

Mercer, J., I. Kelman, S. Suchet-Pearson, and K. Lloyd. 2009. "Integrating indigenous and scientific knowledge bases for disaster risk reduction in Papua New Guinea". Geografiska Annaler: Series B, Human Geography, vol. 91, no. 2, pp. 157-183.

Abstract:

In investigating ways to reduce community vulnerability to environmental hazards it is essential to recognize the interaction between indigenous and scientific knowledge bases. Indigenous and scientific knowledge bases are dynamic entities. Using a Process Framework to identify how indigenous and scientific knowledge bases may be integrated, three communities impacted upon by environmental hazards in Papua New Guinea, a Small Island Developing State, have established how their vulnerability to environmental hazards may be reduced. This paper explores the application of the framework within the communities of Kumalu, Singas and Baliau, and how this could impact upon the future management of environmental hazards within indigenous communities in Small Island Developing States.