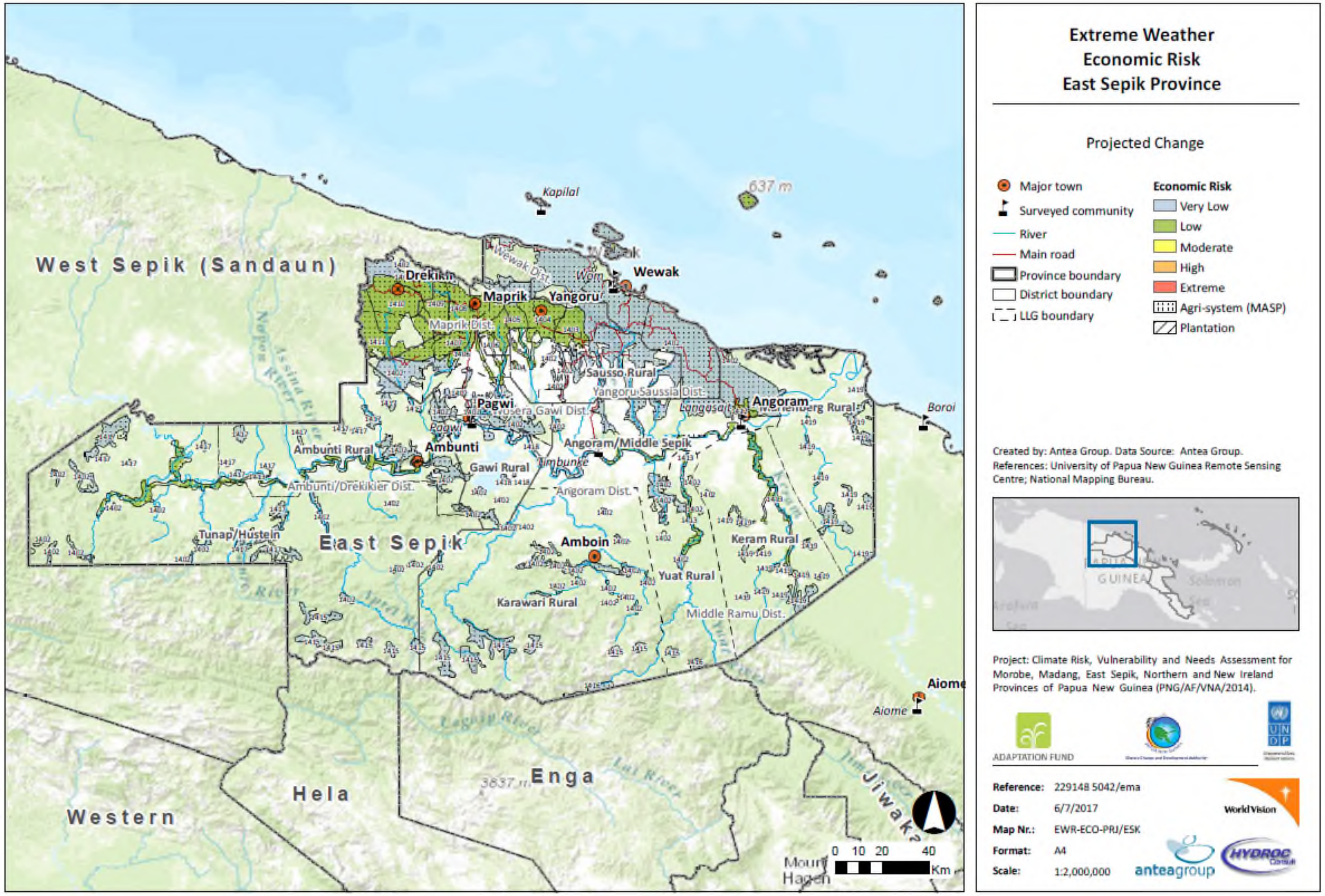

Figure 58. tropical cyclones Economic Risk (projected climate) **Very Low** **Low** **Moderate** **High** **Extreme**

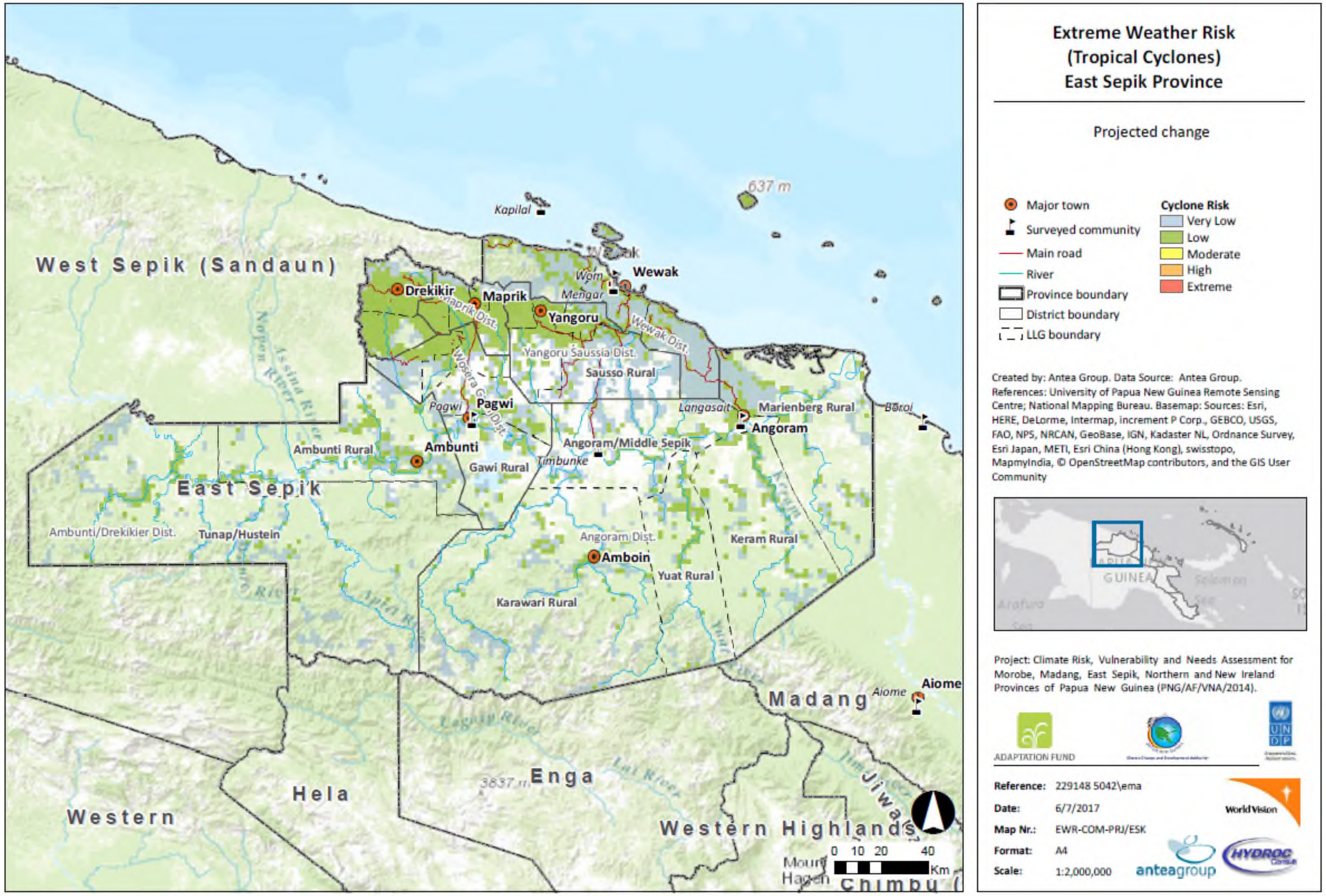

Figure 59. Tropical cyclones Composite Risk (projected climate) Very Low Low Moderate High Extreme

2.3.5. *Increase of precipitation intensities and variability*

Social risk

Moderate social risk from high rainfall (precipitation intensities and variability) is found in an broad, continuous band extending from Wewak town in Wewak District in the east westward through the northern parts of Yangoru Saussia, Maprik and Ambunti/Drekikier districts (Figure 60 and Figure 63)

Economic risk

The economic risk from high rainfall is mostly low in the province and moderate in Ambunti/Drekikier and Maprik districts. It's mostly areas for various agricultural system. There is not much plantation in this province. The projections for the future show an evolution from moderate to high risk in Ambunti/Drekikier and Maprik districts. (Figure 61 and Figure 64)

Composite risk

The composite map for intense rainfall risk for East Sepik shows that the province has some moderate hotspots around Drekikir, Mapik, Yangoru and Wewak. (Figure 62 and Figure 65)

Projections for the future show that the tendency is to increase, especially in these existing hotspots, but also in general for the whole province. The order of magnitude can be seen in the table below:

Table 36. Distribution of precipitation intensity and variability risk classes in East Sepik Province

	HAZARD : PRECIPITATION												
	RISK 1960-1990 %							RISK 2030-2050 %					
District	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		**(3+4+5)**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Ambunti/Drekikier District	2,3	16,7	3,9	0,2	0,0	76,9	4,1	0,0	11,8	0,0	9,4	2,0	76,
Angoram District	5,8	13,2	1,1	0,1	0,0	79,8	1,2	0,0	14,7	0,4	3,9	1,2	79,
Maprik District	2,8	33,1	52,4	0,9	0,0	10,7	53,3	0,0	16,5	0,0	11,8	46,3	25,
Wewak District	1,6	68,4	10,7	0,8	0,0	18,5	11,5	0,0	57,9	2,8	14,3	8,8	16,
Wosera Gawi District	14,3	31,4	6,6	0,1	0,0	47,6	6,7	0,0	40,9	0,0	4,6	6,6	48,
Yangoru Saussia District	5,9	45,9	12,0	0,2	0,0	36,1	12,2	0,0	33,7	0,0	12,2	12,2	42,

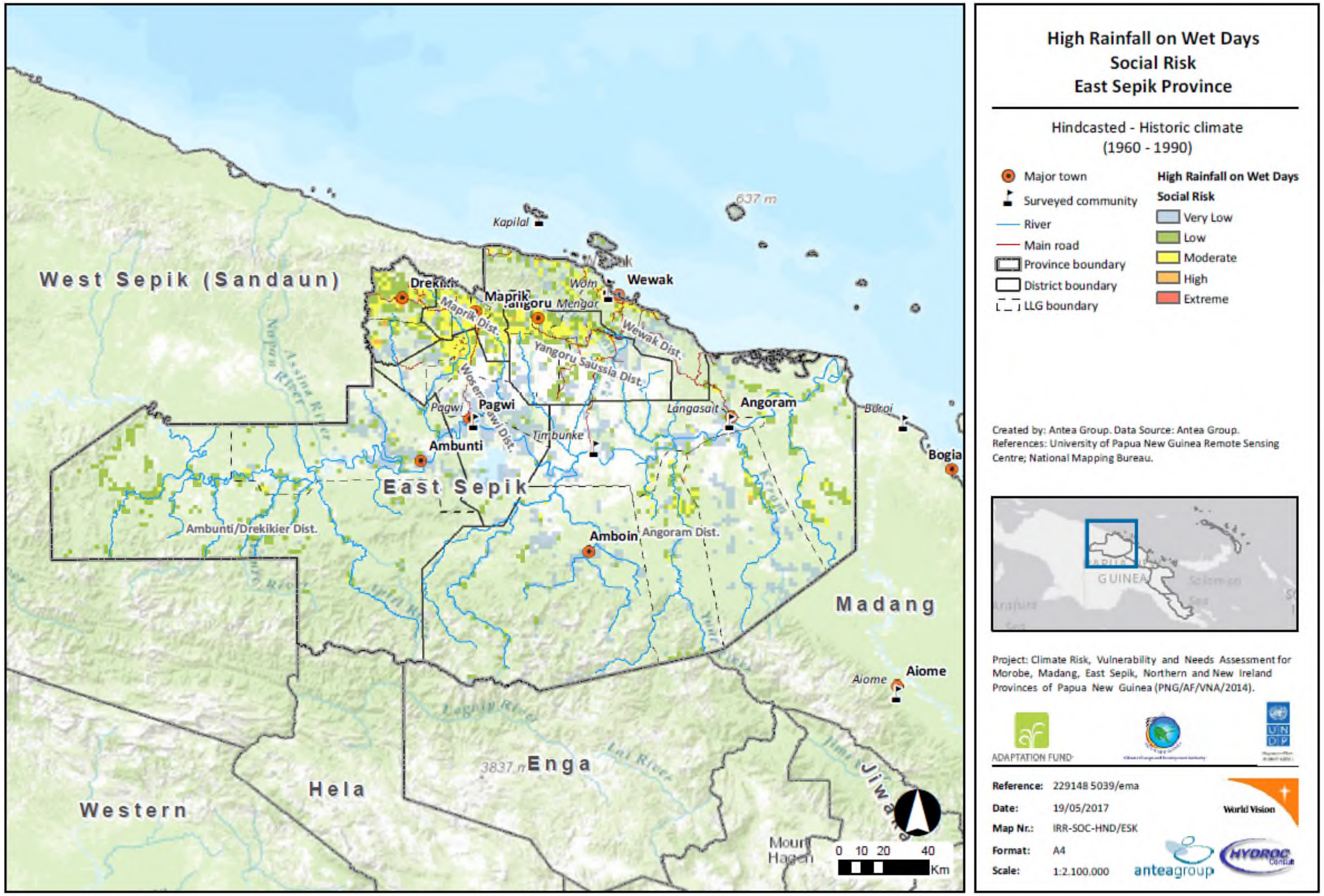

Figure 60. Precipitation intensities and variability social risk (current climate) Very Low Low Moderate High Extreme

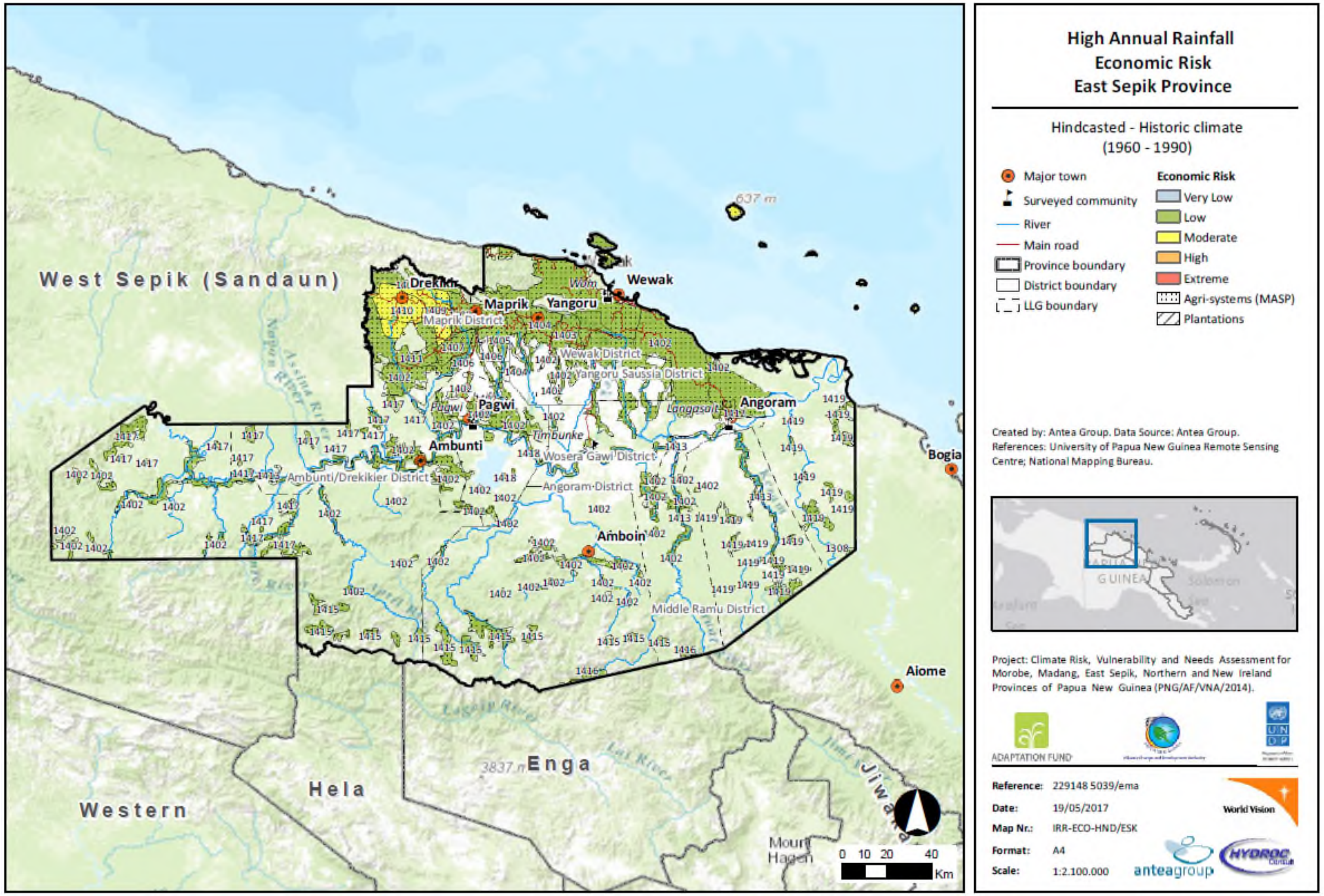

Figure 61. Precipitation intensities and variability Economic Risk (current climate) Very Low Low Moderate High Extreme

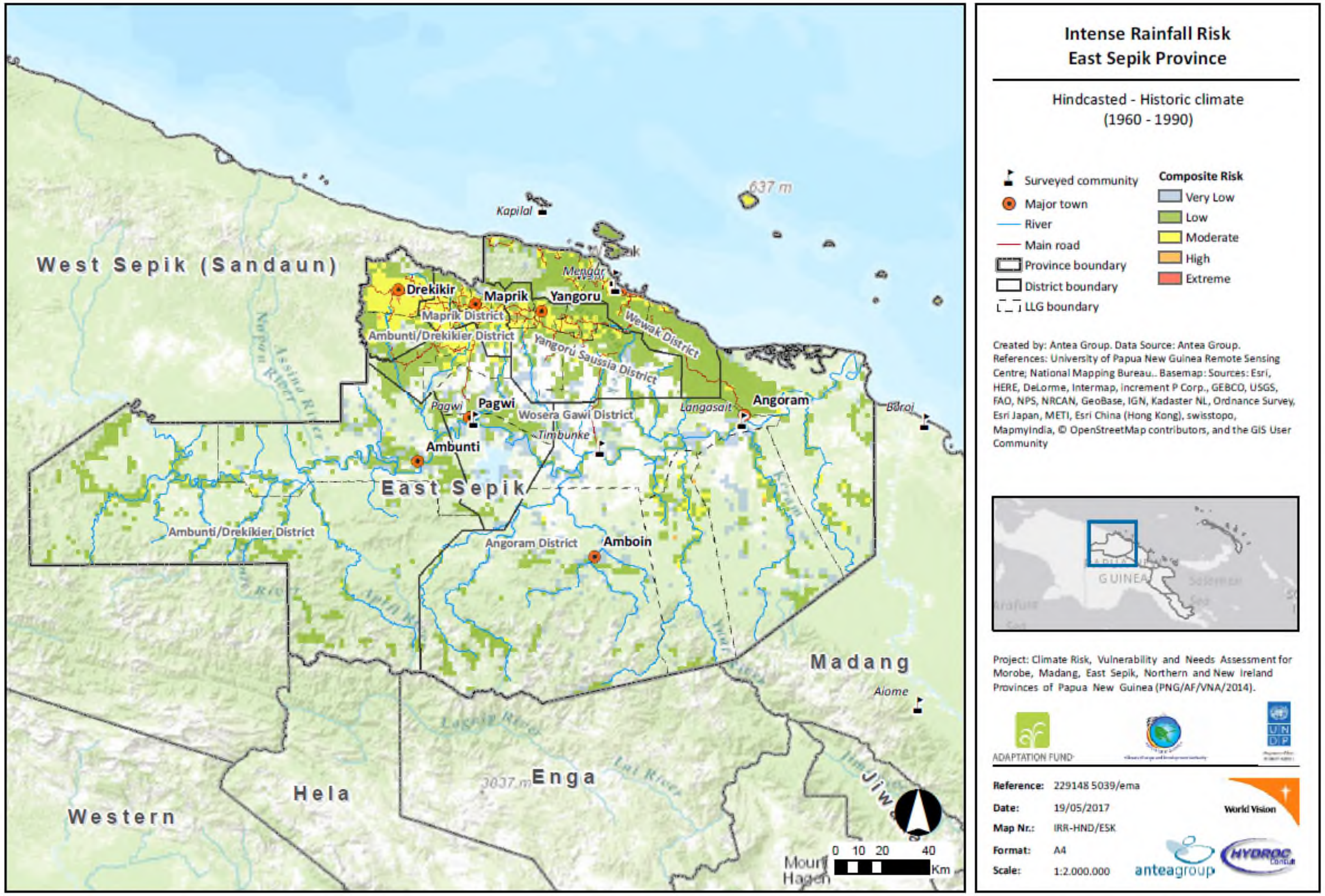

Figure 62. Precipitation intensities and variability composite Risk (current climate) Very Low Low Moderate High Extreme

