OCHA Regional Office for Asia Pacific

PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Natural Hazard Risks

Issued: 1 March 2007

Seismic, Volcanic and Tropical Storm Risk

MANUS
St. Andrew Strait
WEST SEPIK
Bam
Manam
EAST SEPIK
Karkar
MADANG
Madang
ENGA
WESTERN HIGHLANDS
Mount Hagen
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS
CHIMBU
Goroka
EASTERN HIGHLANDS
MOROBE
Lae
GULF
WESTERN
CENTRAL
Port Moresby
NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT
Popondetta
Lamington
NORTHERN
Victory
Waiowa
MILNE BAY
Long Island
Ritter Island
Langila
Garbuna Group
Kimbe
WEST NEW BRITAIN
Pago
Lolobau
Ulawun
Bamus
Sulu Range
EAST NEW BRITAIN
NEW IRELAND
Rabaul
Rabaul
BOUGAINVILLE
Bagana
Kavachi
Honiara
SOLOMON ISLANDS

0 100 200
Kilometers

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Regional Office for Asia Pacific (ROAP)
Executive Suite, 2nd Floor, UNCC Building
Rajdamnern Nok Ave, Bangkok 10200, Thailand
http://ochaonline.un.org/roap

Datum: WGS84. Map data source: UN Cartographic Section, Global Discovery, PNG National Statistical Office, Smithsonian Institute, Pacific Disaster Center, UNISYS, Munich Reinsurance Group

Cyclone Season: Oct to Apr
Peak month: January

Legend

- OCHA office or presence
- Country capital
- Major town or city
- International boundary
- Province boundary
- Holocene volcano

Earthquake Intensity
Modified Mercalli Scale

- Degree I-V
- Degree VI
- Degree VII
- Degree VIII
- Degree IX-XII

Tropical Storm Intensity
Saffir-Simpson Scale

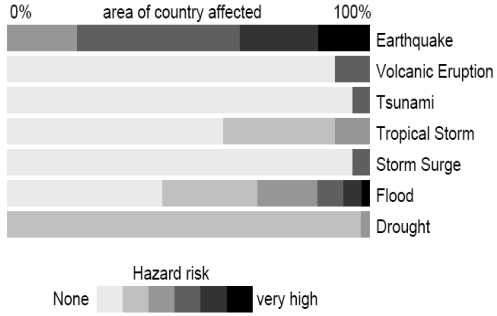
- One: 118-153 kmh
- Two: 154-177 kmh
- Three: 178-209 kmh
- Four: 210-249 kmh
- Five: 250+ kmh

Earthquake intensity zones indicate where there is a 20% probability that degrees of intensity shown on the map will be exceeded in 50 years.

Tropical storm intensity zones indicate where there is a 10% probability of a storm of this intensity striking in the next 10 years.

All Natural Hazard Risks

The bar chart below shows the degree of exposure to natural hazards and the percentage of area affected. Tsunamis and storm surges are a threat to coastal regions, particularly gulfs, bays, and estuaries. Flood hazard results from river floods and torrential rain. Drought is caused by major deviations from the normal amounts of precipitation. Frost hazard depends on elevation and latitude.



(c) 2006, Munich Reinsurance Company, Geo Risks Research Department

The names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Map Ref: OCHA_PNG_Hazard_v1_070301