Kadovar Eruption: Transition from Response to Recovery and Resettlement

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Papua New Guinea
Kodowar Eruption: Transition from Response to Recovery & Resettlement
Challenges Identified in EPWG 13

- Land issues – ownership and availability
- Communication Infrastructure
- Gap in understanding of warnings & misinformation
- Capacity to concurrently monitor multiple hazards
- Longer term support – transition to recovery and resettlement
- However, is displacement temporary or permanent?
- Decision making complicated by need to consider multiple hazards and social factors
Current Situation

• Management of Care Centre is now under Wewak District
• Policy Related matters for Resettlement of IDP’s
• Food Rations continue to be delivered by Wewak District Authority (Disaster Office)
• Due to Recent wet period in Wewak, there has been outbreak of Dysentery and Diarrhea at the Care Centre
• An emergency Health Team from Wewak will be sent in this week, however the situation is now contained.
• IDPs now slowly recovering agricultural activities on the hillsides of the Care Centre., supported by Wewak DDA wit K26,000 worth of gardening materials with a chainsaw.
Land Issues – Ownership and Availability

- Initial Offer was K254,000 for 35.7 hectares for resettlement.
- From the initial amount, K110,000 was met by the Government of PNG through the PSIP funds for 3.5 hectares of land for temporary Care Centre.
- Balance Outstanding is K144,000 to be settled by Wewak District Authority for remaining 30.2 hectares.
Road Linkages

- There has been Road works to provide Road accessibility to the Care Centre as only means right now is by sea (Dinghy)
- Roads Works have stopped approximately 1km away from the Care Centre
- Land Dispute due to no payment as well as route
- Although LO’s understand that the road construction will also provide them accessibility into Town
Water Supply

- There have been 5 water tanks set up by BSP and ADRA PNG, 1 tank per village
- 7 water tap systems through the Care Centre by WASH and Oxfam Agencies
- Pipes have already been pulled from the Tanks which were filled through the gravity-fed system and now used by the villages
Water Supply Cont..

- Creeks that provide the sources for the water in the tanks
- This may be a relief, however, water still needs to be purified as the source of the water is from shallow creeks that get easily contaminated
- Highly vulnerable to Water borne Diseases although there
Hygiene & Sanitation

- A total of 11 Latrines have been provided by ADRA PNG
- Five Villages, 2 Latrines per village, 1 for the Camp Management Staff
- There is also the issue of Burial site, so far 2 deaths which were taken to Ruprup Island for Burial
Health System

- Recent Outbreak of Water-bourn diseases of dysentery and diarrhea
- A emergency Team from Wewak will be sent in to the Camp Site this week
- There have also been issues regarding family planning at the Camp
• IDP’s still very much dependent on government rations
• Food rations include basic food supply, Rice, tinned fish, tea sugar, cooking oil
• Agricultural activities slowly picking up
• Fishing activities have taken place however, LO have also made disputes on fishing grounds due to outstanding payments
It has been reported that, IDP’s have grown tired of the processed food from the Government rations thus have been practicing Barter-system with local communities of Sir, Dandan (main village), Samap and Kaup Villages for locally grown food.
Education System

- Education system has been re-established with students attending classes
- Classrooms are erected from Tents provided by UNICEF
- 2 tents for elementary usage and 4 Tents for Primary
SHELTER MATTERS

- Temporary tents are erected from the tarpaulins that were donated by the Australian Government can withstand the weather condition much longer than canvases from the PNG Government.
- These are wearing away by now and rainy periods leave shelters wet.
- Issues of privacy have also been raised, 2 family sharing one tent.
• Digicel PNG Communication Network Tower, yet to be erected in the area
• So as Telikom
• Communication in and out of the center is still a challenge
Capacity to Monitor Multiple Hazards

- Capacity to Monitor Multiple Hazards is still a challenge.

- However, this will be factored in MTDP3 for improvement by 2022.
Challenges

- Funding Constraints for land acquisition
- Policy related matters for the establishment of a Resettlement Authority
- Bad weather/rough seas places constraints for basic need supplies such as food rations delivery
- Vulnerable to water borne diseases – Dysentery and Diarrhea Outbreak
- Improved Heath Services
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Thank you
Any Questions