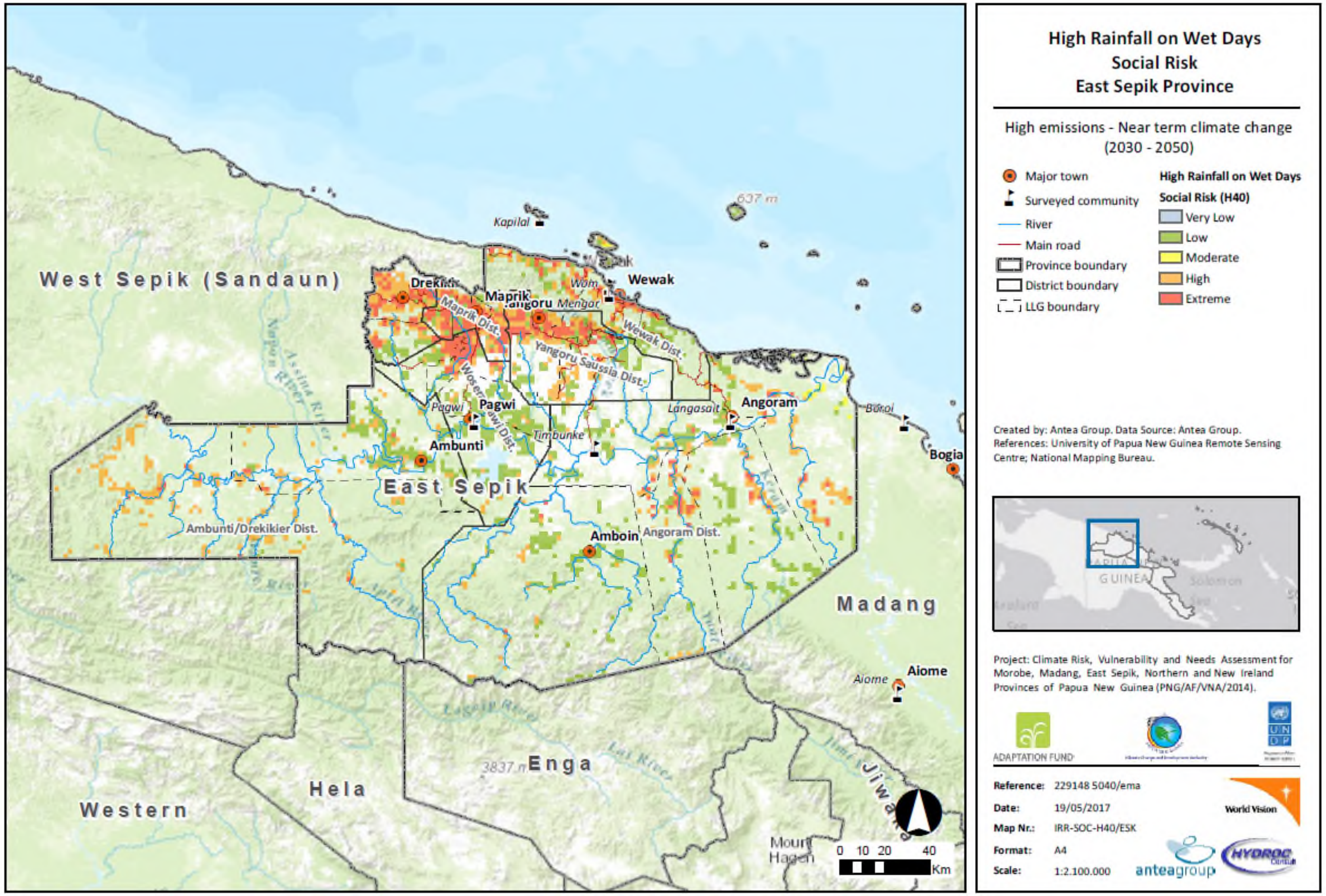

Figure 63. Precipitation intensities and variability Social Risk (projected climate) Very Low Low Moderate High Extreme

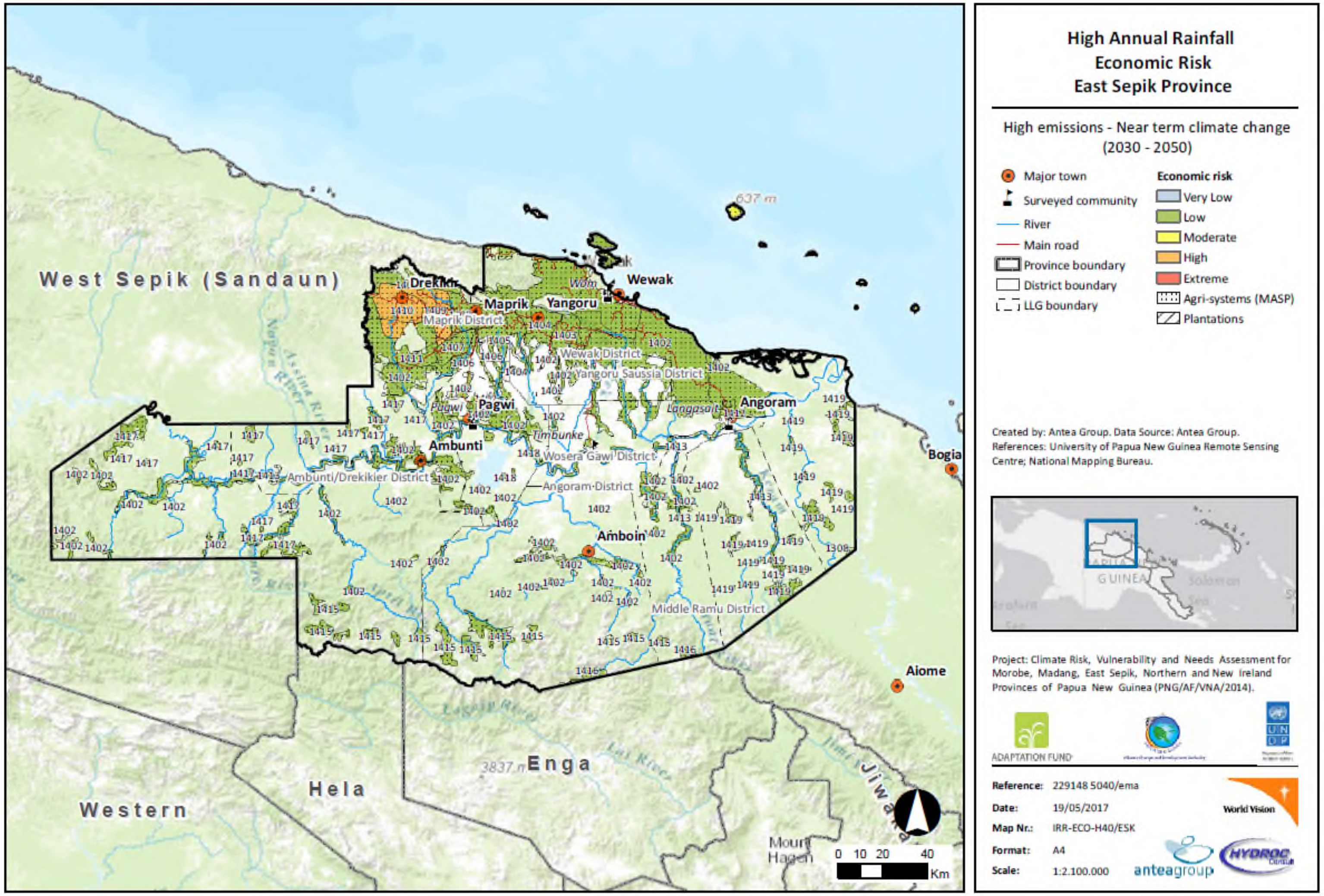

Figure 64. Precipitation intensities and variability Economic Risk (projected climate) Very Low Low Moderate High Extreme

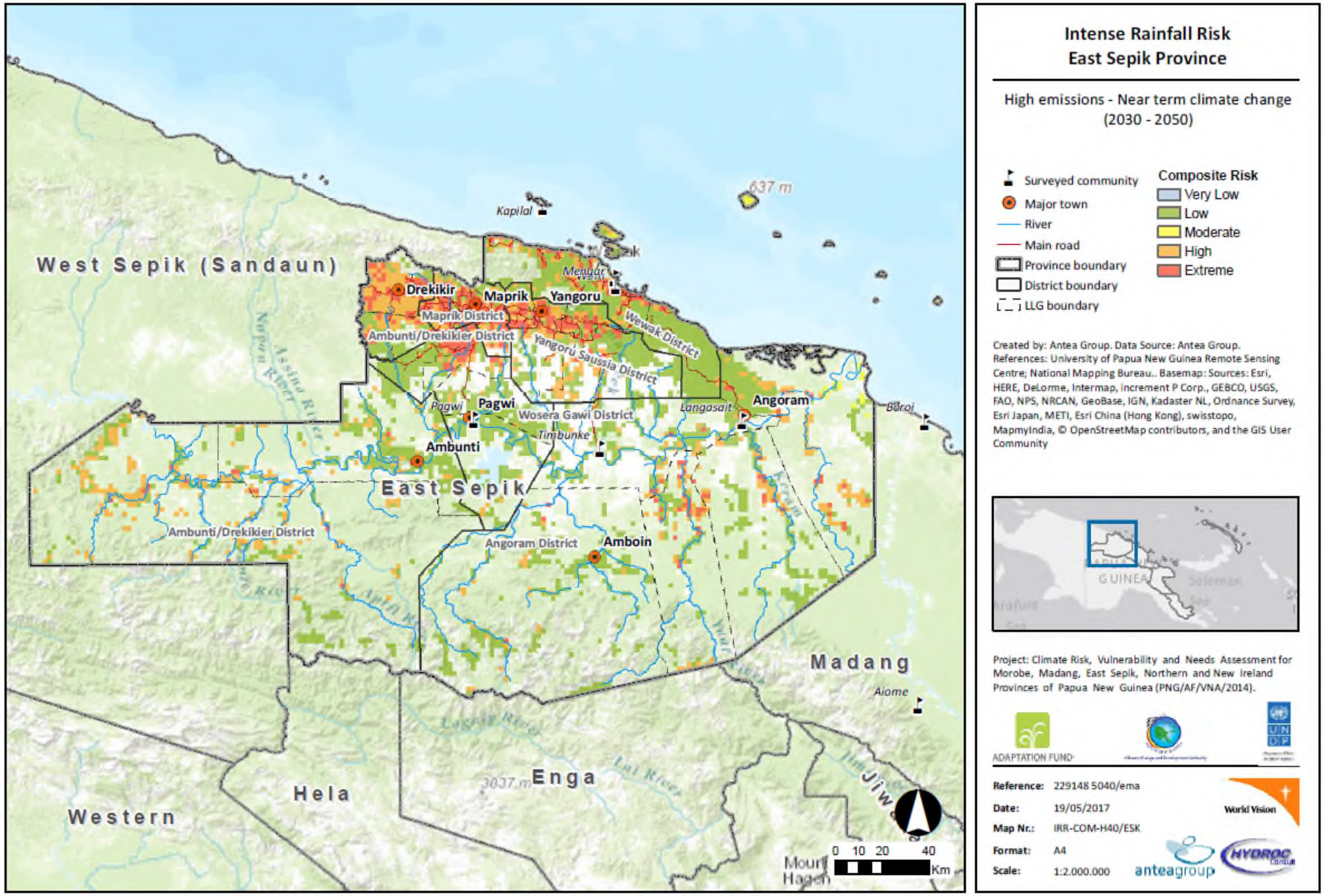

Figure 65. Precipitation intensities and variability Composite Risk (projected climate) Very Low Low Moderate High Extreme

2.4. *Composite Risk*

The overall composite risk map for the province has been derived from the risk maps for the respective hazards as presented in the previous chapter.

The map indicated areas that are exposed to multiple risks. To count the number of risks per pixel on the map, risks occurrence with values moderate, high or very high were counted. This results in the following categories. The area that are exposed to some very low of low risks for one or more hazards have received a value ‘0’, areas that are not coloured on the map have not been characterised at risk for any of the considered hazards. All areas with a values 1 to 5 are have been identified as having a moderate (or higher) risk for 1 to 5 hazards. (Figure 66 and Figure 67)

Table 37 shows the percentage distribution of composite risk classes in the province for the current and projected climate.

Note: the map needs to be updated to count coastal risk, for the moment this is not included and the maximum value on the map therefore is 4 and not 5.

Table 37. Distribution of composite risk classes

	HAZARDS													
	RISK 1960-1990 %						**RISK 2030-2050 %**							
District	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Ambunti/Drekikier District	21,7	7,7	0,8	0,0	0,0		69,9	16,0	11,6	2,7	0,0	0,0		69,8
Angoram District	20,3	5,4	0,7	0,2	0,0		73,4	17,2	7,3	1,9	0,3	0,0		73,3
Maprik District	35,0	37,3	20,3	0,0	0,0		7,4	18,4	75,6	23,4	0,0	0,0		-17,4
Wewak District	69,5	9,5	6,5	0,0	0,0		14,5	59,1	12,4	8,3	0,0	0,0		20,2
Wosera Gawi District	43,8	14,3	3,3	0,0	0,0		38,7	39,8	22,1	4,8	0,0	0,0		33,2
Yangoru Saussia District	60,5	12,5	3,7	0,0	0,0		23,3	43,4	18,2	5,0	0,0	0,0		33,3

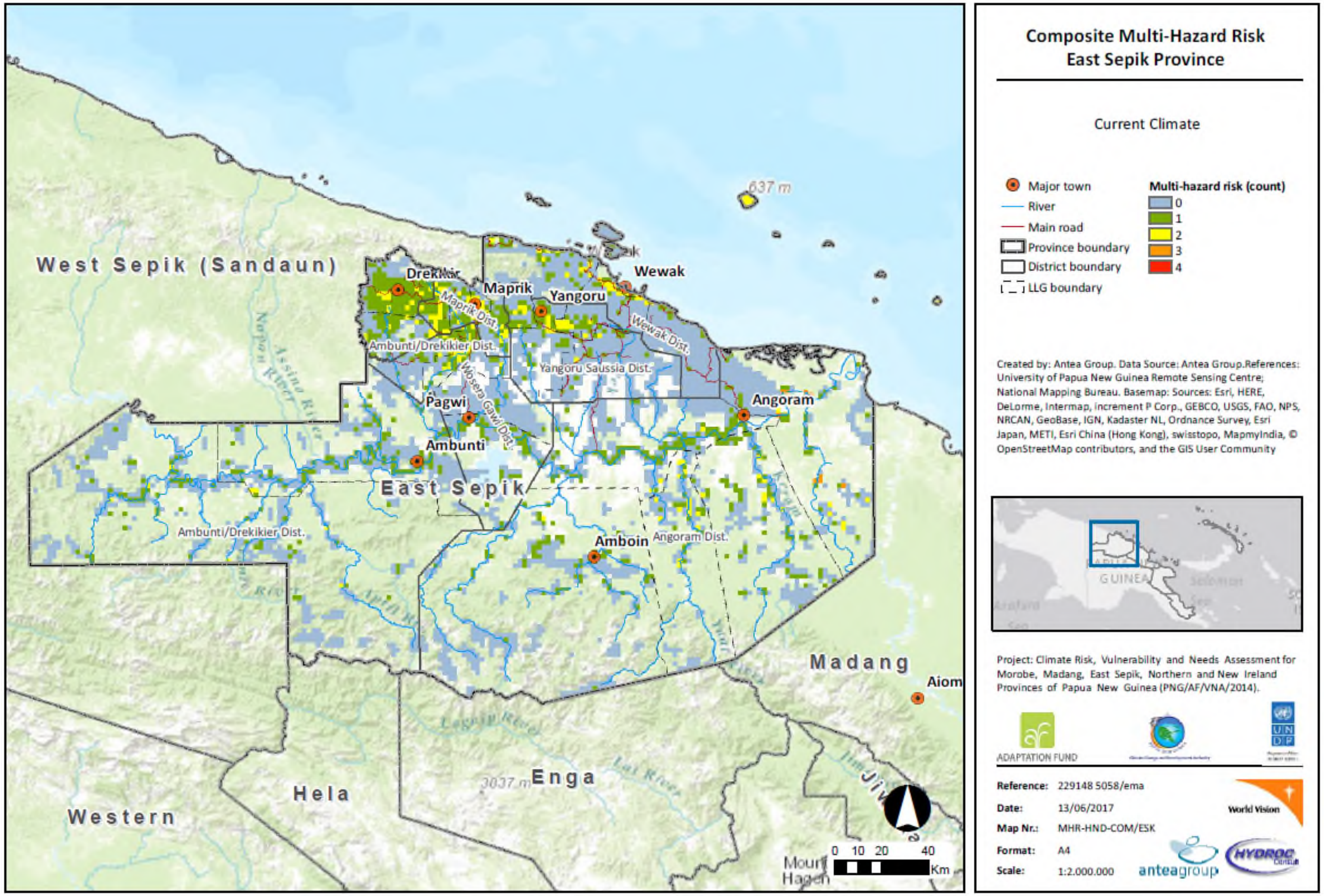

Figure 66. Composite Multi-Risk Map East Sepik Province (current)

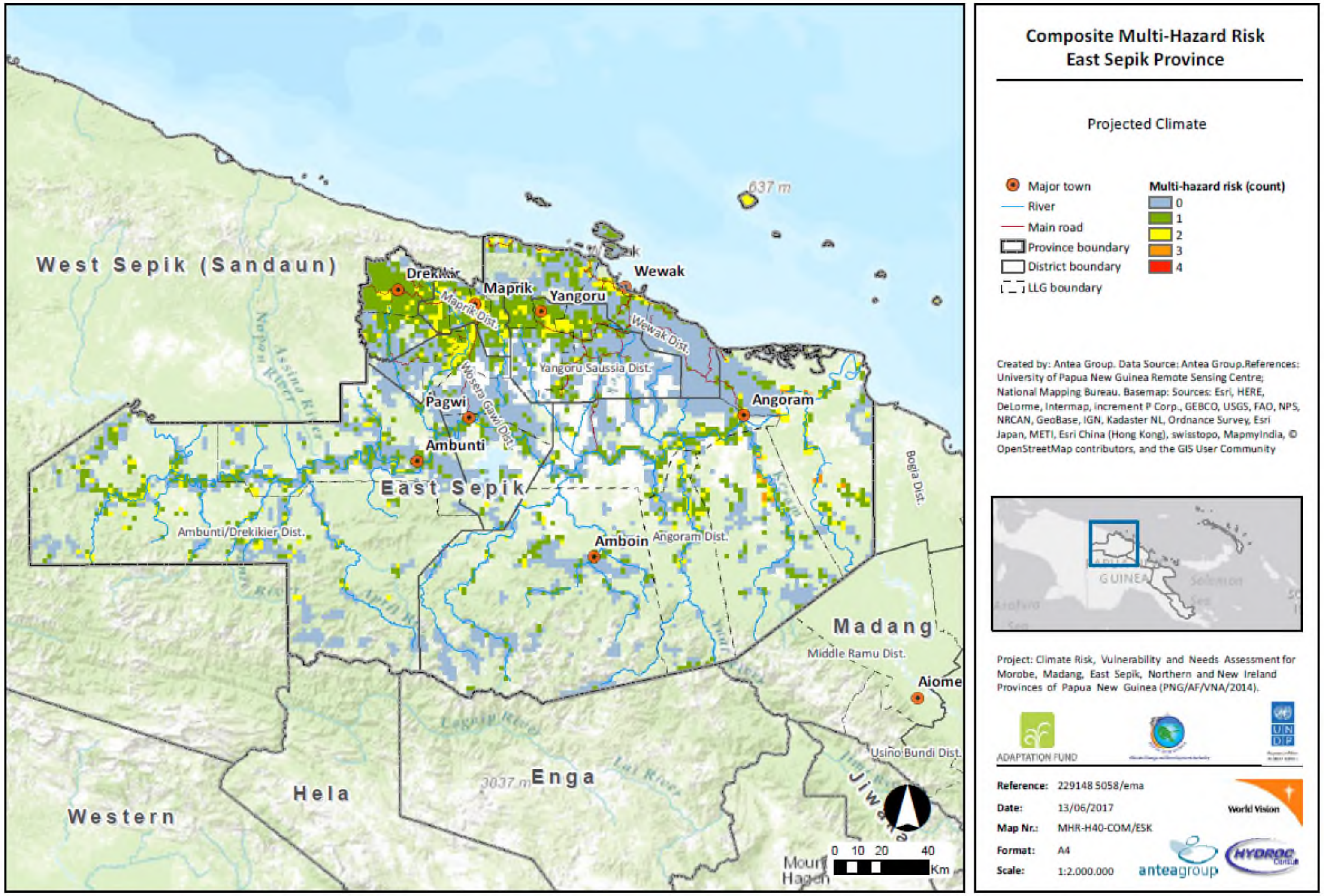

Figure 67. Composite Multi-Risk Map East Sepik Province (future)

3. DISTRICT RISK PROFILES

3.1. Ambuti/Drekikier Risk Profile

3.1.1. General description

Ambunti Dreikikier District occupies the western border of the province. The Torricelli Mountains rise in the north while the Sepik River flows through Ambunti. Moderate incomes from the sale of food and coffee can be earned around Dreikikier. However, for the rest of the district there are very few income-earning opportunities. The district headquarters is located in Ambunti. There are four Local-Level Governments in this district: Ambunti Rural, Dreikikier Rural, Gawanga Rural and Tunap Hustein. Number of wards assigned to this district is 123.

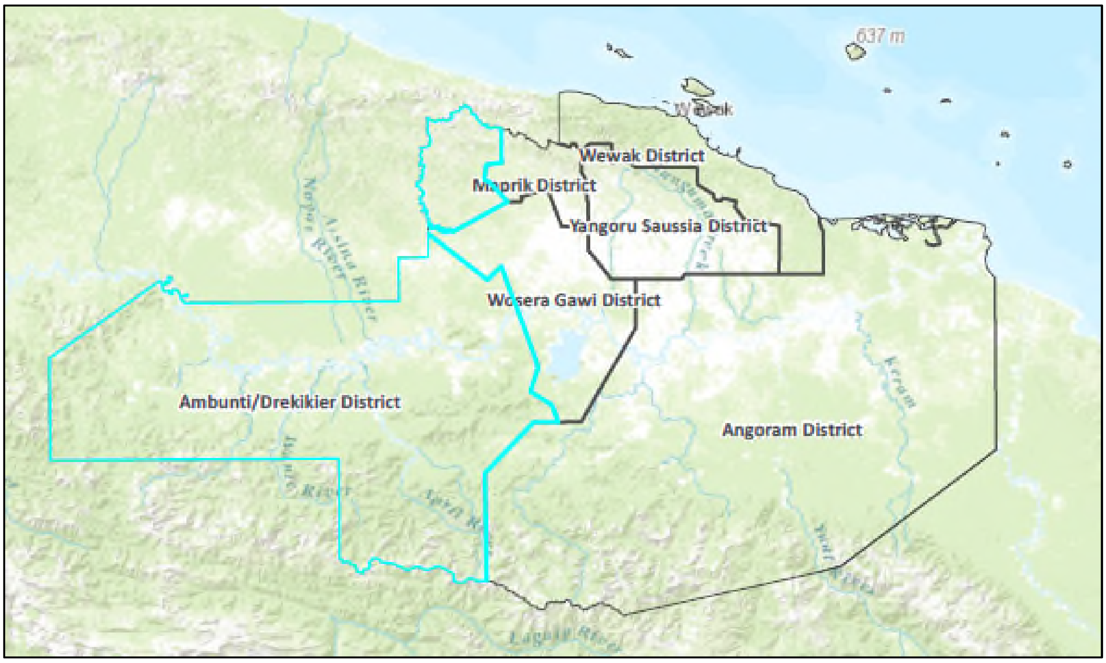

Figure 68. Ambuti/Drekikier District

Ambuti/Drekikier District has a population of 71,491[12]. The average population density is relatively low, 6.63 inhabitants per km^2. Most people in the district live around Dreikikir and southwest of Maprik where there are average population densities of over 60 persons/km^2. The Ambunti area and the southern tributaries of the Sepik River have densities of over 15 persons/km^2. The Sepik Valley itself has very low densities of under 10 persons/km^2.

The most disadvantaged people in the district are the small populations in the fringe areas of the Sepik Valley, upstream of Ambunti, in places such as Maposi, Ama , Hotmin, Iteri and Frieda River. These people have poor access to services, earn very low incomes and live in low potential environments. They have few opportunities to improve their livelihoods. People in the lower hills south of Dreikikir, around Masalaga, Bongoimasi and Nungwaia, earn very low incomes, while those along the Sepik River live in a low potential environment. Overall, people in Ambunti-Drekikier District are moderately disadvantaged relative to people in other districts of PNG. There is no agricultural pressure, land potential is high, access to services is moderate and cash incomes are low.

[12] National Population and Housing Census, 2011, National Statistical Office, 2013.

Incomes are moderate in the foothills around Dreikikir and are derived from the sale of cocoa, Robusta coffee and fresh food. People in the remainder of the district have very low to low incomes. Minor sales of cocoa and Robusta coffee provide income to people in the lower hills, while fresh and smoked fish, betel nut and cocoa are the main sources of income in the Sepik Valley.

There is not a good allweather road connection between the district headquarters at Ambunti and the most populous parts of the district around Dreikikir. It is faster and easier for people in the foothills to reach the provincial capital at Wewak than to travel to Ambunti. People along the Sepik River require 4–8 hours' travel to reach Wewak. Those living along the southern Sepik tributaries are very remote and require more than one day's travel to reach the nearest service centre. The Sepik Highway runs through the north of the district from Maprik to Dreikikir and on to Lumi, but it is poorly maintained and often impassable after extended periods of wet weather. Outboard motor boats and canoes are used along the Sepik River.

Table 38. Selected Health Indicators for Ambuti/Drekikier District (2014)

District	Low Weight for Age < 5 years old (%)	Low Birth Weight (%)	Incidence of Malaria (1,000 pop.)	Incidence of Diarrhoea (<5 years/1,000 pop.)
Ambunti-Drekikir	30	4.5	163	178

Ambuti/Drekikier District has an adult literacy rate of 40.3%, with a significant disparity in literacy rates between males (48.6%) and females (31.9%).

3.1.2. *Hazards*

Hazard maps can be found in the province description (refer to Section 1) and the annex.

The map for extreme weather hazard for Ambunti/Drekikier shows that the district is not prone to tropical cyclones, and projections for the future do not show much change.

The map for inland flood hazard shows many flooding zones of the stretch of the Sungai Sepik River and its tributaries around the area near Ambunti. According to projections for the future, the pattern will be similar.

Total annual rainfall is very high in the district, with values that range from 3281 to 3777mm and projections for the future show the same range of values.

The map for total rainfall on wet days shows that most of the district presents values from 601 to 700mm, except in Drekikier Rural, where the values are a bit lower (from 501 to 600mm). Projections for the future show a general increase in rainfall intensity, where the northeast of the district will range values from 701 to 800mm and the southwest of 801 to 910mm.

Drought risk is very low, with only 10.7 to 16 continuous dry days for the whole of the district, and projections for the future show the same tendency , except for an incipient dryness in the south of the district with values that will range from 16,1 to 21 continuous dry days.

3.1.3. *Risk*

Risk maps can be found in the province description (refer to Section 1) and the annex.

3.1.3.1. Social risk

Moderate social risk from high rainfall (precipitation intensities and variability) is found in the east westward through the Ambunti/Drekikier district. Essentially, the social risk is low to very low for the other hazards. There is not significant difference between the current climate and the projected climate.

3.1.3.2. Economic risk

The economic risk is mostly low to very low in Ambunti/Drekikier district. For inland flood and high rainfall hazards, the economic risk is moderate to high, in the north part of the district and around Sungai Sepik River. It's mostly areas for various agricultural system like food crops and coconut (**Fout! Verwijzingsbron niet gevonden.**). The projections for the future show a significate evolution for economic risk from high rainfall.

Table 39. Top agricultural activities of citizen households in Ambuti/Drekikier[13]

Activity	% engaged	% engaged for cash
Coconut	79,4	1,1
Food crops	78,7	4,9
Coffee	69,3	68,3
Betel nut	67,1	3,5
Cocoa	51,0	50,4

3.1.3.3. Physical risk

The map for inland flooding physical risk of the district shows only a couple of hotspots, where mostly buildings are compromised. Projections for the near future do not show much change.

The map for extreme weather physical risk shows that the district has a low to very low profile. Projections show that the district will remain unexposed to extreme weather risk in the near future.

3.1.3.4. Composite risk

The map for composite multi-hazard risk for Ambunti/Drekikier District shows some moderate hotspots around the area of Dreikikir Rural. Projections for the future show a slight increase in the extension of the risk profile of the district.

	HAZARD : CYCLONE COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Ambunti Rural	4,3	12,7	9,4	3,8	2,2	67,6
Dreikikier Rural	0,6	14,6	4,9	1,8	64,0	14,1
Gawanga Rural	4,2	6,7	1,7	0,8	73,4	13,2
Tunap/Hustein	1,8	7,3	2,9	0,8	0,2	87,0

[13] National Research Institute (2010), 'Papua New Guinea District and Provincial Profiles)

	HAZARD : DROUGHT					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Ambunti Rural	20,1	11,5	0,6	0,1	0,0	67,7
Dreikikier Rural	18,9	40,8	18,3	5,5	1,8	14,7
Gawanga Rural	54,2	15,8	9,2	2,5	2,5	15,7
Tunap/Hustein	3,3	9,4	0,3	0,0	0,0	87,0

	HAZARD : INLAND FLOODING					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Ambunti Rural	15,1	6,0	4,2	2,7	8,9	63,0
Dreikikier Rural	25,0	11,6	5,5	4,3	9,1	44,5
Gawanga Rural	20,0	15,8	9,2	4,2	13,3	37,4
Tunap/Hustein	9,2	2,2	0,9	0,5	3,4	83,9

	HAZARD : PRECIPITATION					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Ambunti Rural	24,8	6,9	0,6	0,1	0,0	67,6
Dreikikier Rural	7,3	53,0	18,3	5,5	1,8	14,1
Gawanga Rural	45,9	23,4	9,2	2,5	2,5	16,6
Tunap/Hustein	6,0	6,7	0,3	0,0	0,0	86,9

	HAZARD : CYCLONE											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
LLG	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Ambunti Rural	17,1	15,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	67,6	17,1	15,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	67,6
Dreikikier Rural	15,2	70,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,1	15,2	70,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,1
Gawanga Rural	10,8	75,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	13,2	10,8	75,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	13,2
Tunap/Hustein	9,2	3,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	87,0	9,2	3,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	87,0

LLG	HAZARD : DROUGHT											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
Ambunti Rural	31,6	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	67,7	31,6	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	67,7
Dreikikier Rural	59,7	25,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,7	59,7	25,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,7
Gawanga Rural	70,1	14,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,7	70,1	14,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,7
Tunap/Hustein	12,7	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	87,0	12,5	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	87,0

LLG	HAZARD : INLAND FLOODING											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
Ambunti Rural	17,0	9,3	6,1	2,5	1,3	63,8	16,3	9,6	7,1	2,7	1,4	63,0
Dreikikier Rural	27,4	19,5	6,1	1,8	0,6	44,5	26,8	20,1	6,1	1,8	0,6	44,5
Gawanga Rural	21,7	20,0	12,5	7,5	0,8	37,4	20,9	20,0	13,3	7,5	0,8	37,4
Tunap/Hustein	9,9	3,4	1,7	0,7	0,2	84,2	9,9	3,4	2,0	0,7	0,2	83,9

LLG	HAZARD : PRECIPITATION											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
Ambunti Rural	8,4	23,3	0,7	0,0	0,0	67,6	0,0	24,8	0,0	6,9	0,7	67,6
Dreikikier Rural	0,0	21,9	62,2	1,8	0,0	14,1	0,0	7,3	0,0	53,0	25,6	14,1
Gawanga Rural	5,8	50,9	24,2	2,5	0,0	16,6	0,0	45,9	0,0	23,4	14,2	16,6
Tunap/Hustein	0,2	12,6	0,3	0,0	0,0	86,9	0,0	6,0	0,0	6,7	0,3	86,9

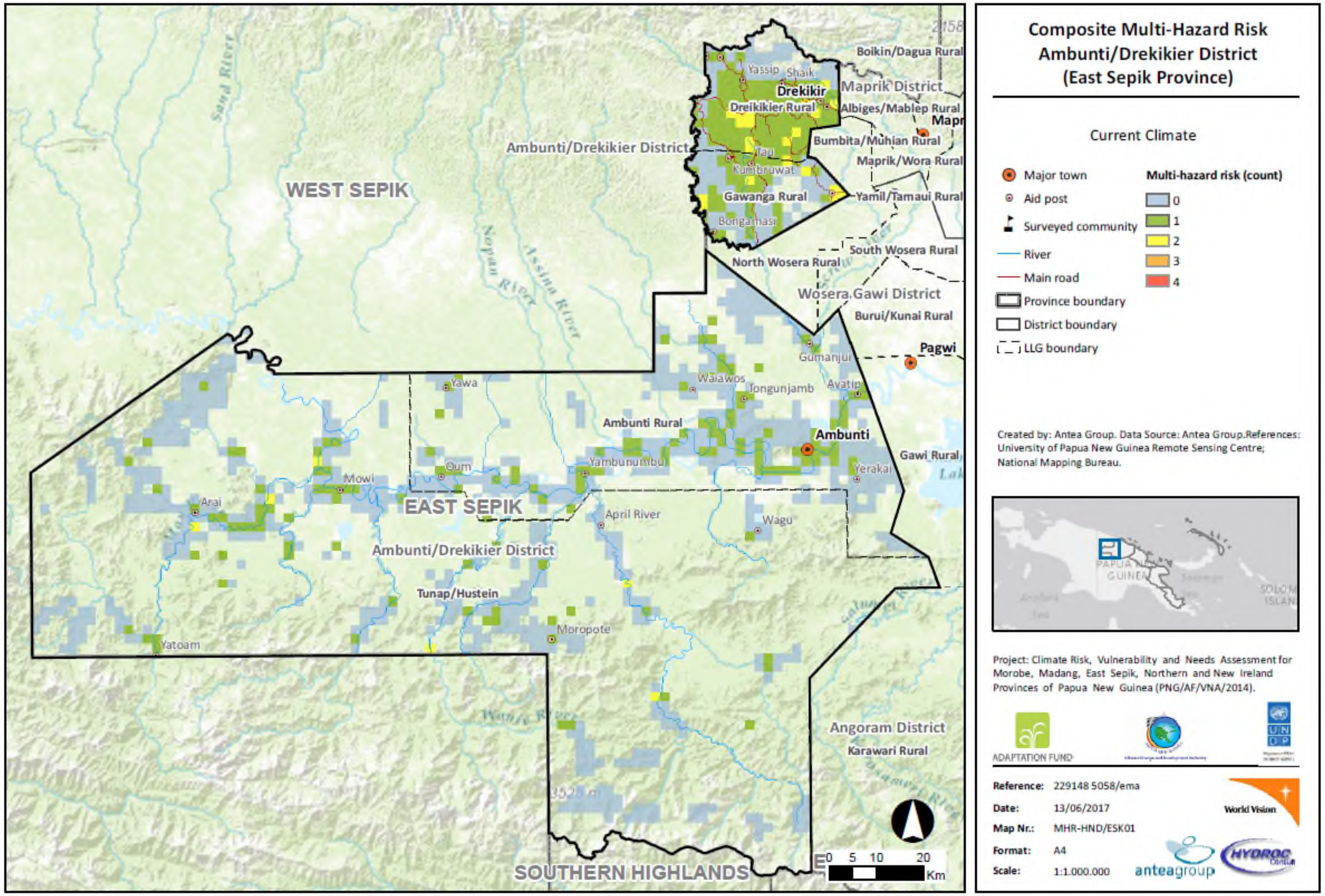

Figure 69. Composite risk map for Ambuti/Drekikier District (current climate)

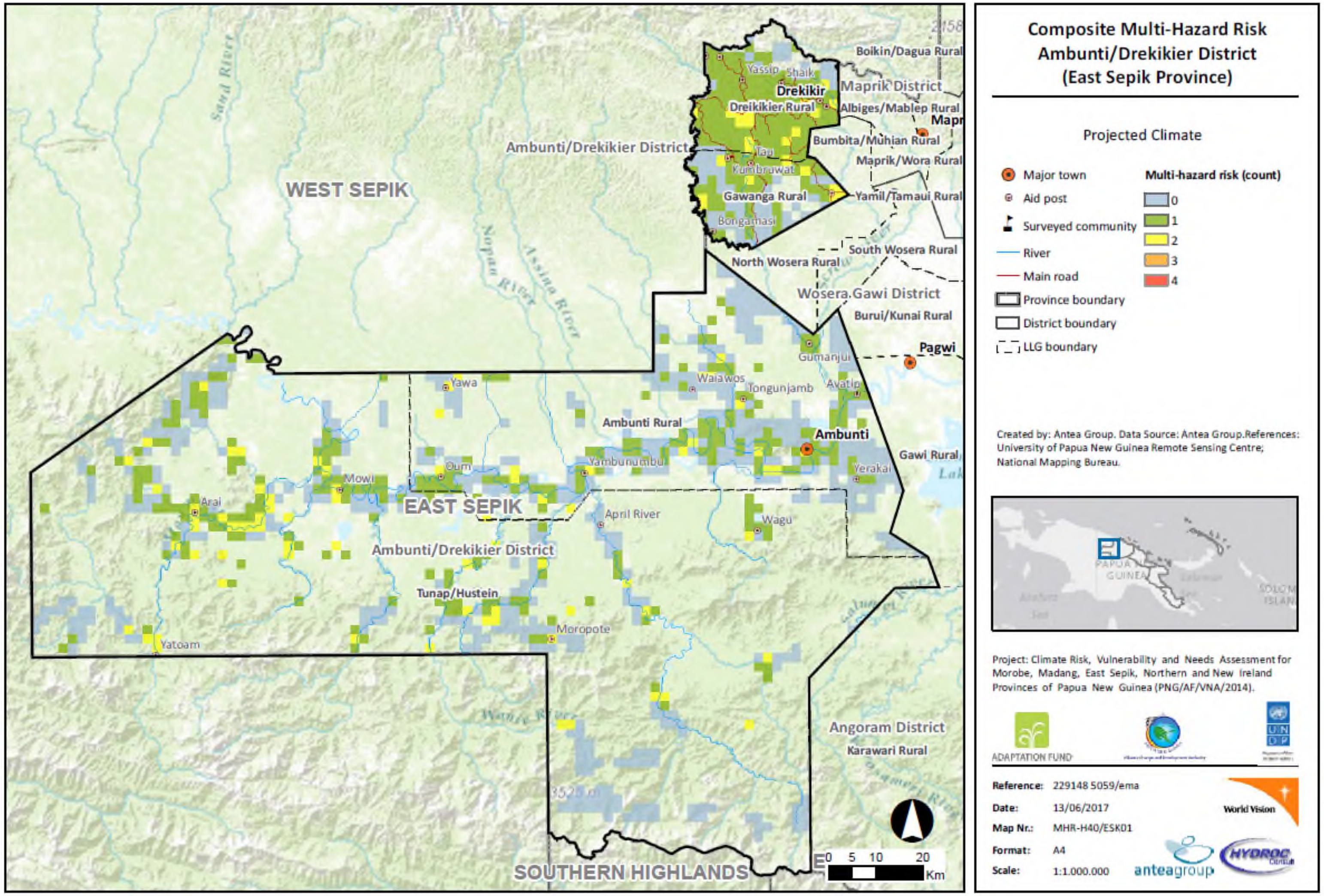

Figure 70. Composite risk map for Ambuti/Drekikier District (future climate)

3.2. Angoram Risk Profile

3.2.1. General description

Angoram District in the East Sepik Province includes the Murik Lakes, the Lower Sepik Valley, and the northern side of the Central Range. Incomes range from high in Gavien to moderate along the Sepik and Keram Rivers but to low towars the Central Range. There is some potential for agriculture in the Marienberg Hills. The district headquarters is located in Angoram. There are 5 Local-Level Governments in Angoram District: Angoram Little Sepik Rural, Karawari Rural, Keram Rural, Marienberg Lower Sepik Rural and Yuat Rural. Number of assigned wards to this district is 153.

Figure 71. Angoram District

Angoram District has a population of 98,135[14]. The average population density is relatively low, 3.9 inhabitants per km^2. The highest population density is in the Gavien Resettlement Scheme, north of Angoram, with over 60 persons/km^2. The plains of the Keram River in the east of the district, have over 30 persons/km2. The lower Sepik Valley has over 15 persons/km^2, while the northern fall of the Central Range and the Sepik Coast have very low densities of under 5 persons/km^2. The Sepik Valley and the northern fall of the Central Range are sparsely populated or unoccupied.

The most disadvantaged people in the district are those on the plains of the Keram River who are constrained by very low cash incomes and low potential environments. These people have few opportunities to improve their livelihoods. Large numbers of people in the Sepik Valley live in a low potential environment. Overall, people in Angoram District are seriously disadvantaged relative to people in other districts of PNG. There is no agricultural pressure, land potential is low, and access to services is moderate.

Incomes are high in the Gavien Resettlement Scheme and are derived from the sale of cocoa, betel nut, rubber and fresh food. People along the Sepik and Keram rivers earn moderate incomes from the sale of betel nut, fish and cocoa. Those on the Sepik Coast earn low incomes from the sale of fish. In the Marienberg Hills and on the plains of the Sepik Valley, people earn low incomes from sales of fresh

[14] National Population and Housing Census, 2011, National Statistical Office, 2013.

food and cocoa, while those on the plains of the Keram River and on the northern fall of the Central Range have very low incomes.

People in the Gavien Resettlement Scheme and around Angoram are within four hours' travel of the nearest service centre, but those in the Sepik Valley and on the Sepik Coast require 4–8 hours' travel. The northern fall of the Central Range is very remote and people require more than one day's travel to reach the nearest service centre. There is a good road from Wewak to Angoram, which is partly sealed. Outboard motor boats and canoes are used on the Sepik and Keram rivers.

Table 40. Selected Health Indicators for Angoram District (2014)

District	Low Weight for Age < 5 years old (%)	Low Birth Weight (%)	Incidence of Malaria (1,000 pop.)	Incidence of Diarrhoea (<5 years/1,000 pop.)
Angoram	36	7.5	69	150

Angoram District has an adult literacy rate of 45%, with a significant disparity in literacy rates between males (51.7%) and females (38.4%).

3.2.2. *Hazards*

Hazard maps can be found in the province description (refer to Section 1) and the annex.

Angoram District is not prone to tropical cyclones and projections for the future show the same tendency.

The map for current inland flood hazard shows many flooding zones throughout the northern part of the province due to the dynamics of the last stretch of Sungai Sepik River and its tributaries. Projections for the future show similar patterns.

The map for current total annual rainfall shows that the district has a high to very high precipitation profile, with values that range from 3781 to 3777mm to the southwest of the district and 2980 to 3280mm to the northeast. Projections for the future show an increase for the whole district to values ranging the 3281 to 3777mm.

The map for total rainfall on wet days shows that the northeast half of the district has values that range 501 to 600mm, and the south west part, the 601 to 700mm. Projections for the future show a big increase in rainfall intensity, where everything to the southwest of Amboin will have values of 801 to 910mm and everything above will have values of 701 to 800mm.

Finally, drought hazard is low to very low in the district, with values that range from 10,7 to 16 continuous dry days for everything to the west of Mamber, and 16,1 to 21 to the east. Projections for the near future show a slight increase in the dryness towards the west and the south of the district.

3.2.3. *Risk*

Risk maps can be found in the province description (refer to Section 1) and the annex.

3.2.3.1. Social risk

There are small, scattered areas of moderate to extreme social risk from inland flooding along the main rivers throughout the district in all LLGs. There is a smaller concentration of areas with high to extreme risk from inland flooding along the northern part of Keram Rural LLG at the border with Angoram/Middle Sepik LLG. The following experience from inland flooding was told by the residents of Timbunke, Ward 23, Angoram/Middle Sepik LLG during the Community Risk Assessment carried out during this assignment:

One of the biggest floods that happened in the village took place in 1975. The massive flooding destroyed everything in its path. Left people homeless and without food for weeks and months. Most of them left the place and moved to higher ground.

The same big floods recurred in the years of 1985, 1993 and 2011. Strong winds ripped off walls and roofs of the houses made from light materials. The flood that follows likewise destroyed houses along and crops along the riverbanks and deposited silt and logs in the village. The place becomes a mess and a massive dumping ground of uprooted trees and shrubs, logs, dead animals, and rubbish. During this time, a number of houses in the village were swept away by the raging floodwaters. Almost all the village was submerged for months and people's livelihoods were severely affected. Their crops were destroyed and livestock were swept away by the water.

People suffer big time during these huge flooding events. As people cope up and responded to the flooding and strong wind events, they helped each other by sharing food, clothing and water. Some people moved further inland. Canoes have become a major mode of transportation in the area. Most villagers rely on wild food to survive during this time. They also seek outside help, particularly from the government for relief assistance.

A section of the bank of the Sepik River in Timbungke Village that is rapidly eroding

3.2.3.2. Economic risk

The economic risk is mostly low to very low in Angoram district. For inland flood, the economic risk is sometimes moderate, around Sungai Sepik River but it is very local area. Projections for the future do not show much change.

Table 41. Top agricultural activities of citizen households in Angoram[15]

Activity	% engaged	% engaged for cash
Coconut	70,9	11,8
Food crops	69,2	11,0
Fishing	52,5	8,7
Betel nut	68,8	20,5

[15] National Research Institute (2010), 'Papua New Guinea District and Provincial Profiles)

Cocoa	39,4	36,7

3.2.3.3. Physical risk

The map for inland flooding physical risk of Angoram District shows a couple of hotspots, mostly in the region of Angoram, where mostly buildings are compromised by the flooding of the river. Projections for the future show a slight increase.

The map for extreme weather physical risk shows that the district has a low to very low profile to incidence of these climatic episodes, and projections for the future show the same tendency.

3.2.3.4. Composite risk

The map for composite multi-hazard risk shows some minor risks in the region of Mariemberg Rural, mostly associated to flood risk. Projections for the future show a slight increase in the extension and incidence of risk.

	HAZARD : CYCLONE					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5	
Angoram/Middle Sepik	6,1	14,2	6,7	4,3	3,4	65,1
Karawari Rural	2,0	7,6	2,0	1,0	0,7	86,7
Keram Rural	2,4	6,5	5,5	3,6	2,4	79,6
Marienberg Rural	0,6	16,7	3,1	4,0	1,9	73,8
Yuat Rural	0,7	7,5	4,1	3,4	2,7	81,6

	HAZARD : DROUGHT					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5	
Angoram/Middle Sepik	24,7	7,9	1,0	0,0	0,0	66,3
Karawari Rural	7,7	5,5	0,2	0,0	0,0	86,7
Keram Rural	13,1	5,9	0,9	0,1	0,2	79,7
Marienberg Rural	14,2	10,0	1,9	0,0	0,0	73,9
Yuat Rural	5,5	9,2	3,2	0,3	0,2	81,6

	HAZARD : INLAND FLOODING					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5	
Angoram/Middle Sepik	14,8	7,8	3,6	3,0	10,9	59,8
Karawari Rural	9,7	0,7	0,4	0,8	4,2	84,2
Keram Rural	9,5	2,3	0,5	0,6	9,5	77,6
Marienberg Rural	10,2	2,3	0,3	0,3	6,1	80,7

Yuat Rural	8,4	3,2	0,2	0,0	7,0	81,3

	HAZARD : PRECIPITATION					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Angoram/Middle Sepik	28,6	4,2	1,0	0,0	0,0	66,1
Karawari Rural	11,5	1,5	0,2	0,0	0,0	86,8
Keram Rural	15,7	3,6	0,9	0,1	0,2	79,5
Marienberg Rural	14,5	9,2	1,9	0,0	0,0	74,4
Yuat Rural	8,4	6,6	3,2	0,3	0,2	81,3

	HAZARD : CYCLONE											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						**RISK 2030-2050 %**					
LLG	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Angoram/Middle Sepik	20,4	14,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	65,1	20,4	14,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	65,1
Karawari Rural	9,6	3,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	86,7	9,6	3,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	86,7
Keram Rural	8,9	11,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	79,6	8,9	11,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	79,6
Marienberg Rural	17,3	9,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	73,8	17,3	9,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	73,8
Yuat Rural	8,2	10,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	81,6	8,2	10,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	81,6

	HAZARD : DROUGHT											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						**RISK 2030-2050 %**					
LLG	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Angoram/Middle Sepik	32,7	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	66,3	32,2	1,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	66,3
Karawari Rural	13,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	86,7	11,8	1,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	86,7
Keram Rural	17,9	2,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	79,7	14,2	5,2	0,8	0,1	0,0	79,7
Marienberg Rural	17,3	7,2	1,7	0,0	0,0	73,9	15,6	8,9	1,7	0,0	0,0	73,9
Yuat Rural	14,7	3,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	81,6	13,0	5,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	81,6

	HAZARD : INLAND FLOODING											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
Angoram/Middle Sepik	17,1	9,3	6,3	3,7	3,4	60,1	16,3	9,9	6,1	4,0	3,7	59,8
Karawari Rural	10,5	1,9	2,1	0,8	0,5	84,3	10,6	1,9	2,1	0,8	0,5	84,2
Keram Rural	10,1	4,1	2,1	1,5	4,2	78,1	10,1	4,1	2,4	1,5	4,3	77,6
Marienberg Rural	10,8	3,7	2,2	0,9	1,4	81,0	11,1	3,7	2,2	0,8	1,5	80,7
Yuat Rural	8,0	5,3	1,5	1,7	1,4	82,1	8,5	5,5	1,4	1,0	2,4	81,3

	HAZARD : PRECIPITATION											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
Angoram/Middle Sepik	11,8	21,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	66,1	0,0	28,6	0,0	4,2	1,0	66,1
Karawari Rural	5,3	7,7	0,2	0,0	0,0	86,8	0,0	11,5	0,0	1,5	0,2	86,8
Keram Rural	8,8	10,4	1,0	0,2	0,0	79,5	0,0	15,7	0,0	3,6	1,3	79,5
Marienberg Rural	2,0	21,8	1,8	0,0	0,0	74,4	0,0	14,5	2,3	7,0	1,8	74,4
Yuat Rural	2,2	12,8	3,6	0,2	0,0	81,3	0,0	8,4	0,0	6,6	3,7	81,3

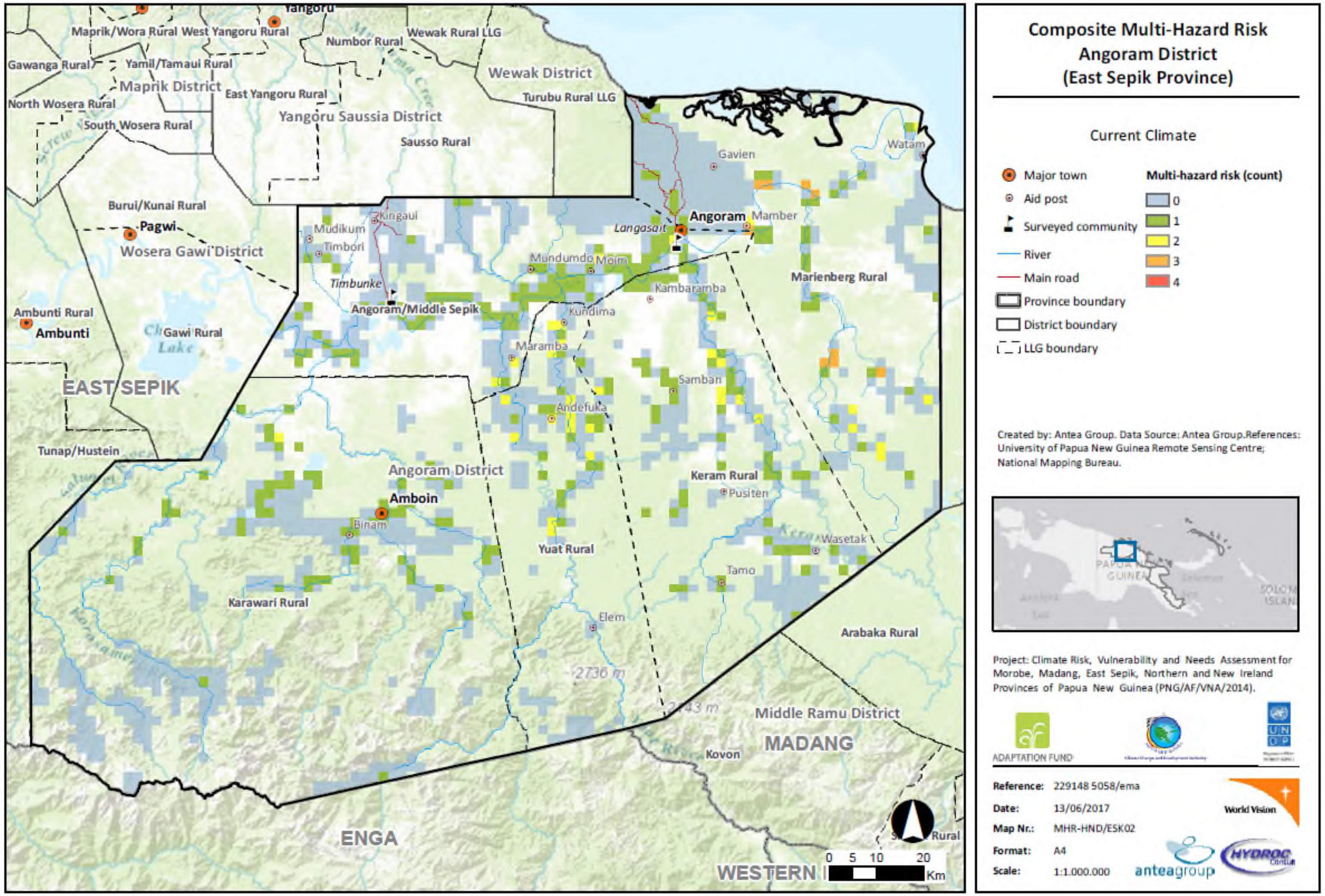

Figure 72. Composite risk map for Angoram District (current climate)

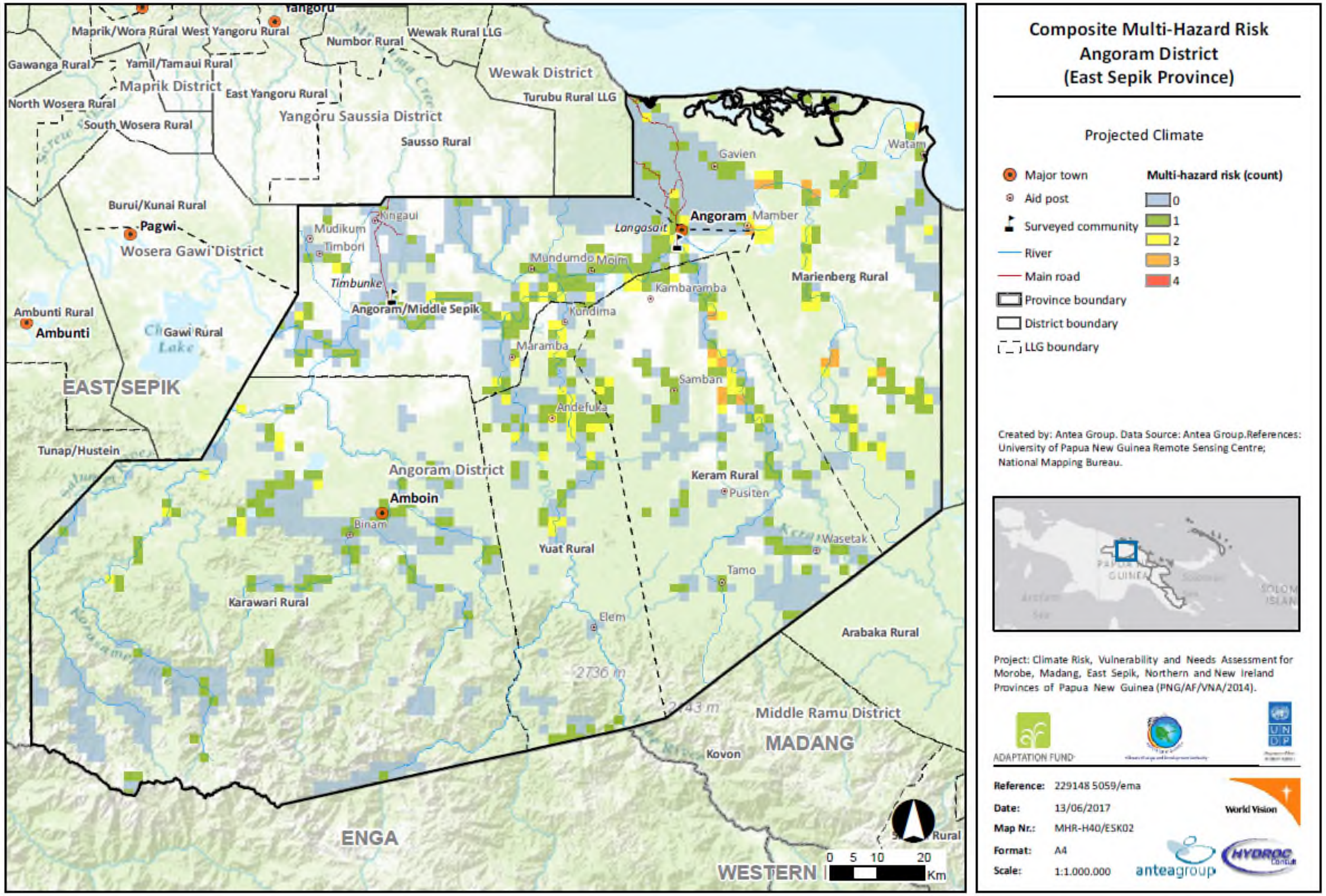

Figure 73. Composite risk map for Angoram District (future climate)

3.3. Maprik Risk Profile

3.3.1. General description

Maprik District in the East Sepik Province is a small district to the south side of the Torricelli Mountain Range and covers the Ambuk and Upper Amogu Rivers and the Parchee River. Moderate incomes are available to people in the foothills of the Torricelli Range from the sale of coffee, cocoa and food, while incomes are lower in the Parchee River area. A small amount of income is also available from alluvial gold mining in the north of the district. The district headquarters is located in Maprik. There are 4 Local-Level Governments in Maprik District: Albiges Mablep Rural, Bumbuita Muhiang Rural, Maprik Wora Rural and Yamil Tamaui Rural. Number of assigned wards to this district is 65.

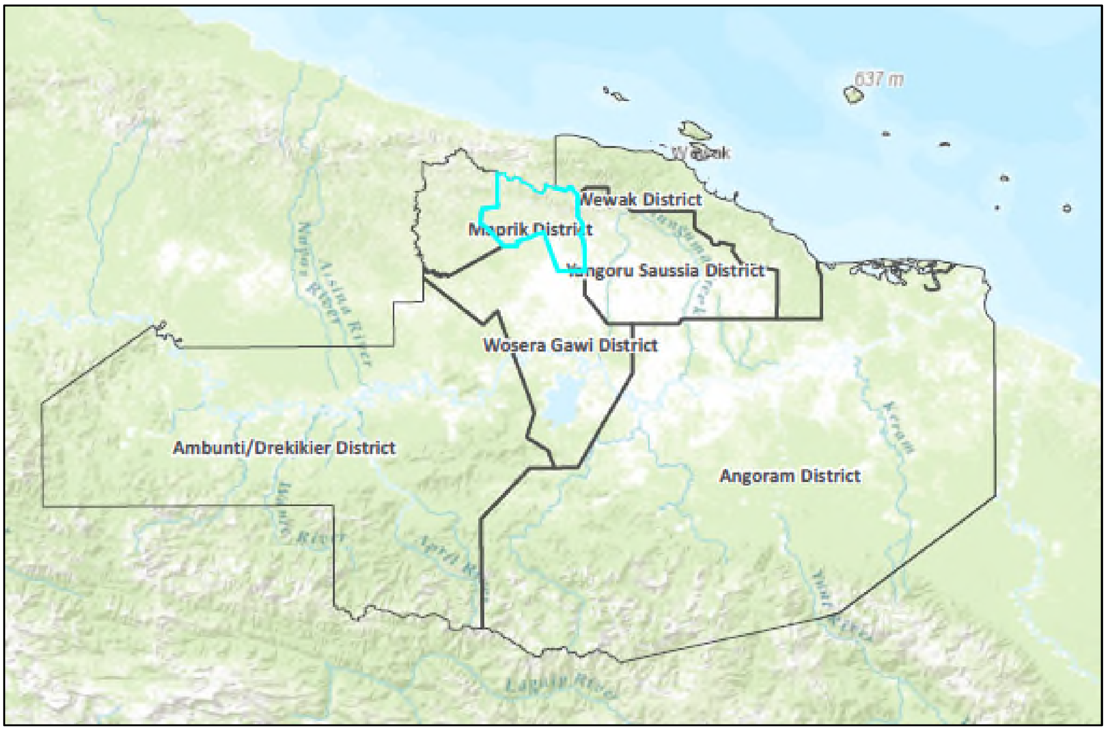

Figure 74. Maprik District

Maprik District has a population of 72,235[16]. The average population density is 52.7 inhabitants per km^2. The district is characterised by generally high population densities. The highest densities occur in the narrow Parchee Valley, south of Maprik, where there are over 180 persons/km^2. The foothills around Maprik town have over 100 persons/km^2, while the southern part of the district supports 60 persons/km^2. The Torricelli Range has low densities of under 20 persons/km^2.

The most disadvantaged people in Maprik District are those on the floodplains of the Parchee River and along its tributaries. Here, incomes are low, population densities are very high and land is scarce, which restricts the planting of cocoa and coffee. Overall, people in Maprik District are slightly disadvantaged relative to people in other districts in PNG. There is some agricultural pressure on land, but this is being offset to some extent by continuing out-migration. Land potential is high, access to services is good and incomes are moderate.

In the Torricelli foothills around Maprik, moderate incomes are derived from the sale of cocoa, Robusta coffee and fresh food. People on the floodplains of the Parchee River earn very low incomes

[16] National Population and Housing Census, 2011, National Statistical Office, 2013.

from minor sales of cocoa, fresh food and Robusta coffee. Small-scale alluvial gold mining occurs north of Maprik and provides some income to a small number of people

Most people are within four hours' travel of Maprik, a small but important market and service centre. People in the Torricelli Range require more than four hours' travel to reach the nearest service centre. The Sepik Highway runs through the north of the district. A highway standard road connects Maprik with Pagwi on the Sepik River. A well-developed network of rural roads link villages in the Maprik area.

Table 42. Selected Health Indicators for Maprik District (2014)

District	Low Weight for Age < 5 years old (%)	Low Birth Weight (%)	Incidence of Malaria (1,000 pop.)	Incidence of Diarrhoea (<5 years/1,000 pop.)
Angoram	36	7.5	69	150

Maprik District has an adult literacy rate of 48.8%, with a significant disparity in literacy rates between males (55.6%) and females (42.3%).

3.3.2. Hazards

Hazard maps can be found in the province description (refer to Section 1) and the annex.

The map for extreme weather hazard for Maprik shows that the district is not prone to tropical cyclones, and projections for the future show the same tendency.

The map for inland flood hazard shows some flooding zones, mostly with a 5 year return period. Projections for the future do not show much change.

The map for high precipitation hazard shows that the district has an average total annual rainfall that ranges the 3281 to 3777mm. Projections for the future show that these high values will remain.

Values for total rainfall on wet days currently range from 501 to 600mm but projections show a big increase in the near future, with values that will range from 701 to 800mm.

Finally, drought risk is rather low for the district, with 10,7 to 16 continuous dry days according to historical climate data from 1990 to 2016, and projections for the future do not show much change.

3.3.3. Risk

Risk maps can be found in the province description (refer to Section 1) and the annex.

3.3.3.1. Social risk

There are small, scattered areas of moderate, high and extreme social risk from inland flooding in the district; from the northeastern part of Yamil/Tamaui Rural LLG in the east to the central and western parts of Bumbita/Muhian Rural LLG, and including areas around and to the west of Maprik town and in Maprik/Wora Rural LLG. Most of the district has a moderate social risk from drought and very low to low risk from other hazards.

3.3.3.2. Economic risk

The economic risk from drought and cyclone is mostly low to very low in Maprik district. For inland flood and high rainfall hazards, the economic risk is moderate to high. It's mostly areas for various agricultural system like food crops, coffee and coconut (**Fout! Verwijzingsbron niet gevonden.**). The projections for the future show a significate evolution for economic risk from high rainfall.

Table 43. Top agricultural activities of citizen households in Maprik[17]

Activity	% engaged	% engaged for cash
Coconut	87,8	3,4
Food crops	83,6	10,0
Coffee	88,2	87,5
Betel nut	68,7	14,1
Cocoa	86,7	86,3

3.3.3.3. Physical risk

The inland flooding physical risk of Mapik district shows a couple of hotspots, the biggest in extension the one around Maprik, where many buildings and some stretches of road are highly exposed. Projections for the future a slight increase in the profile of the district.

The map for extreme weather physical risk shows that the district has a low profile, and projections for the future do not show any change.

3.3.3.4. Composite risk

The composite multi-hazard risk map of Mapik shows that the district presents some moderate hotspots in every LLG. But projections for the future keep the same pattern.

	HAZARD : CYCLONE					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5	
Albiges/Mablep Rural	4,4	17,5	0,0	4,4	68,0	5,7
Bumbita/Muhian Rural	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	89,0	11,0
Maprik/Wora Rural	0,0	2,5	0,0	5,0	94,8	0,0
Yamil/Tamaui Rural	0,0	16,6	5,9	20,1	37,9	19,5

	HAZARD : DROUGHT					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5	
Albiges/Mablep Rural	17,5	26,3	30,7	15,4	0,0	10,1
Bumbita/Muhian Rural	24,1	14,4	40,9	9,6	0,0	11,0
Maprik/Wora Rural	20,0	15,0	44,9	25,0	0,0	0,0
Yamil/Tamaui Rural	11,8	35,5	26,0	4,7	2,4	19,5

[17] National Research Institute (2010), 'Papua New Guinea District and Provincial Profiles)

LLG	HAZARD : INLAND FLOODING					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
	1	2	3	4	5	
Albiges/Mablep Rural	11,0	13,2	2,2	8,8	24,1	40,8
Bumbita/Muhian Rural	7,2	0,0	4,8	4,8	28,9	54,3
Maprik/Wora Rural	22,5	5,0	7,5	2,5	34,9	27,6
Yamil/Tamaui Rural	21,3	8,9	1,2	1,2	20,1	47,3

LLG	HAZARD : PRECIPITATION					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
	1	2	3	4	5	
Albiges/Mablep Rural	19,7	26,3	30,7	15,4	0,0	7,9
Bumbita/Muhian Rural	7,2	31,3	40,9	9,6	0,0	11,0
Maprik/Wora Rural	20,0	15,0	44,9	25,0	0,0	0,0
Yamil/Tamaui Rural	17,8	29,6	26,0	4,7	2,4	19,5

LLG	HAZARD : CYCLONE											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
Albiges/Mablep Rural	21,9	72,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,7	21,9	72,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,7
Bumbita/Muhian Rural	0,0	89,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,0	0,0	89,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,0
Maprik/Wora Rural	2,5	101,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,5	101,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Yamil/Tamaui Rural	16,6	63,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	19,5	16,6	63,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	19,5

LLG	HAZARD : DROUGHT											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
Albiges/Mablep Rural	43,9	46,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,1	43,9	46,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,1
Bumbita/Muhian Rural	38,5	50,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,0	38,5	50,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,0
Maprik/Wora Rural	34,9	69,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	34,9	69,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Yamil/Tamaui Rural	47,4	33,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	19,5	47,4	33,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	19,5

	HAZARD : INLAND FLOODING											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
LLG	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Albiges/Mablep Rural	13,2	17,5	17,5	11,0	0,0	40,8	13,2	17,5	17,5	11,0	0,0	40,8
Bumbita/Muhian Rural	7,2	4,8	21,6	7,2	4,8	54,3	7,2	2,4	24,1	7,2	4,8	54,3
Maprik/Wora Rural	22,5	17,5	15,0	10,0	7,5	27,6	22,5	17,5	12,5	12,5	7,5	27,6
Yamil/Tamaui Rural	20,1	24,9	11,8	2,4	0,0	40,8	22,5	24,9	11,8	2,4	0,0	38,4

	HAZARD : PRECIPITATION											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
LLG	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Albiges/Mablep Rural	0,0	41,7	50,4	0,0	0,0	7,9	0,0	19,7	0,0	26,3	46,1	7,9
Bumbita/Muhian Rural	0,0	7,2	81,8	0,0	0,0	11,0	0,0	7,2	0,0	31,3	50,5	11,0
Maprik/Wora Rural	2,5	32,4	69,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,0	0,0	15,0	69,9	0,0
Yamil/Tamaui Rural	5,9	41,4	30,8	2,4	0,0	19,5	0,0	17,8	0,0	29,6	33,1	19,5

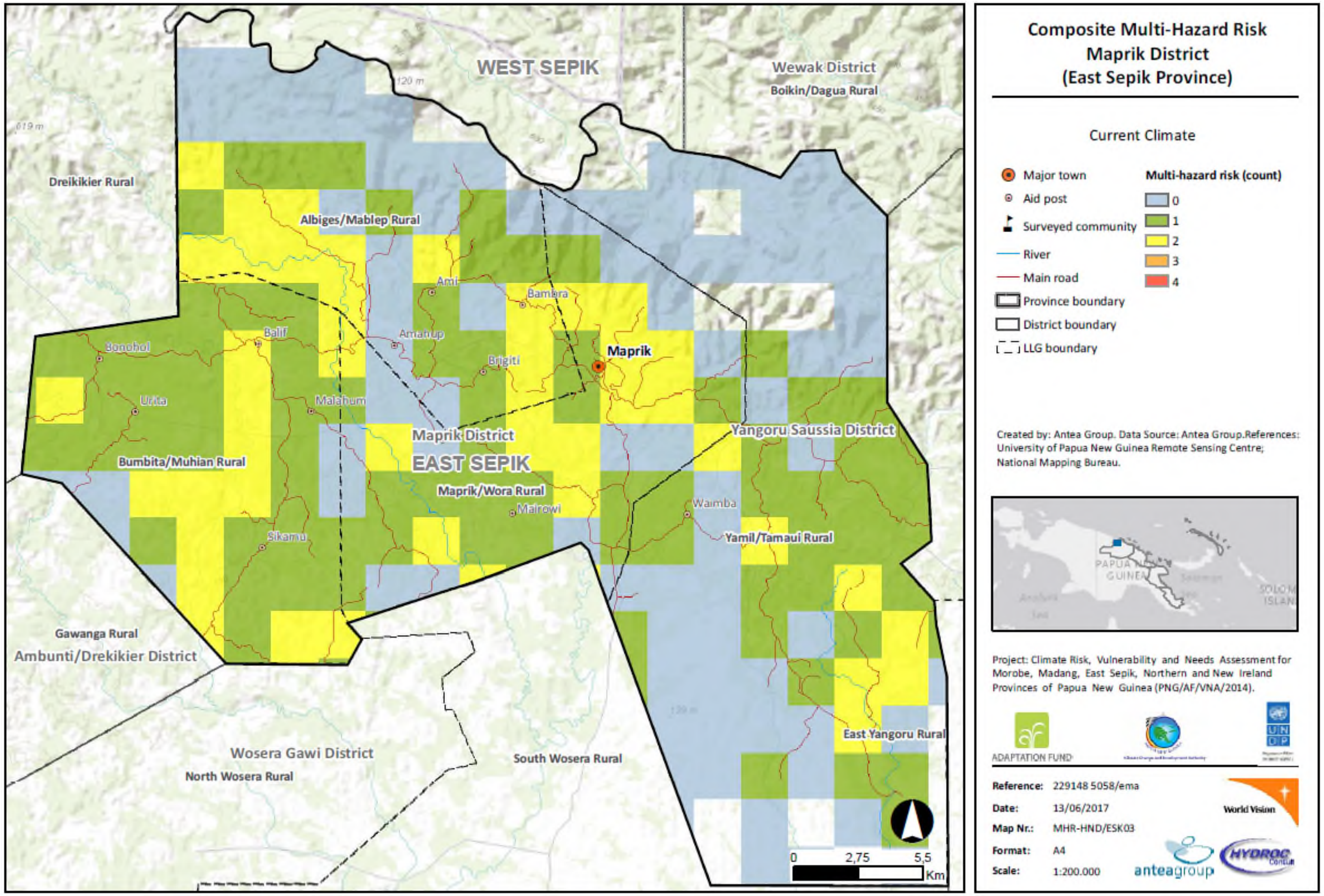

Figure 75. Composite risk map for Maprik District (current climate)

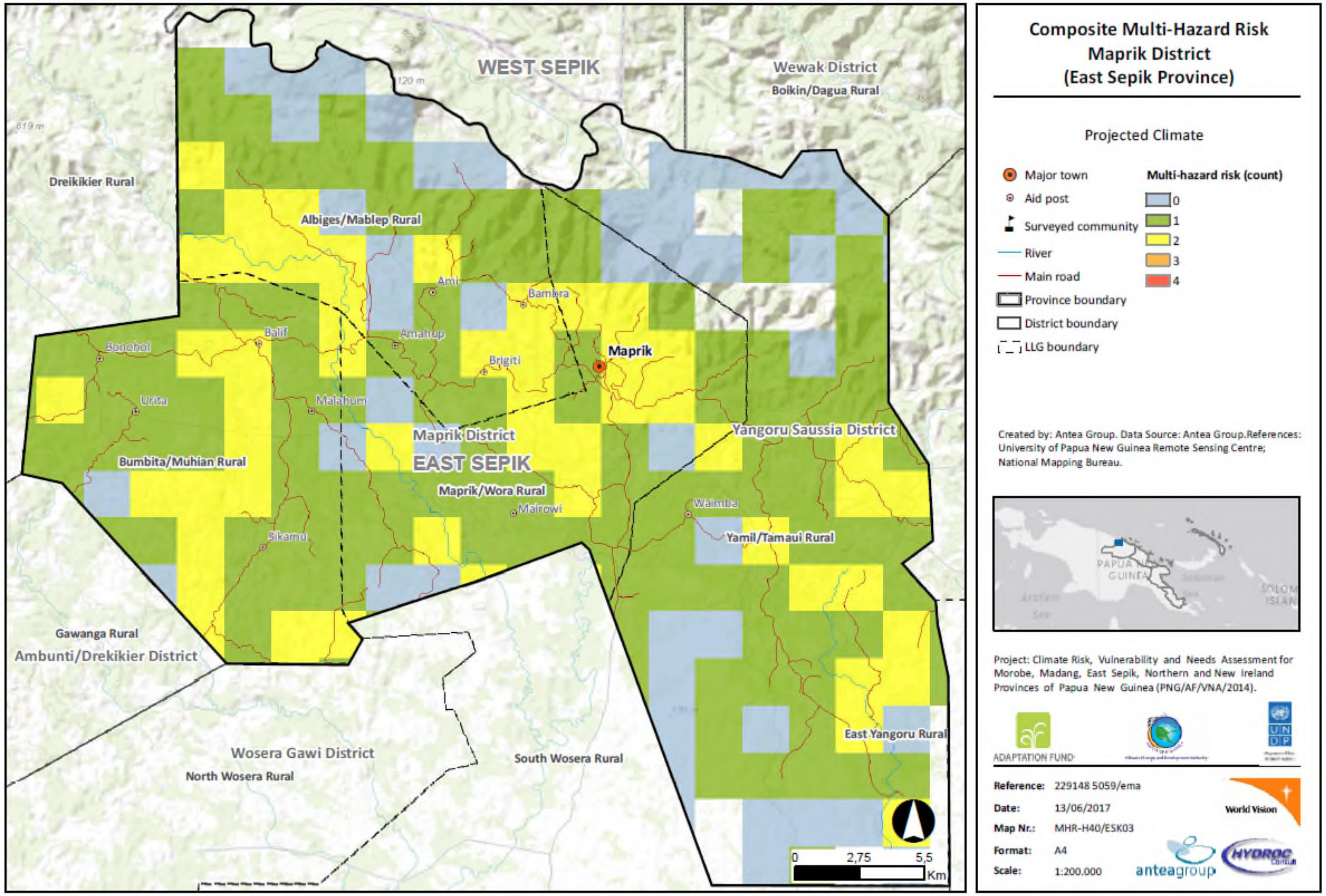

Figure 76. Composite risk map for Maprik District (future climate)

3.4. Wewak Risk Profile

3.4.1. General description

Wewak District runs along the strip of land on the northern coast of East Sepik Province, on the north side of the Alexander Range. It also includes the islands close to the coast of which Mushu and Kairiru are the largest, as well as the Shouten Islands further offshore. Wage employment and a large market are available in the Wewak town centre. Moderate incomes are available from the sale of copra, fish and fresh food on Shouten Islands but much of the rest of the district has low incomes. The district headquarters is located in Wewak. There are 5 Local-Level Governments in Wewak District: Boikin Dagua Rural, Turubu Rural, Wewak Islands Rural, Wewak Islands Rural, Wewak Rural, Wewak Urban. Number of assigned wards to this district is 84

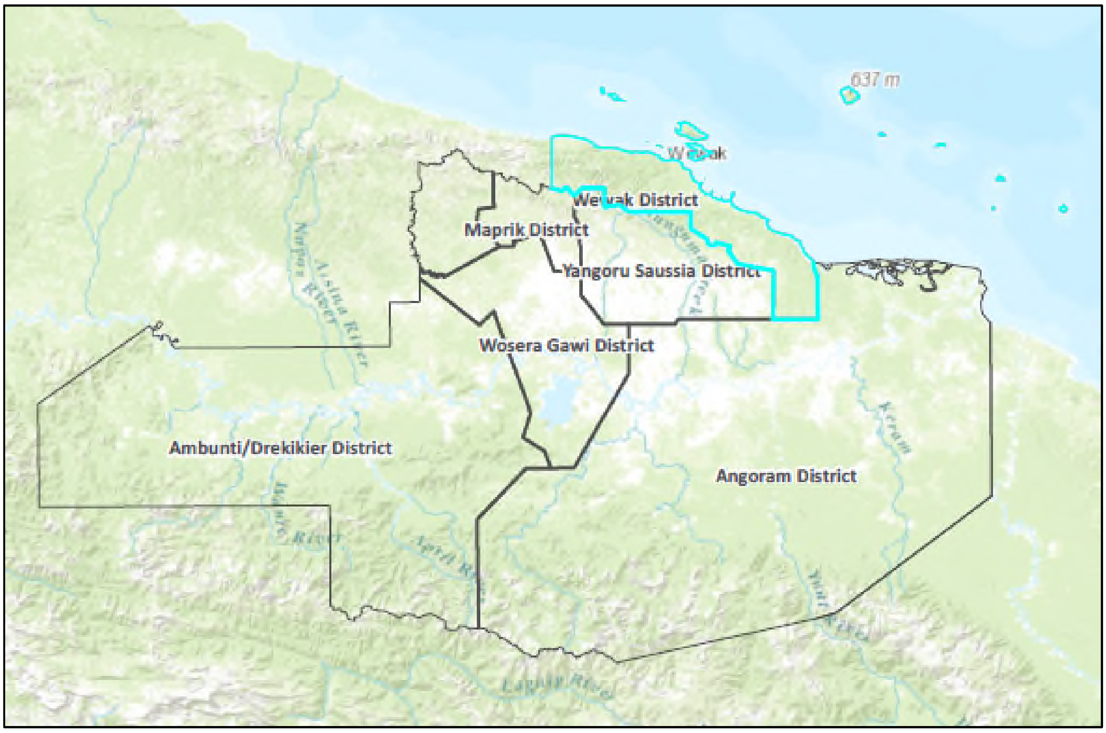

Figure 77. Wewak District

Wewak District has a population of 87,761[18]. The average population density is 28 inhabitants per km^2. The highest population densities are on the Schouten Islands with over 60 persons/km^2, while the inshore islands have ober 40 persons/km^2. The Prince Alexander Range and the coastal plains have densities of over 15 persons/km^2. People from both East Sepik and Sandaun provinces migrate to the peri-urban areas of Wewak in search of better access to services and wage employment.

The most disadvantaged people in the district are those living on Kairiru, Muschu, Walis, Yuo, Keresau and Tarawai islands who earn very low incomes. Overall, people in Wewak District are moderately disadvantaged relative to people in other districts in PNG. There is no agricultural pressure, land potential is moderate, access to services is good and cash incomes are low.On the Schouten Islands, moderate incomes are derived from the sale of copra, fish and fresh food.

People in the rest of the district earn very low to low incomes from minor sales of cocoa, fresh food

[18] National Population and Housing Census, 2011, National Statistical Office, 2013.

and Robusta coffee on the Prince Alexander Range; and cocoa, fish and fresh food on the coastal plains and inshore islands. There is wage employment in Wewak town, and remittances are often sent back to families in rural areas. Wewak town has a large and important market which is used by sellers from all parts of the province.

People around Wewak and on the inshore islands are within four hours' travel of Wewak. Those living in the Prince Alexander Range, on the coastal plains and on the Schouten Islands require 4–8 hours' travel to reach Wewak. There is a reasonable quality road along the coast to Aitape, but most rivers are unbridged and crossings are subject to flooding. Another road runs east from Wewak to Terebu. Outboard motor boat and canoe travel are common in the coastal areas.

Table 44. Selected Health Indicators for Wewak District (2014)

District	Low Weight for Age < 5 years old (%)	Low Birth Weight (%)	Incidence of Malaria (1,000 pop.)	Incidence of Diarrhoea (<5 years/1,000 pop.)
Wewak	27	5.3	268	157

Wewak District has an adult literacy rate of 78.7%, with a significant disparity in literacy rates between males (82.7%) and females (74.6%).

3.4.2. *Hazards*

Hazard maps can be found in the province description (refer to Section 1) and the annex.

The district of Wewak is not prone to tropical cyclones and projections for the future do not show any change.

The map for inland flood hazard shows some flooding zones, mostly around Wewak Provincial Capital and in the western part of the province. Projections for the future show more or less the same pattern.

The map for high precipitation hazard shows that most of the district presents values for total annual rainfall around the 2980 to 3280mm, except or some points a bit further from the coast that show higher values (from 3281 to 3777mm). Projections for the future show an increase for the whole of the district, with values from 3281 to 3777mm, except in Vokeo Island, where values are foreseen around 2980 to 3280mm.

Current total rainfall on wet days ranges the 501 to 600 mm, but projections for the future show a big increase, with intensities reaching the 701 to 800mm, except in Vokeo Island and the set of islands to the east, which are foreseen to have values around the 601 to 700mm.

The drought hazard map for the district shows very low values (10,7 to 16 continuous dry days) and projections for the future keep the same values, except for Vokeo Island and the set of islands to the east, that will present slightly more continuous dry days (16,1 to 21).

3.4.3. *Risk*

3.4.3.1. Social risk

There are smaller, isolated areas of high to extreme social risk from flooding along the coast extending from southeast of Wewak town in northern Turubu Rural and Wewak Rural LLGs to coastal and inland parts of Boikin/Dagua Rural LLG near the border with Maprik District.

The areas of moderate social risk from high rainfall are found in generally in the same areas as the risk from flooding described above, but extending more inland from the coast. One smaller area of high social risk from high rainfall is found around Wewak town. The risk from drought and extreme weather is generally very low to low throughout the district.

3.4.3.2. Economic risk

The economic risk is mostly low to very low for all hazards. It's mostly areas for various agricultural system like food crops, betel nut and coconut (**Fout! Verwijzingsbron niet gevonden.**). The projections for the future do not show a significate evolution for economic risk.

Table 45. Top agricultural activities of citizen households in Wewak[19]

Activity	% engaged	% engaged for cash
Coconut	66,8	36,3
Food crops	62,5	11,4
Fishing	29,6	4,0
Betel nut	69,1	29,3
Cocoa	50,4	49,5

3.4.3.3. Physical risk

The map for inland flooding physical risk shows some hotspots along the coast, especially around Wewak Provincial Capital, and projections for the future do not show much change.

The map for extreme weather physical risk shows that the province has a low to very low profile, and projections for the future do not show much change.

3.4.3.4. Composite risk

The composite multi-hazard risk map for Wewak District shows some moderate hotspots along the coast and in Vokeo Island. Projections for the future show a slight increase.

	HAZARD : CYCLONE					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Boikin/Dagua Rural	2,9	38,4	7,0	7,4	10,3	33,9
Turubu Rural	0,0	77,1	4,6	7,2	7,7	3,4
Wewak Islands Rural	0,0	29,9	22,4	19,9	10,0	17,9
Wewak Urban	3,0	61,9	5,1	8,1	17,2	4,6
Wewak Rural	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0

[19] National Research Institute (2010), 'Papua New Guinea District and Provincial Profiles)

	HAZARD : DROUGHT					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Boikin/Dagua Rural	36,8	16,5	9,9	0,8	0,0	36,0
Turubu Rural	92,5	2,6	1,5	0,0	0,0	3,4
Wewak Islands Rural	29,9	12,4	42,3	0,0	0,0	15,4
Wewak Urban	56,8	18,3	8,1	9,1	0,0	7,7
Wewak Rural	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0

	HAZARD : INLAND FLOODING					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Boikin/Dagua Rural	27,3	2,9	1,7	1,7	12,0	54,6
Turubu Rural	40,6	7,2	0,5	0,0	5,1	46,5
Wewak Islands Rural	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Wewak Urban	32,5	7,1	3,0	1,0	16,2	40,1
Wewak Rural	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	82,5	17,5

	HAZARD : PRECIPITATION					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Boikin/Dagua Rural	36,3	16,5	9,9	0,8	0,0	36,4
Turubu Rural	92,5	2,6	1,5	0,0	0,0	3,4
Wewak Islands Rural	27,4	39,8	17,4	0,0	0,0	15,4
Wewak Urban	57,8	18,3	8,1	9,1	0,0	6,7
Wewak Rural	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0

	HAZARD : CYCLONE											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
LLG	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Boikin/Dagua Rural	41,3	24,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	33,9	41,3	24,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	33,9
Turubu Rural	77,1	19,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,4	77,1	19,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,4
Wewak Islands Rural	29,9	52,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	17,9	29,9	52,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	17,9
Wewak Urban	64,9	30,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,6	64,9	30,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,6
Wewak Rural	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

	HAZARD : DROUGHT											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
Boikin/Dagua Rural	53,3	10,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	36,0	53,3	10,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	36,0
Turubu Rural	95,1	1,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,4	95,1	1,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,4
Wewak Islands Rural	42,3	14,9	27,4	0,0	0,0	15,4	42,3	14,9	27,4	0,0	0,0	15,4
Wewak Urban	75,1	17,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,7	75,1	17,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,7
Wewak Rural	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

	HAZARD : INLAND FLOODING											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
Boikin/Dagua Rural	30,2	4,5	4,1	4,1	2,5	54,6	30,2	4,5	4,1	4,1	2,5	54,6
Turubu Rural	40,6	7,7	1,0	1,5	1,5	47,6	41,6	7,7	1,0	1,5	1,5	46,5
Wewak Islands Rural	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Wewak Urban	34,5	8,1	4,1	4,1	7,1	42,2	36,5	8,1	4,1	4,1	7,1	40,1
Wewak Rural	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,6	61,9	17,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,6	61,9	17,5

	HAZARD : PRECIPITATION											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
Boikin/Dagua Rural	3,7	49,2	10,7	0,0	0,0	36,4	0,0	36,3	0,0	16,5	10,7	36,4
Turubu Rural	0,0	95,1	1,5	0,0	0,0	3,4	0,0	92,5	0,0	2,6	1,5	3,4
Wewak Islands Rural	0,0	44,8	39,8	0,0	0,0	15,4	0,0	27,4	39,8	17,4	0,0	15,4
Wewak Urban	0,0	76,1	17,2	0,0	0,0	6,7	0,0	57,8	0,0	18,3	17,2	6,7
Wewak Rural	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0

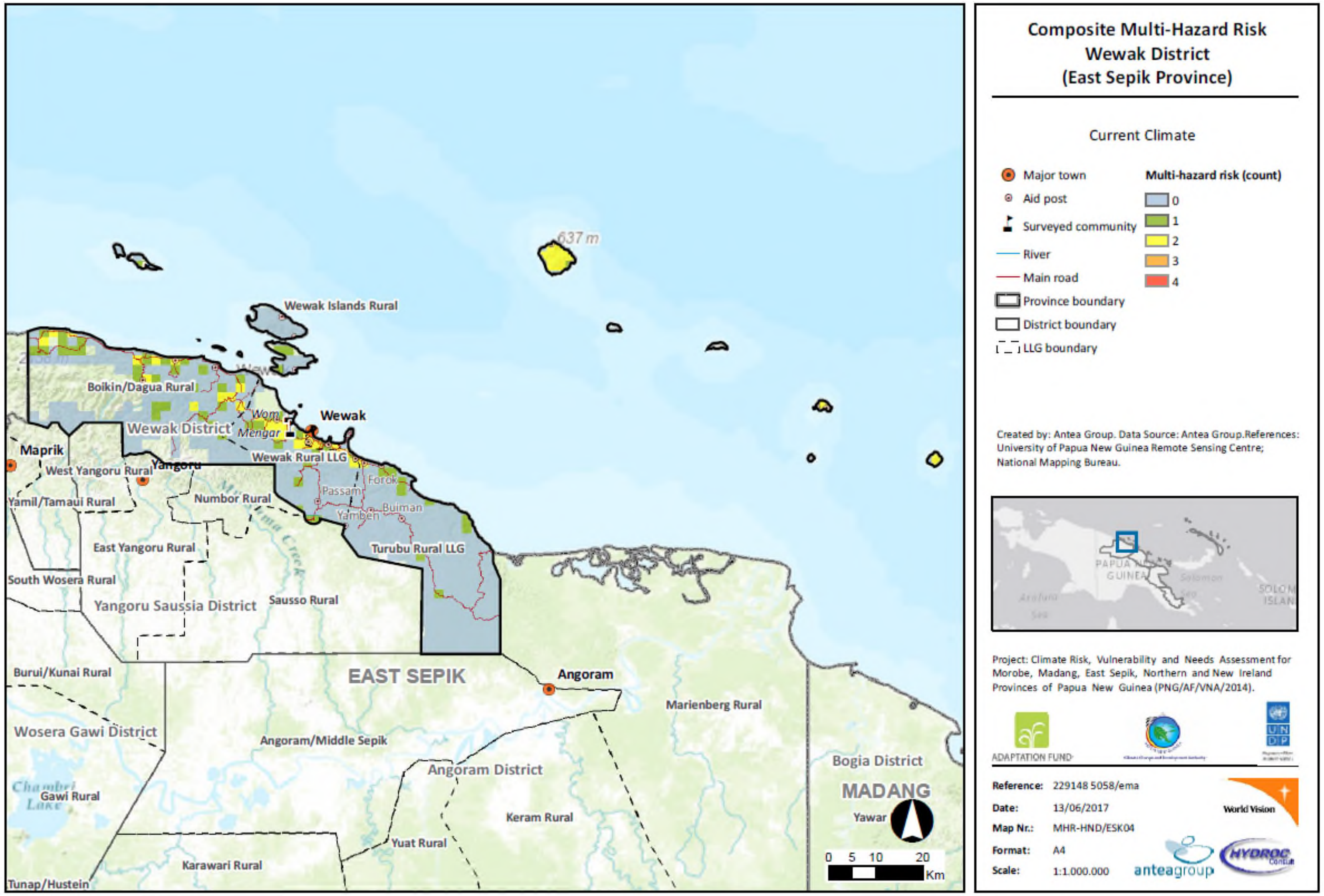

Figure 78. Composite risk map for Wewak District (current climate)

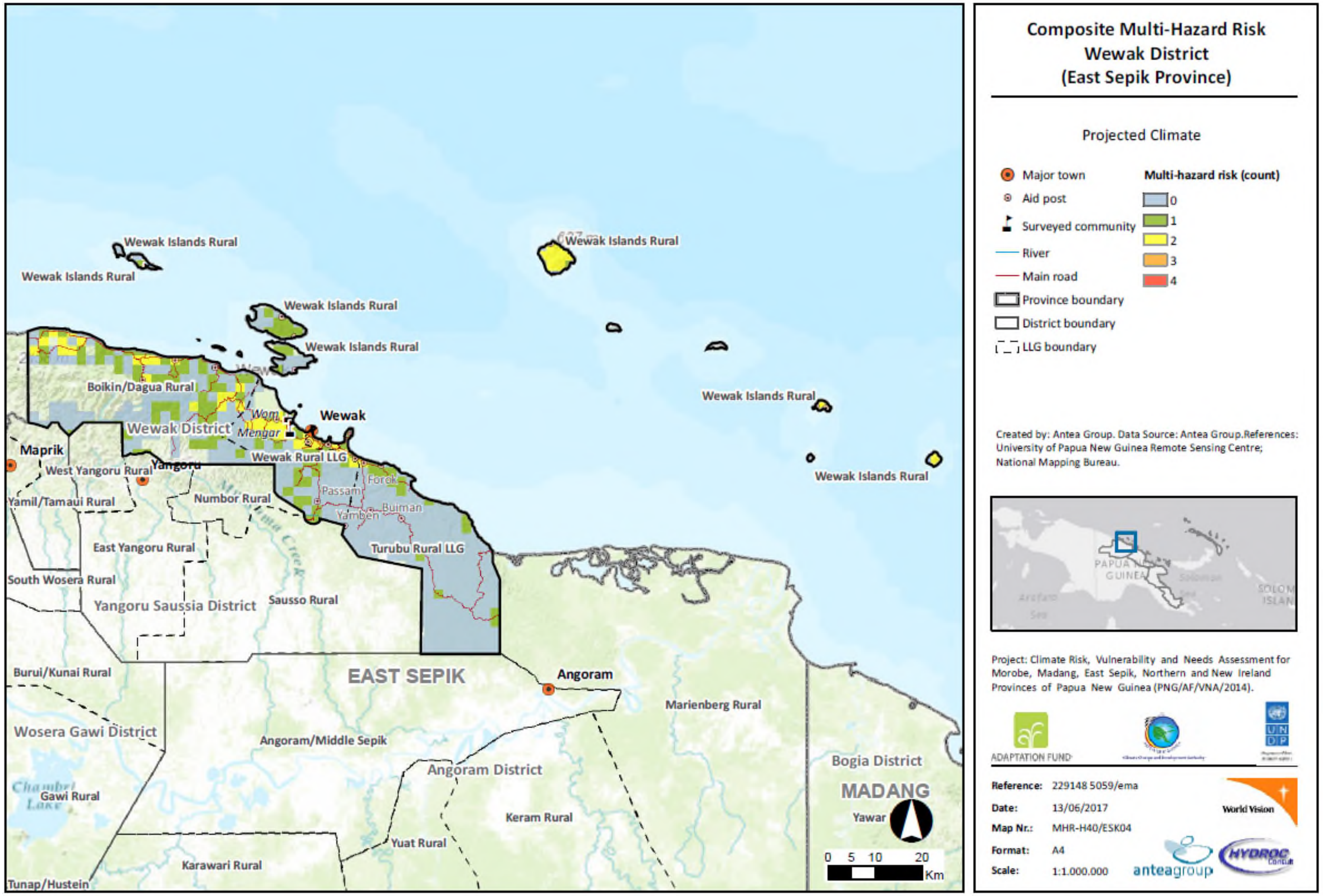

Figure 79. Composite risk map for Wewak District (future climate)

3.5. Wosera Gawi Risk Profile

3.5.1. General description

Wosera Gaui District stretches from Maprik down to the southern border of East Sepik Province, from the Torricelli Range and Amogu Valley in the north, though the Sepik Valley to the northern side of the Central Range. Incomes are moderate in the Amogu Valley from the sale of food, coffee and copra, low in the Sepik Valley and Very low closer to the Central Range. The land in the Amogu Valley has high potential for cultivation and could be used for further agricultural development. The district headquarters is located in Wosera. There are 4 Local-Level Governments in Wosera Gaui District: Burui Kunai Rural, Gaui Rural, North Wosera Rural, South Wosera Rural. Number of assigned wards to this district is 104.

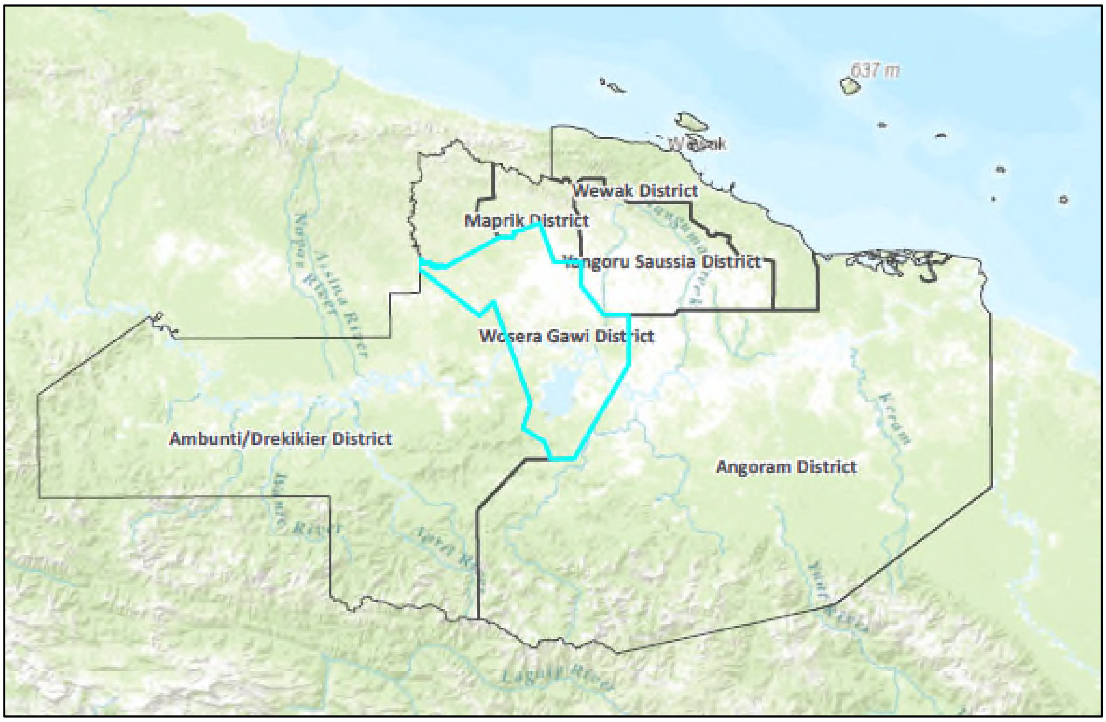

Figure 80. Wosera Gawi District

Wosera District has a population of 62,030[20]. The average population density is relatively low, 5.5 inhabitants per km^2. The highest population density is on the floodplain of the Amogu River with over 180 persons/km2. In the foothills to the west of the Amogu River, densities are over 140 persons/km^2. The Sepik Valley has over 15 persons/km^2, while the northern fall of the Central Range has very low densities of nder 5 persons/km2. The Sepik Valley and northern fall of the Central Range are largely unoccupied. There is significant out-migration from the Sepik Valley to Lae and Madang, and from the Wosera area to Lae and Hoskins. If the Hoskins settlers return, serious land problems will occur.

The most disadvantaged people in the district are the population in the Korosameri, Salumei and April valleys, on the fringe of the Central Range, who have poor access to services, earn very low incomes and live in a low potential environment. These people have few opportunities to improve their livelihoods. Large numbers of people in the hills, west of the Amogu River, earn very low incomes. Overall, people in Wosera-Gaui District are slightly disadvantaged relative to people in other districts

[20] National Population and Housing Census, 2011, National Statistical Office, 2013.

of PNG. There is some agricultural pressure on land, but this has been offset by continuing high out-migration. Land potential is high, access to services is good and cash incomes are low.

On the floodplain of the Amogu River, moderate incomes are derived from the sale of cocoa, Robusta coffee and fresh food. People in the remainder of the district earn very low to low incomes from minor sales of cocoa and Robusta coffee in the hills, and betel nut, fish and cocoa in the Sepik Valley.
People in the Torricelli foothills live within four hours' travel of the nearest service centre. Those in the Sepik Valley require 4–8 hours' travel to reach the nearest service centre, while people in the northern fall of the Central Range are very remote and require more than one day's travel. The Sepik Highway runs north of the district border, from Maprik to Dreikikir, and connects wiha network of rural roads that cover most areas in the inland hills. There is a good road from Maprik to Pagwi, on the Sepik River. The river communities travel to Pagwi by canoe and boat, and on to Maprik and Wewak by road.

Table 46. Selected Health Indicators for Wosera Gawi District (2014)

District	Low Weight for Age < 5 years old (%)	Low Birth Weight (%)	Incidence of Malaria (1,000 pop.)	Incidence of Diarrhoea (<5 years/1,000 pop.)
Wosera-Gawi	28	8.4	44	123

Wosera Gawi District has an adult literacy rate of 45.9%, with a significant disparity in literacy rates between males (53.9%) and females (38.8%).

3.5.2. Hazards

Hazard maps can be found in the province description (refer to Section 1) and the annex.

The district of Wosera Gawi is not prone to tropical cyclones and projections for the future do not show any change.

The map for inland flood hazard shows big flooding zones around Gawi Rural and projections for the future show more or less the same pattern.

The map for high precipitation hazard shows that the district presents values for total annual rainfall around the 3281 to 3777mm, and projections for the future remain the same.

Current total rainfall on wet days ranges the 501 to 600 mm in the northeast part of the district and 601 to 700mm in the southeast part, but projections for the future show a big increase, with intensities reaching the 701 to 800mm.

The drought hazard map for the district shows very low values (10,7 to 16 continuous dry days) and projections for the future keep the same values.

3.5.3. Risk

Risk maps can be found in the province description (refer to Section 1) and the annex.

3.5.3.1. Social risk

There are two distinct areas with high to extreme social risk from inland flooding in the district; along the Screw River in the central part of South Wosera LLG and in the northeastern part of Gawi Rural LLG. Other smaller, scattered areas of high social risk from inland flooding are found around Chabri

Lake in Gawi Rural LLG and in the vicinity of Pagwi in northern Gawi Rural LLG. Also, there is a large, continuous area with moderate risk from drought in the northeastern part of South Wosera Rural LLG.

3.5.3.2. Economic risk

The economic risk is mainly low to very low. However for inland flood, the risk may be moderate to high in some parts of the district (around Yangoru), where there is a lot of agriculture like coconut and betel nut (**Fout! Verwijzingsbron niet gevonden.**). Projections for the future do not show much change in this district.

Table 47. Top agricultural activities of citizen households in Wosera Gawi[21]

Activity	% engaged	% engaged for cash
Coconut	83,1	2,7
Food crops	78,5	8,9
Coffee	72,4	71,3
Betel nut	81,3	14,9
Cocoa	61,4	60,8

3.5.3.3. Physical risk

The map for inland flooding physical risk of Wosera Gawi shows some hotspots around South Wosera and the northern part of Gawi Rural, where mostly buildings are exposed. Projections for the future do not show much change.

The map of extreme weather physical risk shows that the district has a low to very low profile, and projections for the future show the same tendency.

3.5.3.4. Composite risk

The map of composite multi-hazard risk for Wosera Gawi shows a concentration of moderate risk to the northwest of Serangwandu. Projections for the future a slight increase.

	HAZARD : CYCLONE					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Burui/Kunai Rural	7,1	23,1	12,7	11,3	3,8	42,1
Gawi Rural	7,2	14,1	8,6	5,5	1,4	63,2
North Wosera Rural	0,9	39,0	0,0	1,8	41,7	16,5
South Wosera Rural	4,3	14,7	4,3	14,7	30,3	31,6

[21] National Research Institute (2010), 'Papua New Guinea District and Provincial Profiles)

LLG	HAZARD : DROUGHT COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
	1	2	3	4	5	
Burui/Kunai Rural	49,9	5,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	44,4
Gawi Rural	34,5	2,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	62,9
North Wosera Rural	63,5	4,5	10,0	5,4	0,0	16,5
South Wosera Rural	14,7	20,8	22,5	6,9	0,9	34,2

LLG	HAZARD : INLAND FLOODING COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
	1	2	3	4	5	
Burui/Kunai Rural	31,1	9,4	0,9	2,8	7,5	48,2
Gawi Rural	9,8	3,2	2,0	1,7	21,6	61,8
North Wosera Rural	29,0	17,2	5,4	1,8	14,5	32,0
South Wosera Rural	16,5	14,7	5,2	4,3	22,5	36,8

LLG	HAZARD : PRECIPITATION COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
	1	2	3	4	5	
Burui/Kunai Rural	50,9	4,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	44,9
Gawi Rural	34,5	2,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	62,9
North Wosera Rural	61,7	4,5	10,0	5,4	0,0	18,3
South Wosera Rural	21,7	13,9	22,5	6,9	0,9	34,2

LLG	HAZARD : CYCLONE											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
Burui/Kunai Rural	30,1	27,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	42,1	30,1	27,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	42,1
Gawi Rural	21,3	15,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	63,2	21,3	15,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	63,2
North Wosera Rural	39,9	43,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,5	39,9	43,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,5
South Wosera Rural	19,1	49,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	31,6	19,1	49,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	31,6

	HAZARD : DROUGHT											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
Burui/Kunai Rural	55,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	44,4	55,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	44,4
Gawi Rural	37,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	62,9	37,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	62,9
North Wosera Rural	68,0	15,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,5	68,0	15,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,5
South Wosera Rural	35,5	30,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	34,2	35,5	30,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	34,2

	HAZARD : INLAND FLOODING											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
Burui/Kunai Rural	35,8	11,3	3,3	1,4	0,0	48,2	35,3	10,8	4,2	1,4	0,0	48,2
Gawi Rural	12,9	10,1	8,3	4,6	2,0	62,0	12,9	9,8	9,2	3,7	2,6	61,8
North Wosera Rural	30,8	20,9	6,4	8,2	1,8	32,0	30,8	20,0	7,3	8,2	1,8	32,0
South Wosera Rural	15,6	19,9	14,7	6,9	5,2	37,6	16,5	19,1	14,7	7,8	5,2	36,8

	HAZARD : PRECIPITATION											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
Burui/Kunai Rural	17,0	38,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	44,9	0,0	50,9	0,0	4,2	0,0	44,9
Gawi Rural	18,7	18,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	62,9	0,0	34,5	0,0	2,6	0,0	62,9
North Wosera Rural	0,9	64,4	16,3	0,0	0,0	18,3	0,0	61,7	0,0	4,5	15,4	18,3
South Wosera Rural	8,7	26,9	29,4	0,9	0,0	34,2	0,0	21,7	0,0	13,9	30,3	34,2

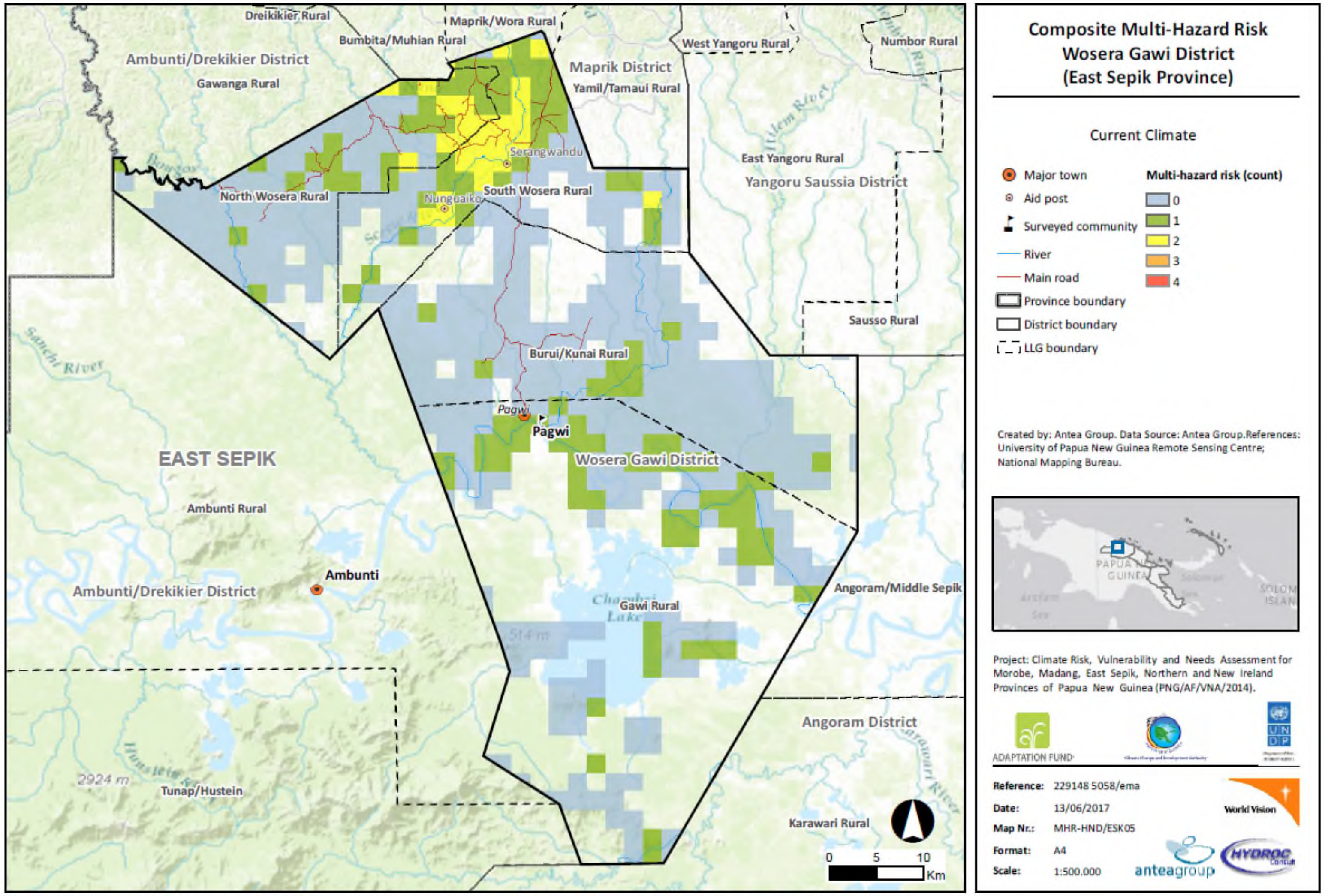

Figure 81. Composite risk map for Wosera Gawi District (current climate)

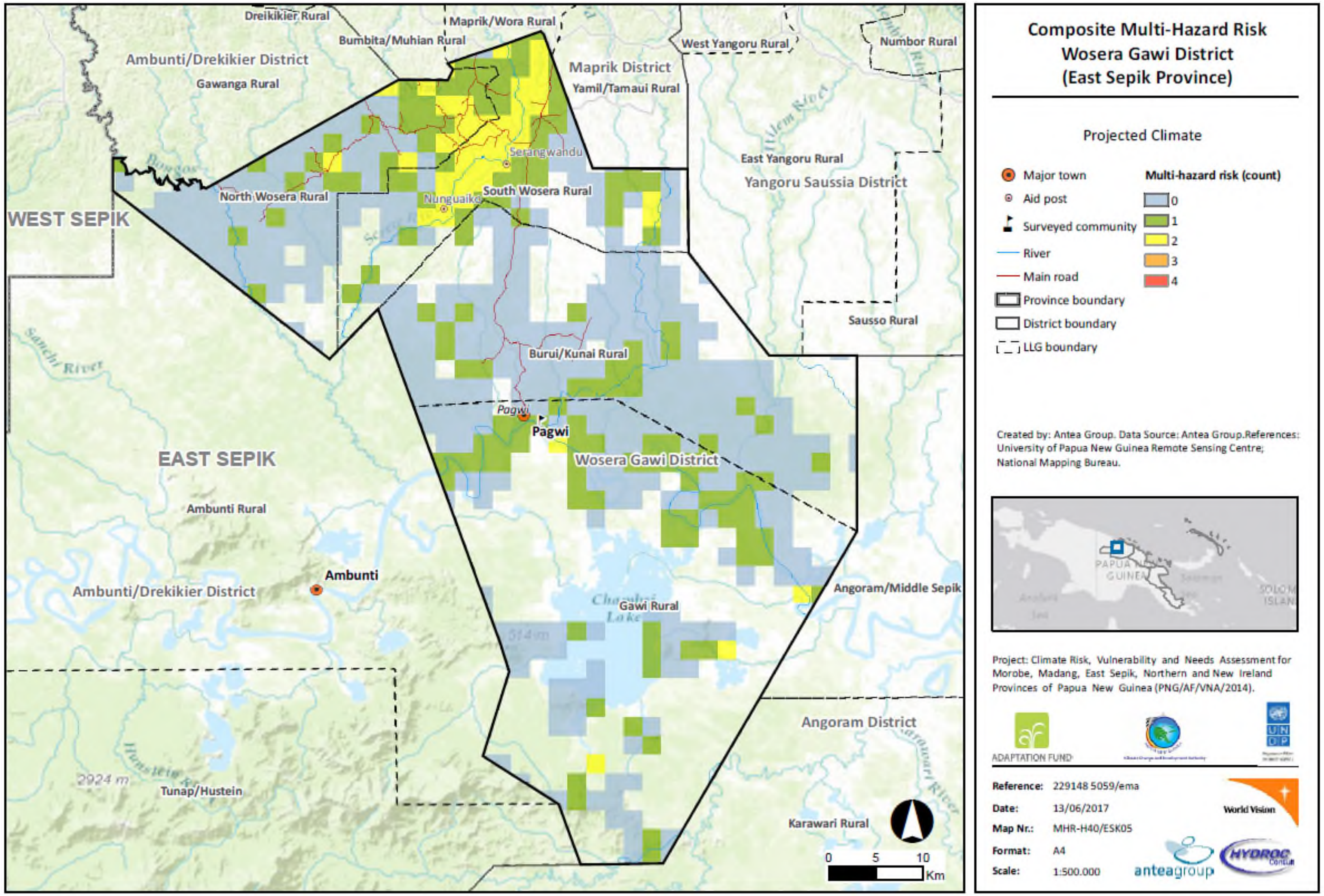

Figure 82. Composite risk map for Wosera Gawi District (future climate)

3.6. Yangoru Saussia Risk Profile

3.6.1. General description

Yangoru Saussia District, south of Wewak, occupies the southern side of the Prince Alexander Range and the plains of a number of rivers, all flowing into the Sepik River. There is potential for surther agricultural develoment in the area around Yangoru, given its good land and proximity to markets. Moderate incomes can be earned at the base of the Prince Alexander Range. However, incomes in the rest of the district are low to very low, from sales of coffee, copra, cocoa and food. The district headquarters is located in Yangoru. There are 4 Local-Level Governments in Yangoru Saussia District: East Yangoru Rural, Nulbor Rural, Sausso Rural, West Yangoru. Number of assigned wards to this district is 96.

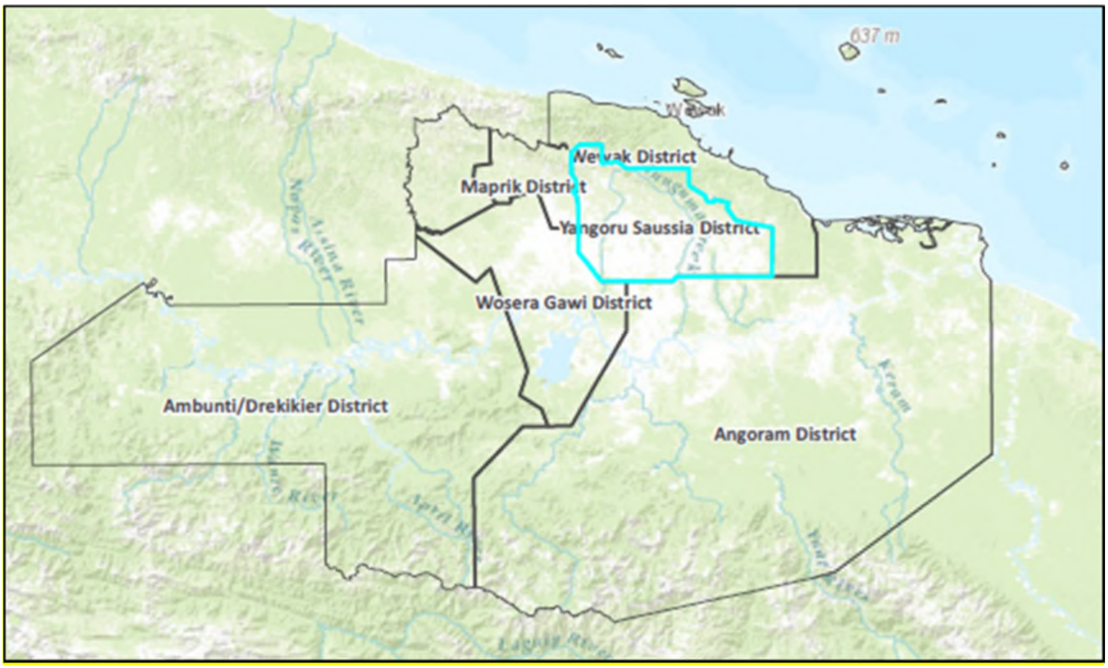

Figure 83. Yangoru Saussia District

Yangoru District has a population of 58,878[22]. The average population density is relatively low, 18 inhabitants per km^2. The highest population densities occur around Yangoru and on the floodplains of the Atilem River with over 60 persons/km^2. In the hills around Nangumaru, densities are over 50 persons/km^2, while the Nangam Valley and floodplains of the Hambili, Pasik, Mindjim, Nagam and Yemogu rivers have a low density of under 20 persons/km^2. Much of the southern half of the district is unoccupied or sparsely populated.

The most disadvantaged people in the district are those on the foothills of the Prince Alexander Range, around Yarabung and Nangumaru, who earn low cash incomes. Overall, people in Yangoru-Saussia District are slightly disadvantaged relative to people in other districts of PNG. There is little agricultural pressure, land potential is high, access to services is good but cash incomes are low. In the foothills of the Prince Alexander Range, around Yangoru, moderate incomes are derived from the sale of cocoa and fresh food. People in the rest of the district earn very low to low incomes from the sale of cocoa, fresh food and Robusta coffee.

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[22] National Population and Housing Census, 2011, National Statistical Office, 2013.

People in the foothills of the Prince Alexander Range, between Yangoru and Nangumaru, and those living in the floodplains of the Atilem River are within four hours' travel of Wewak. People in the Nangam Valley and on the floodplains of the Hambili, Pasik, Mindjim, Nagam and Yemogu rivers require 4–8 hours' travel to reach Wewak. The Sepik Highway runs through the north of the district and connects to a network of roads that cover most inhabited areas. The highway is sealed from Wewak to near the eastern border of the district.

Table 48. Selected Health Indicators for Yangoru Saussia District (2014)

District	Low Weight for Age < 5 years old (%)	Low Birth Weight (%)	Incidence of Malaria (1,000 pop.)	Incidence of Diarrhoea (<5 years/1,000 pop.)
Yangoru-Saussia	29	6.0	58	52

Yangoru Saussia District has an adult literacy rate of 54.2%, with a significant disparity in literacy rates between males (62.4%) and females (46.6%).

3.6.2. Hazards

Hazard maps can be found in the province description (refer to Section 1) and the annex.

The district of Yangoru Saussia is not prone to tropical cyclones and projections for the future do not show any change.

The map for inland flood hazard shows flooding zones along all the rivers that cross it from south to north. Projections for the future show more or less the same pattern.

The map for high precipitation hazard shows that the district presents values for total annual rainfall around the 3281 to 3777mm except in the northern most areas, where values remain around the 2980 to 3280mm. Projections for the future show that the whole district will reach the 3281 to 3777mm.

Current total rainfall on wet days ranges the 501 to 600 mm but projections for the future show a big increase, with intensities reaching the 701 to 800mm.

The drought hazard map for the district shows very low values (10,7 to 16 continuous dry days) and projections for the future keep the same values.

3.6.3. Risk

Risk maps can be found in the province description (refer to Section 1) and the annex.

3.6.3.1. Social risk

There is a relatively large area of moderate to high social risk from inland flooding in the northern part of East Yangoru Rural LLG and the western part of Numbor Rural LLG. Smaller, scattered areas of moderate to high social risk from inland flooding are found in the southwestern part of Sausso Rural LLG and in the central part of West Yangoru Rural LLG.

There is a large, continuous area of moderate social risk from high rainfall in a wide band extending across the entire northern part of the district, mainly in Numbor and West Yangoru LLGs and including Yangoru town.

3.6.3.2. Economic risk

The economic risk is mostly low to very low in Yangoru Saussia district. For inland flood, the economic risk is moderate to high, around Sungai Sepik River. It's mostly areas for various agricultural system like food crops and coconut (**Fout! Verwijzingsbron niet gevonden.**). The projections for the future show a significate evolution for economic risk from high rainfall.

Table 49. Top agricultural activities of citizen households in Yangoru Saussia[23]

Activity	% engaged	% engaged for cash
Coconut	87,2	7,4
Food crops	81,9	12,2
Coffee	74,1	72,6
Betel nut	81,2	22,7
Cocoa	79,9	79,2

3.6.3.3. Physical risk

The map for inland flooding physical risk shows a hotspot in the area of Yangoru-Sengri, where some buildings and stretches of road are exposed. Projections for the future show the same pattern.

The map for extreme weather risk shows that the district has a low to very low profile, and projections for the future remain the same.

3.6.3.4. Composite risk

The composite multi-hazard risk map of Yangoru Saussia shows moderate risk in the north part, but it is mostly low to very low risk in this district Projections for the future show a slight increase.

	HAZARD : CYCLONE					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5	
East Yangoru Rural	6,7	12,3	4,6	10,8	26,7	38,9
Number Rural	0,0	15,7	9,4	39,1	25,0	10,8
Sausso Rural	5,1	42,3	4,5	6,5	2,7	39,0
West Yangoru Rural	0,0	40,0	1,8	20,0	43,6	0,0

[23] National Research Institute (2010), 'Papua New Guinea District and Provincial Profiles)

	HAZARD : DROUGHT					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5	
East Yangoru Rural	11,3	33,4	11,3	0,5	0,0	43,5
Numbor Rural	20,4	34,4	32,9	1,6	0,0	10,8
Sausso Rural	41,7	11,9	4,2	0,0	0,0	42,3
West Yangoru Rural	23,6	45,4	32,7	1,8	1,8	0,0

	HAZARD : INLAND FLOODING					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5	
East Yangoru Rural	20,5	11,3	7,7	2,6	7,7	50,2
Numbor Rural	34,4	14,1	3,1	1,6	26,6	20,2
Sausso Rural	37,8	10,7	2,1	3,0	6,3	40,2
West Yangoru Rural	27,3	10,9	0,0	3,6	12,7	45,5

	HAZARD : PRECIPITATION					
	COMPOSITE VULNERABILITY %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5	
East Yangoru Rural	22,6	21,6	11,3	0,5	0,0	44,0
Numbor Rural	31,3	25,0	32,9	1,6	0,0	9,2
Sausso Rural	41,7	10,7	4,2	0,0	0,0	43,5
West Yangoru Rural	27,3	41,8	32,7	1,8	1,8	0,0

	HAZARD : CYCLONE											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
East Yangoru Rural	19,0	42,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	38,9	19,0	42,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	38,9
Numbor Rural	15,7	73,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,8	15,7	73,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,8
Sausso Rural	47,3	13,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	39,0	47,3	13,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	39,0
West Yangoru Rural	40,0	65,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	40,0	65,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

	HAZARD : DROUGHT											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
East Yangoru Rural	44,7	11,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	43,5	44,7	11,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	43,5
Numbor Rural	54,8	34,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,8	54,8	34,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,8
Sausso Rural	53,6	4,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	42,3	53,6	4,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	42,3
West Yangoru Rural	69,1	36,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	69,1	36,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

	HAZARD : INLAND FLOODING											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
East Yangoru Rural	25,2	12,8	1,0	2,1	1,0	57,9	24,7	12,8	8,7	2,6	1,0	50,2
Numbor Rural	32,9	25,0	11,0	9,4	0,0	21,7	34,4	25,0	9,4	11,0	0,0	20,2
Sausso Rural	43,8	13,7	1,2	1,2	0,0	40,2	42,0	15,2	1,5	1,2	0,0	40,2
West Yangoru Rural	27,3	16,4	7,3	3,6	0,0	45,5	27,3	16,4	7,3	3,6	0,0	45,5

	HAZARD : PRECIPITATION											
	RISK 1960-1990 %						RISK 2030-2050 %					
LLG	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
East Yangoru Rural	9,2	34,9	11,8	0,0	0,0	44,0	0,0	22,6	0,0	21,6	11,8	44,0
Numbor Rural	0,0	56,4	34,4	0,0	0,0	9,2	0,0	31,3	0,0	25,0	34,4	9,2
Sausso Rural	6,0	46,4	4,2	0,0	0,0	43,5	0,0	41,7	0,0	10,7	4,2	43,5
West Yangoru Rural	0,0	69,1	34,5	1,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	27,3	0,0	41,8	36,3	0,0

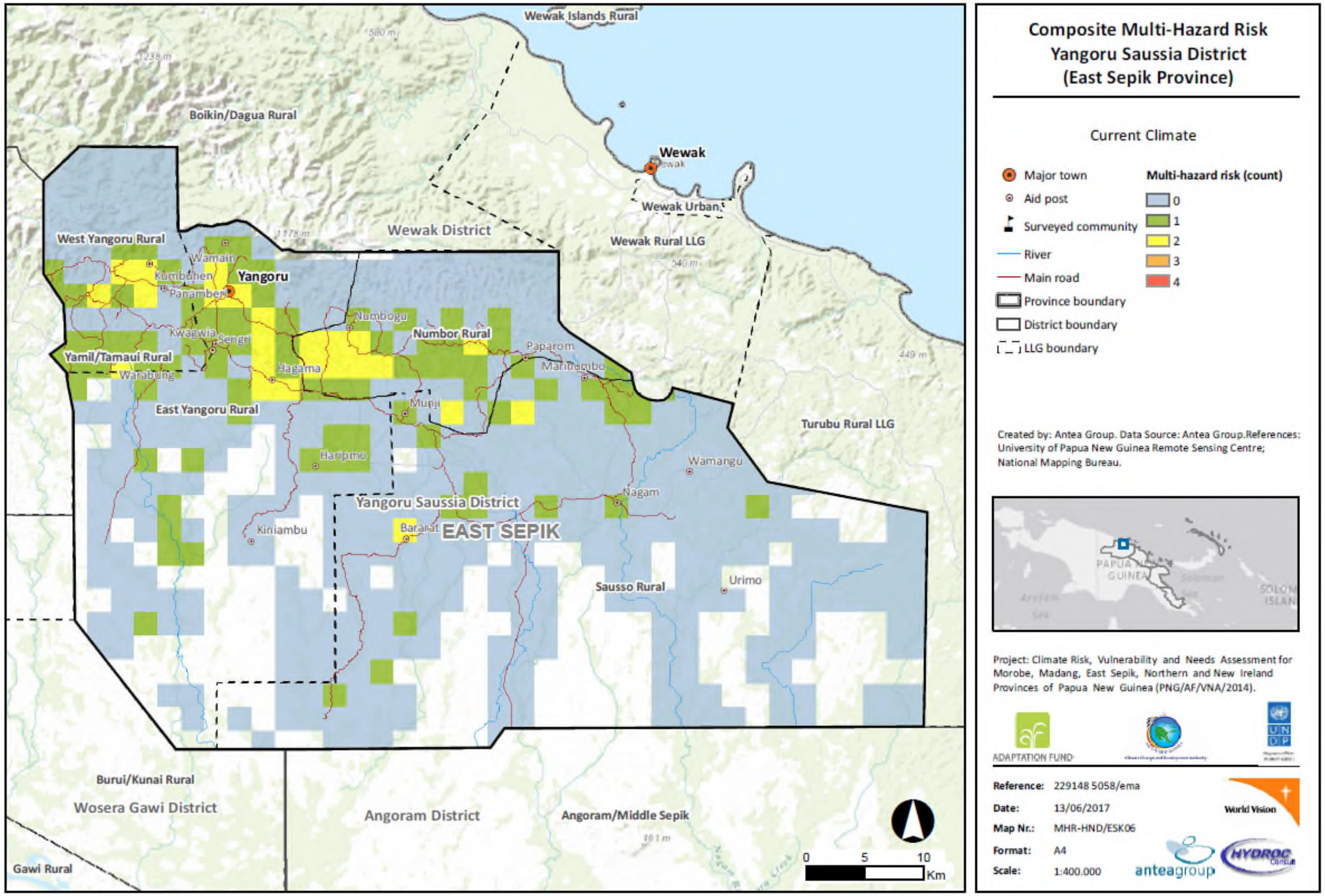

Figure 84. Composite risk map for Yangoru Saussia District (current climate)

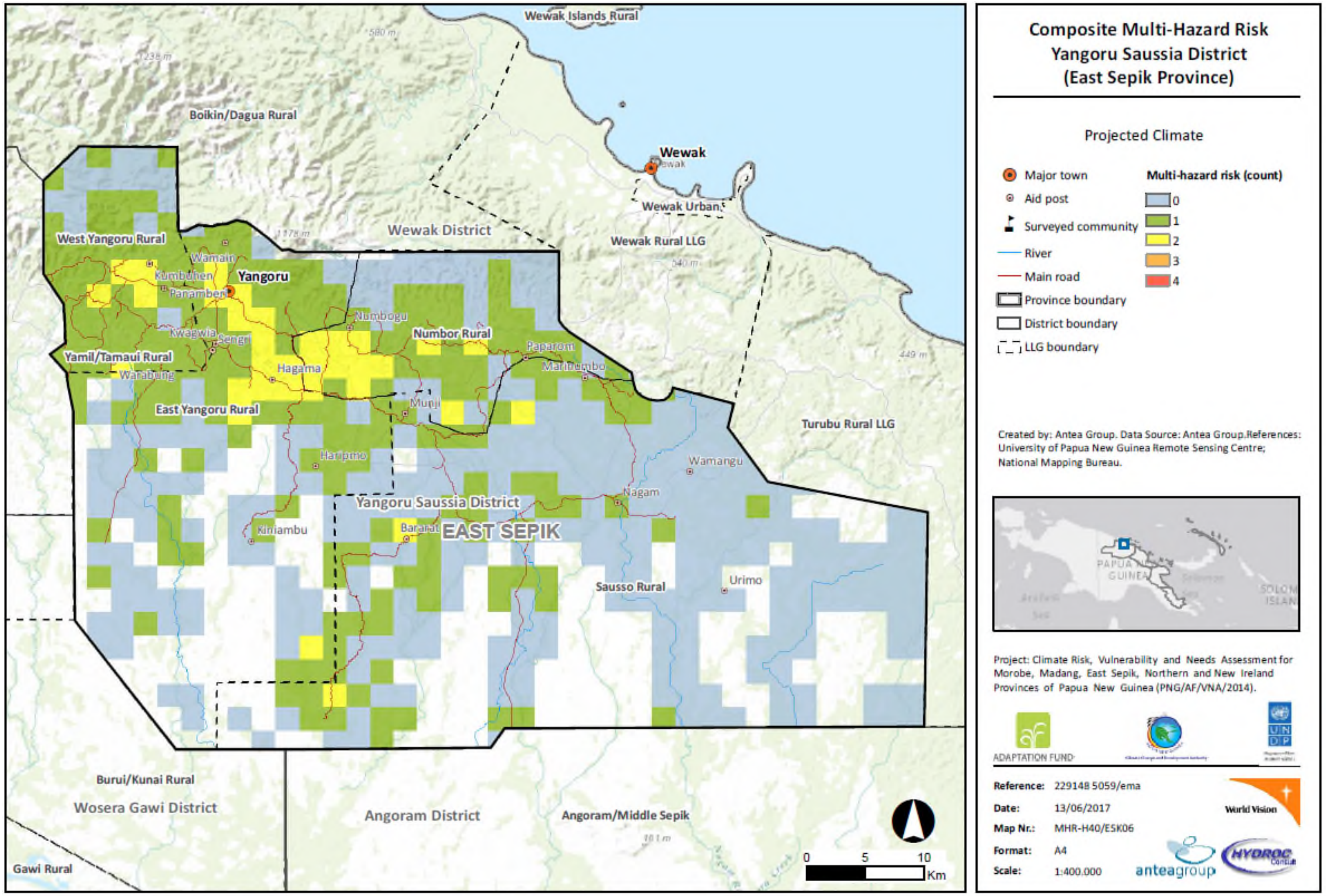

Figure 85. Composite risk map for Yangoru Saussia District (future climate)

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

This section focuses on the needs, priorities, and opportunities for reducing the impact of the major climate change hazards within the province. These recommendations are derived from the risk mapping and profiling carried out in the previous sections.

Based on these outcomes, 'a way forward for reducing the impacts and vulnerabilities to climate change hazards' is sketched at a high level, focusing on achievable solutions for the major issues identified during the hazards, vulnerability, and risk assessments.

4.1. Needs and priorities

The hydro meteorological hazard mapping carried out for the province shows that inland flooding, increase on precipitation intensities and drought are hazards affecting the province up to some extent. There is no evidence of the province being within a cyclone prone region. The existing situation will be exacerbated slightly in the future. Although the hazard patterns will remain as the ones produced by the current climate; it is expected that the intensity of their impacts would slightly increase.

Services like water supply, urban drainage and irrigation will be increasingly important in the future as problems like flash floods, bank erosion, landslides, drought, wild fires increase.

Projected hazards over the next 50 years are not remarkably more severe than over the past 50 years. Rather, increasing human activities and development may result in greater risk. In more remote areas, pressure grows to extend gardens further up steeper hillsides, increasing the risk of erosion and landslides. At the same time, populations density has increased, due to the introduction of the oil palm blocks, and due to the increasing attraction of urban areas. In certain areas, rural livelihood systems are becoming increasingly concentrated and dependent on cash incomes from a single source. Oil palm in smallholder blocks spreads wealth, but still creates large areas of monoculture which increases risk (from weather, disease, etc.).

The crop assortment is likely to remain similar. Subsistence crops will remain the same, but their relative importance may change in response to changes in climate.

4.2. Opportunities

Development opportunities were identified based on a previous study on the feasibility of EWS23 and missions for the present study.

The Provincial Disaster Committee is aware that more collaboration with private partners for disaster response would be recommended; private instances are often better equipped and Public Private Partnerships could be effective. Disaster plans, which are not currently based on vulnerability or risk maps, should be updated based on the results of this assessment.

The provincial government has several organisations and networks representing women, youth, or ethnic groups. These groups can be further involved in disaster preparedness. Although the PDC has some training materials, more would be needed to support a broader education campaign.

As in other provinces, this province intends to continue decentralisation towards districts and the LLG to improve service delivery. District Development Authorities are being established for this purpose. Districts are funded by the province but also by national government (See District Development Authority Act 2014). This opportunity would allow districts focusing on implementation plans customized for their regions.

The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) runs a community-based programme to develop disaster management plans at the community level. This work on awareness is certainly needed and can be further developed in synergy with the outcomes of the present study.

NGOs like World Vision, ADRA, and others are active in the province implementing projects on DRR; the risk assessment from this study can enrich the work of these NGOs.

4.3. Way forward

The way forward for East Sepik Province should comprise updating current provincial plans including following key elements:

The risks are predictable. Disasters occur through lack of preparedness for likely occurrences. The immediate steps should be to set in place an adequate mechanism to respond to the kinds of emergencies that are likely to occur: principally flooding, landslide, some storm effects, and occasional drought. The disaster response team in Morobe is one of the best we have seen in the studied area, and could be the model for other provinces like this one: adequately provisioned with boats to access difficult coastal areas, such as Tufi, 4x4 vehicles to reach inland, and standing arrangements with the air force and police, to reach populated areas not served by roads. This needs to be backed up with meteorological and early warning information, and a network that allows this information to reach areas likely to be affected. Emergency preparation, at the district and LLG level is essential, to know in advance how to cope with rescue and care of displaced people. In many places, local level organisation is the only way to ensure some buffer of security.

Invest in risk knowledge. Stakeholders can become more resilient by understanding the current and projected hydro climatological risks. Current initiatives in community-based disaster risk reduction could be enhanced to incorporate customized information related to the present risk mapping.

Incorporate adaptation strategies at various levels (community, district, province and national) to cope with changing climate. This should include institutional, physical, and structural measures. Integrating disaster management into school curriculum would be helpful.

Focus on urban flooding and the damage to infrastructure around major cities. This could imply the maintenance of drainage systems and clean-up of drainage infrastructure, bridges, and culverts before the rainy season begins. These measures should allow that the road network remains operational during the rainy season and that the urban damages are reduced.

Lowland flooding is a recognised feature of the rural ecology in this province that people have experienced for generations. Flooding in upland areas is likely to be exacerbated with greater intensities of rainfall. The practice of terracing could be introduced in the hilly regions of the province to reduce soil deterioration, erosion and flash floods.

The traditional crop mix is well established to distribute risk, and to cover for most eventualities. As the frequencies of hazards change, the relative importance of one crop may change with respect to others. For example, longer dry spells is likely to increase the importance of cassava.

In rural zones, the focus should be on revising cropping practices and strategies for controlling and managing flash floods and bank erosion within an integrated approach.

Adequate measures for coping with drought risk should be defined. These could include reforestation plans for upper catchments to increase infiltration (positive for ground water recharge and effective reducing surface runoff). Additionally, communities should be trained on digging and maintaining superficial wells to improve their resilience to drought. For urban areas, a master plan on water supply, taking in account population increase and climate change, should be developed.

Papua New Guinea's Agricultural Research Institute considers drought to be the major climatic threat to agriculture in the country and is breeding crops for drought resistance. This research should be tested as quickly as possible at the local level, to give local people the chance to adapt local practices.

Protecting against drought requires the same measures as protecting against flash floods, using land and water management to restrain water and allow it to permeate the soil.

Community based DRR actions should be furtherly developed, especially in the most critical communities. Actions should include shelters and evacuation plans in place and communicated to residents. Early warning systems should be put in place focussing on alerting the population by alerts broadcast on TV and radio and sent by text to cell phones in advance.

Local government officials, hospital staff, the Red Cross, NGOs, and community, school and religious leaders should be further trained in emergency response to disasters. Emergency supplies, clothes, food, medical items, etc. should be procured and stored in strategic locations, ready for rapid distribution by emergency management personnel.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 Definitions

Sensitivity

Sensitivity refers to “the physical predisposition of human beings, infrastructure , and environment to be affected by a dangerous phenomenon due to lack of resistance and […] intrinsic and context conditions making it plausible that such systems once impacted will collapse or experience major harm and damage” (IPCC 2012).

Capacity

Capacity is “the combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organisation that can be used to achieve agreed goals, in this context : to cope with disasters (UNISDR 2009).

Vulnerability

Vulnerability is defined by the UNISDR as a “set of conditions and processes resulting from physical, social and economic factors, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of the hazard”. This includes intrinsic characteristics that predispose the asset or the community to suffer from a hazard, but also the potential loss that can result from it (UNISDR 2009).

Vulnerability is interpreted in this methodology as the potential damage (potential negative effects) of the hazard, divided by a factor accounting for the coping capacity of the community at large:

$$Vulnerability = \frac{Potential\ damage}{Capacity}$$

Equation 4 Definition of vulnerability

Furthermore, vulnerability can be broken down in several components of the system, such as:

- Physical vulnerability
- Social vulnerability
- Economic vulnerability
- Environmental vulnerability (not considered in the present study)

Hazard

Hydrometeorological hazards are processes or phenomena of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic nature that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

Hazards studied in this project are inland flooding, coastal flooding, extreme weather events i.e. cyclones, increase in rainfall intensity and variability, and drought.

Risk

Risk is defined by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction as the combination of the probability of a hazardous event and its negative consequences which result from interactions(s) between natural or man-made hazard(s), vulnerability, exposure and capacity (UNISDR 2009).

Conventionally, risk is expressed by the notation **Risk = Hazard x Vulnerability**. Some disciplines also include the concept of exposure to refer particularly to the physical aspects of vulnerability.

Annex 2 Data sources used

Climate metrics

National Weather Service (NWS) is responsible for monitoring and forecasting weather in Papua New Guinea[24]. Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC, formerly SOPAC) observed that, in general, National Meteorological Services and National Geological Surveys in the Pacific are professionally staffed, well-supported, and well-trained in comparison to National Hydrological Services. This is also observed in Papua New Guinea, where hydrological services are part of the Conservation & Environment Protection Authority (CEPA, formerly the Department of Environment and Conservation).

Until the 80s and early 90s, at least 95 stream gauging stations were operational. An assessment by HYCOS of the PNG hydrological archive indicated a total of 357 sites (water level and/or gauging stations) that operated for varying periods, some of which were at mining sites. This data amounts to perhaps hundreds of station years of data. Between 2000 and 2010, the river monitoring was reduced from 130 stations to less than 10. The database compiled from historic records is available at CEPA, but were not made available to the consultant. It has been reported that PNG currently has no functional hydrological monitoring network.

The National Weather Service maintains a network of 13 weather stations (Figure 86) including 3 automatic and 10 manual stations.[25] The following variables are recorded daily at the manual stations and hourly at the automatic stations: Rainfall, Air temperature, Wind, Pressure, and Humidity.

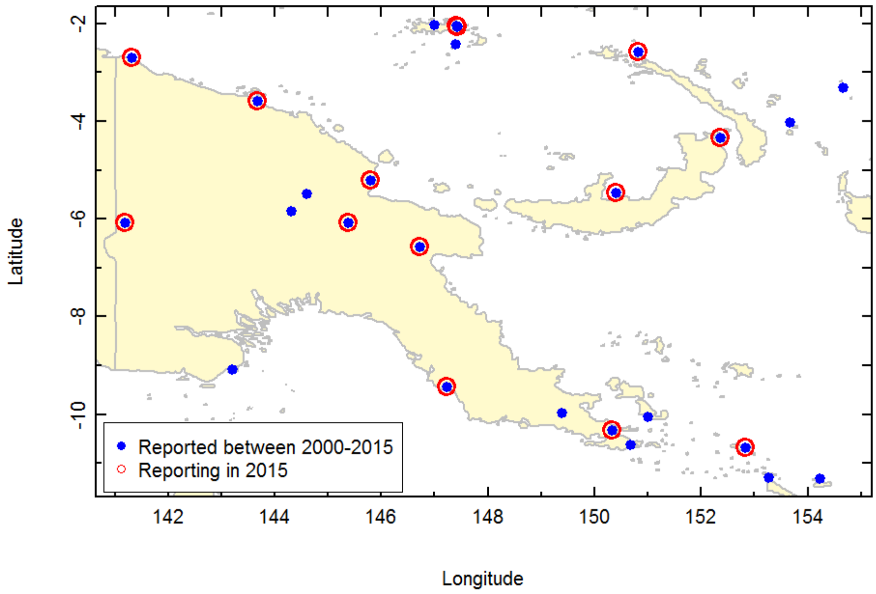

Figure 86. Location of Global Surface Summary of the Day (GSOD) weather stations across Papua New Guinea.

The applicability of the observed measurements for model calibration and disaster risk assessments is limited. Further, there are many gaps at the manual stations. This is primarily due to failure of the

[24] UNDP (2016) 'Assessment of early warning systems (ews) for inland and coastal flooding in papua new guinea - Final report - review, analysis, and recommendations', carried out by Antea Group.
[25] This information was obtained during interviews. Other sources report 14 manned National Weather Service stations, 7 automatic stations.

observers to report measurements. In addition, there is a significant delay in reporting (up to serval days).

The observational data, as described above, is managed within the NWS using the Australian Bureau of Meteorology's CliDE[26] system. CliDE incorporates a quality control (QC) module and has the ability to store both metadata and sub-daily observations. Data that fails the QC checks are flagged, but not discarded.

Additional data sources seem to be available country wide but they were not accessible to the consultant. For instance, following national regulations, mine companies are expected to monitor the environmental performance of each mine. They produce annual summary reports including tables of gauged data. However; the data is not stored in a central repository and is therefore only available as a hard copy.

Due to the limited availability and quality of historic hydro-meteorological datasets, time series data was downscaled for the area of interest from all applicable sources; 5th Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5) and General Circulation Models (GCMs). The scale of the GCM data is too coarse for the analysis under this project, hence the data was downscaled to a common 0.5° grid and spatio-temporal data stored in netCDF files. A simple spatial correction, based on the ERA-Interim reanalysis was used for the downscaling (http://www.ecmwf.int/en/research/climate-reanalysis/era-interim).

There are several studies related to estimation of climate change projections in the pacific region and Papua New Guinea[27][28]. The Pacific Climate Change Portal[29] provides a helpful entrance to documentation, data and projects related to climate (projections) for the country.

Social vulnerability

Census units data

A shapefile with georeferenced census unit points was provided by the National Statistical Office. Geographic coordinates of each census unit was given with variable reliability. Additionally to census unit location, the attribute table contains information on the province, the district, the LLG, the Ward, the reliability of the GPS coordinates, the number of households, the number of people (male and female) and the average household size (in number of people per household).

From the National Statistical Office database, we can also retrieve information at census unit level such as literacy statistics and age distribution.

Health performance data

From the PCRAFI shapefiles provided by UNDP, we dispose of the geographic coordinates for most health centres on the territory.

The Health Information System / Department of Health provided Health Sector Performance data per health centre. Indicators are available regarding maternal health, child health and number of patients with some major diseases. Performance indicators are available per Health centre (2015), but also aggregated at district level in the annual sector review per district (2011 to 2014).

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[26] CliDE – Climate Data for the Environment; http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/pacific/about-clide.shtml

[27] Asian Development Bank (2013), 'The economics of climate change in the Pacific Mandaluyong City, Philippines'

[28] Australian Bureau of Meteorology and CSIRO (2011), ' Climate Change in the Pacific: Scientific Assessment and New Research. Volume 1; Regional Overview. Volume 2: Country Reports. 288 pp.

[29] https://www.pacificclimatechange.net/

Infrastructure vulnerability

Infrastructure database

The infrastructure database was assembled using similar techniques to those used for buildings (see 1.1.1). It comprises a detailed and extensive inventory of major assets such as airstrips, major roads, and bridges. Other types of infrastructure are (non-exhaustively) geolocated: bus stations, communications, dams, docks, generators, helipads, mines, oil and gas infrastructure, ports, power plants, water intakes, storage tanks, water treatments etc.

Replacement costs for buildings and infrastructure

The economic losses from damage to buildings are directly related to the replacement cost (or value) of each building. The PCRAFI building database includes a replacement cost for each building/building cluster. The total value of a building is calculated as the product of the replacement cost for the building occupancy type (residential, commercial, industrial etc), floor area and number of stories. Replacement cost values for different types of buildings and occupancy types were collected from a variety of sources (PCRAFI 2012). On average in PNG, residential buildings a have replacement cost of $ 76,943 in urban and $ 5,510 in rural areas. Non-residential building have a replacement cost of $ 278,459 and $ 75,689 in urban and rural areas respectively.

The geodatabase with roads and other infrastructure does not c ontain location-specific replacement cost values, but the replacement cost of each piece of infrastructure can be estimated based on their characteristics (Table 50).

Replacement costs will be used for asset quantification in vulnerability computations.

Table 50. Unit replacement costs of infrastructure in PIC (Source: PCRAFI 2013)

Type	Cost (US$)	Metric
Large Airport	518	per linear foot of runway
Medium Airport	366	per linear foot of runway
Helipad	88,000	per unit (40 12.5'-by-20' slabs)
Airstrip	10,000	per unit
Small Airport	100,000	per unit
Dam	100,000,000	per unit
Large Scale Mine	500,000,000	per unit
Medium Scale Mine	100,000,000	per unit
Small Scale Mine	10,000,000	per unit
Steel/Concrete Bridge	10,000	per linear meter of span
Non-Steel/Concrete Bridge	1,000	per linear meter of span
Roads	500,000	per linear kilometer
Railroads	100,000	per linear kilometer
Dock	100,000	per unit
Water Treatment	2,000,000	per unit
Storage Tanks	10,000	per unit
Water Intake	40,000	per unit
Bus Station	30,000	per unit
Communications	5,000	per unit
Oil & Gas Facility	20,000,000	per unit
Power Plant - Very Large	40,000,000	per unit
Power Plant - Large	10,000,000	per unit
Power Plant - Medium	5,000,000	per unit
Power Plant - Small	1,000,000	per unit
Power Plant - Very Small	500,000	per unit
Generator	1,000	per unit
Substation	500,000	per unit
Port - Very Large	100,000,000	per unit
Port - Large	50,000,000	per unit
Port - Medium	10,000,000	per unit
Port - Small	5,000,000	per unit
Port - Very Small	1,000,000	per unit

Economic vulnerability

Buildings database

The exposure database established by PCRAFI (Pacific Catastrophe Risk Financing and Insurance Initiative) includes a comprehensive inventory of residential, commercial, public and industrial buildings. It consists of their location, replacement cost and structural characteristics which affect their vulnerability to the effects of natural disasters. The locations of the buildings (Figure 87) were determined using four different levels of building extraction methodologies: (i) manually digitized from high-resolution satellite imagery and surveyed in the field; (ii) manually digitized from high-resolution satellite imagery but not field verified; (iii) extraction of building clusters and manually counted from moderate to high-resolution satellite imagery; (iv) buildings that are mostly located in rural areas were inferred using image processing techniques from low to moderate resolution satellite imagery and/or census data.

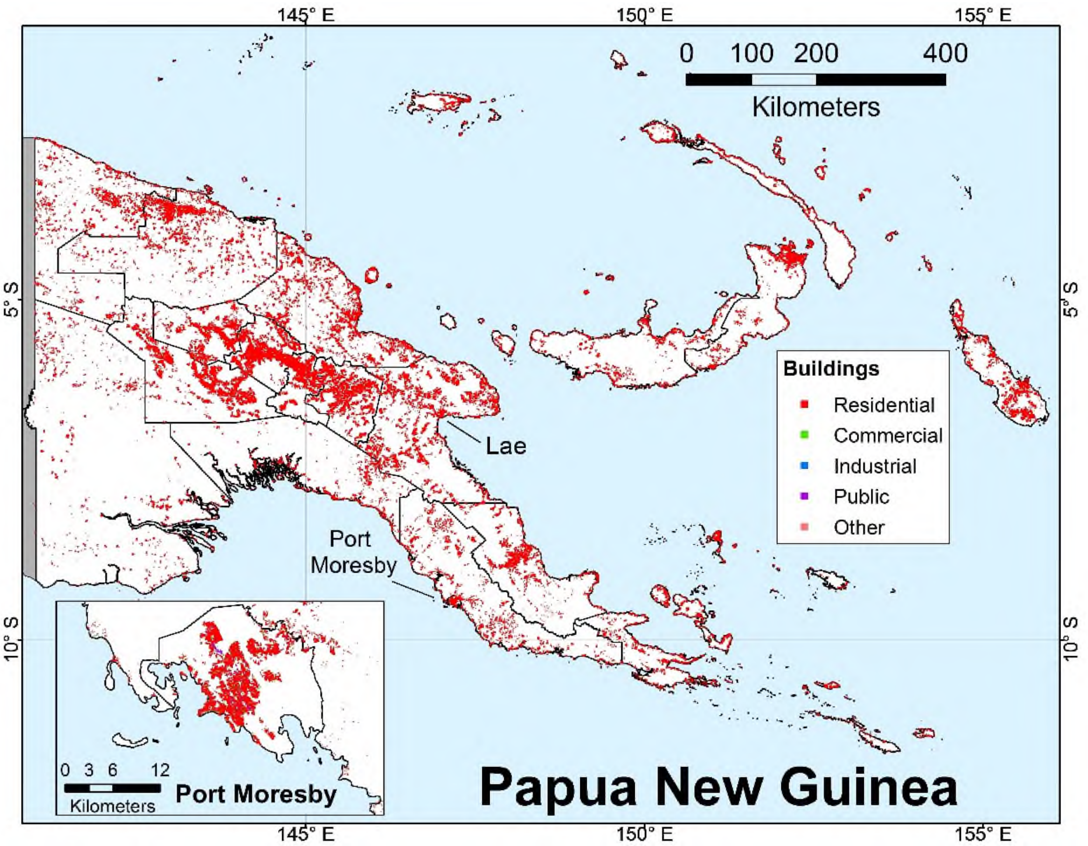

Figure 87. Location of buildings in PNG (Source: PCRAFI)

The building database provides information about occupancy (residential, commercial or other) and secondary characteristics that are relevant to sensitivity to hazard: specific structural details, such as wall type, roof type, foundation type, and presence of defects. There are also global characteristics such as number of stories and floor area.

These secondary modifiers refer to characteristics of the building which tend to increase or decrease the sensitivity with respect to that of the typical building in its respective construction class (residential/non-residential). For example, the presence of window shutters is likely to reduce the vulnerability of wind damage as compared to the vulnerability of a similar building with no shutters. Likewise, a building with a tall, unbraced, stilt-like foundation would be more vulnerable to ground shaking than a similar building with a slab foundation. The effects on the expected losses for buildings that have characteristics related to more than one modifier are cumulative.

Land use/Land cover database

The Land Use / Land Cover (LULC) geo-database in the PNG Resource Information System (PNGRIS) is a comprehensive inventory of major crops and other land use categories (e.g., forests, lakes and rivers, sand, settlements, barren land, and grass land). The LULC maps were generated primarily using remote sensing and were supplemented with various sources (PCRAFI 2013 p26-27). The main systems included in the LULC layer are (agricultural systems are in bold):

1. Open Land Grass Land
2. Forest
3. **Palm Oil** (subclass: Coffee, Coconut)
4. **Coconut Forest**
5. **Coconut Crops**
6. **Coconut Plantation**
7. **Banana** (subclass: Papaya, Taro, Yam, Cassava)
8. **Cultivated Land** (subclass**:** Rice, Vegetables & Fruits, Taro, Corn, Nuts, Peanu)
9. Settlement
10. Water
11. Wet Land

Agricultural systems survey

Reports of the agricultural survey carried out in by the ANU (Autralian University of Australia) were provided by the PNG National Agricultural Research Institute. The following reports on provincial level were analysed during this study: Allen et al. 2002a, Allen et al. 2002b, Allen et al. 2002c, Hide et al 2002 and Bourke et al. 2002. This survey provides detailed description of all the agricultural systems in each province and a shapefile with these agricultural systems and their descriptive attributes.

Subsistence crops, designated as staple crops, tend to divide between sweet potato systems, taro systems and, in places, cassava systems. In addition, some cash crops also influence the sensitivity of agricultural systems. For example, coffee has long been an important export earner, and dominates many highland systems. Rubber is also important in certain areas, as is sugar in the Ramu area.

The ANU agricultural survey describes staple crops in each system as dominant, subdominant or present. According to the methodology, the following definitions apply:

- Dominant staple crop: more than one third of staple garden area, and therefore no more than 3 dominant staples may be identified for a system.
  Exception: sago (palms are not cultivated in gardens)
- Subdominant staple crops: cover more than 10 per cent of the staple garden area; up to six crops may be listed.
  Exception: sago
- All staple crops: up to 10 staple crops including crops classed as dominant and subdominant, as well as other staple crops which occur commonly. (= other crops)

Presence of other products such as fruit, vegetables, nuts and narcotic is indicated as well in the survey data. There is also succinct information on the presence of cash crops such as rubber, tobacco, oil palms, sugar etc. Qualitative descriptors are:

0- None
1- Minor or insignificant
2- Significant
3- Very significant

Replacement costs for key crops

Unit replacement costs of different cash crops in the PICs were derived by PCRAFI (2013) from crop production budgets issued by local governments. **Fout! Verwijzingsbron niet gevonden.** shows the replacement costs per hectare computed for the key crops under production in the PICs. “The average replacement cost estimates are representative of production systems with average production and management practices. These average costs are not representative of subsistence farmers that use fewer inputs and therefore have less production costs, or commercial farmers that use inputs intensively and obtain higher prices when selling their products in the export markets" (PCRAFI 2013).

Replacement costs are note part of the sensitivity index but will be used for asset quantification in vulnerability computations.

Table 51 Replacement costs for key crops under different production systems in the PICs (PCRAFI 2013 p 28)

Crop type	Average replacement cost (US$ per hecatre)	Replacement cost subsistence (US$ per hecatre)	Replacement cost commercial farmer (US$ per hecatre)
Banana	4,065	1,016	6,098
Breadfruit	386	97	579
Cassava	2,468	617	3,702
Cocoa	1,766	442	2,649
Coconut (Copra)	294	74	441
Coconut (Fresh Nut)	504	126	756
Coconut (Mature Nut)	504	126	756
Coffee	1,512	378	2,268
Ginger	7,697	1,924	11,546
Gourd/Squash	1,213	303	1,820
Kava/Yaqona	3,532	883	5,298
Lemon	966	242	1,449
Mango	375	94	563
Nut Tree	1,750	438	2,625
Oil Palm	5,300	1,325	7,950
Papaya	3,039	760	4,559
Pineapple	2,009	502	3,014
Pumpkin	2,999	750	4,499
Rubber Tree	504	126	756
Sago Palm	1,488	372	2,232
Sugarcane	1,234	309	1,851
Sweet Corn/Maize	1,822	456	2,733
Sweet Potato	1,474	369	2,211
Giant Taro/Ta'amu	1,365	341	2,048
Taro	2,993	748	4,490
Tobacco	9,080	2,270	13,620
Vanilla	1,243	311	1,865
Yam	9,843	2,461	14,765

Annex 3 Crop tolerance scores

Scores in red are not directly supported by literature and have a higher degree of uncertainty.

TOLERANCES: 0 = Tolerant; 1 = Moderately tolerant; 2 = Intolerant

		Representativity	Number of systems	**INLAND FLOOD DEPTH (m.)** ***(without flow)***	**SEA LEVEL RISE (m)** ***(assumes salinisation of groundwater)***	**LOW ANNUAL RAINFALL (mm.)** ***(assumes relatively even distribution)***	**HIGH ANNUAL RAINFALL (mm.)** ***(assumes relatively even distribution)***	**MAX. CONSECUTIVE DROUGHT (days)**	**CYCLONIC WINDS (km/hr)**
			134	*0.5–5*	*0.5–5*	*0–500*	*3500 – 5000*	*14–30*	*60–120*
STAP	02 Banana (Musa cvs)	94.03%	126	1	2	2	1	2	2
STAP	04 Cassava (Manihot esculenta)	71.64%	96	2	2	0	1	0	2
STAP	05 Chinese taro (Xanthosoma sagittifolium) also Cocoyam/Tannia	82.09%	110	2	2	2	1	2	2
STAP	06 Coconut (Cocos nucifera)	44.78%	60	2	0	2	1	1	2
STAP	08 Potato (Solanum tuberosum)								
STAP	09 Sago (Metroxylon sagu)	51.49%	69	1	2	2	1	1	2
STAP	11 Sweet potato (Ipomoea batatas)	92.54%	124	2	2	2	1	2	0
STAP	13 Taro (Colocasia esculenta)/ dasheen	92.54%	124	1	2	2	1	2	2
STAP	14 Yam (Dioscorea alata)	71.64%	96	2	2	2	0	0	2
STAP	15 Yam (Dioscorea esculenta)	63.43%	85	2	2	2	0	0	2
CASH	Cocoa			2	2	2	1	1	2
CASH	Coffee Arabica			2	2	2	2	1	2
CASH	Coffee Robusta			2	2	2	2	1	2
CASH	Oil Palm			0	2	2	0	1	2
CASH	Rubber			2	2				

		Representativity	Number of systems	INLAND FLOOD DEPTH (m.) *(without flow)*	SEA LEVEL RISE (m) *(assumes salinisation of groundwater)*	LOW ANNUAL RAINFALL (mm.) *(assumes relatively even distribution)*	HIGH ANNUAL RAINFALL (mm.) *(assumes relatively even distribution)*	MAX. CONSECUTIVE DROUGHT (days)	CYCLONIC WINDS (km/hr)
CASH	Sugar			2	2	2	1	2	1
CASH	Chillies			2	2	2	1	1	1
CASH	Orchids – Vanilla			2	2	2	1	0	2
CASH	Cattle			2	2	2	1	2	2
CASH	Coconut			2	0	2	1	1	2
CASH	Betel			2	2	2	0	2	2
FRUIT	07 Mango (Mangifera indica)	70.15%	94	2	2	1	0	0	0
FRUIT	09 Orange (Citrus sinensis)	27.61%	37	2	2	1	1	0	0
FRUIT	12 Pawpaw (Carica papaya)	75.37%	101	2	2	2	1	2	2
FRUIT	13 Pineapple (Ananas comosus)	69.40%	93	2	2	2	2	0	0
FRUIT	15 Sugar (Saccharum officinarum)	97.76%	131	2	2	2	1	2	1
NARC	2 Betel nut, lowland (Areca catechu)	82.84%	111	2	2	2	0	2	2
NARC	4 Betel pepper, lowland (Piper betle)	81.34%	109	2	2	2	0	2	2
NARC	5 Tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum)	97.76%	131	2	0	2	1	2	2
NUT	01 Breadfruit (Artocarpus altilis)	83.58%	112	2	2	2	1	0	0
VEG	01 Aibika (Abelmoschus manihot)	86.57%	116	2	2	2	1	2	1
VEG	09 Corn (Zea mays)	93.28%	125	2	2	2	2	0	2
VEG	21 Pumpkin tips (Cucurbita moschata)	80.60%	108	2	2	2	1	1	0