

Establishing and Managing Protected Areas in PNG

Lessons and future directions

**Combined Proceedings of
Workshop 1
13 and 14 March 2003
Port Moresby**

**Workshop 2
5 to 7 August 2004
Kamiali**

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Max Kudak WWF KICDP

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John Sengo

" Kamiali WMA Integrated Conservation and Development Project, the lessons of the last three years – 2000 - 2003"

Leo Sunari & Paul Chatterton WWF
"Gaharu"

John Gonapa WWF Environment Education
"Integrating Conservation Education into Protected Area Processes in PNG"

1. Summary

Two protected area workshops were held with PNG conservation partners to share lessons and set future directions in establishing and managing protected areas in PNG. The partners attending the workshop have extensive experience in protected area establishment and management. They included representatives from Department of Environment and Conservation and key conservation agencies throughout Papua New Guinea. Organized by the WWF Pacific Ecoregions Centre, the first workshop was held in Port Moresby on 13 and 14 March 2003, and the second workshop, arranged by Village Development Trust, was at Kamiali from 5 to 7 August 2003.

The first workshop was designed:

- to review approaches to conservation areas in PNG,
- to confirm a Conservation Area Strategy, and
- to develop an overall workplan to improve the capacity of WWF and partners to assist landowning communities to establish and manage conservation areas.

The sharing of lessons, experiences and ideas during the workshop was also to develop stronger links with partner NGOs, Government departments and conservation practitioners.

The workshop was planned to achieve improved WMA establishment and management processes and compile information and materials that could support the processes.

As a result of the participants personal struggles with problems in the field, the workshop allowed for a sharing of real-life experiences and real-life strategies to tackle problems.

Participants agreed on a generic ten-stage process for establishment of Wildlife Management Areas. They identified publications currently available to inform protected area establishment and management, prioritised the information that must be made more accessible, and identified a process whereby the information will be shared in future. Issues facing protected area managers were identified and prioritised, and participants made ten key recommendations to support protected area management at the national and strategic levels. These recommendations cover issues of government/ community/ agency coordination, national information sharing, generic training programmes, development of improved information materials, improved use of legislation, National Protected Area Conference, and investigation of Conservation Deeds as an effective protected area mechanism. Plans were made to act on a number of these recommendations.

The collection of presentations, discussions and recommendations can only capture a small part of what happens in the field. However, it sets the foundations for conservation practitioners and communities to share lessons and experiences.

The key purposes of the Kamiali workshop were to:

- Share experiences on protected area establishment and management
- Identify common issues faced by WMA committees and conservation practitioners and develop actions for their remediation
- Select protected areas papers to be presented at the 5th Biological Conference

In brief, the workshop followed the following program:

- Review of the outputs and recommendations of the Port Moresby protected areas workshop
- Presentation of papers on experiences in establishing and managing protected areas throughout PNG (Full papers are found in the Appendices to this report)

- Review of conservation materials to support protected area establishment and management
- Discussion of current government and NGO programs and successes and the gaps that need attention
- A vision of the protected area system in 50 years time
- A strategy for action over the next two years
- Next steps

The workshop also included a number of field trips to local sites of significance.

Overall, participants were very pleased with the structure and informal approach of the workshop. The visioning exercise was found particularly useful. It was great to see that all partners have a common vision. The key components of the vision guided development of a two year strategy, largely based on work currently in progress. It is clear that the strategic direction of all agencies is consistent, even though this joint priority setting has not been carried out in recent years. Continued partnerships between government and NGOs will strengthen their capacity to protect important biodiversity areas of the country.

Participants appreciated the chance to share experiences of what conservation based NGOs are doing in other areas. They valued the presentation from DEC and the discussion on mapping PA boundaries, and approved the generic ten-step WMA establishment process. The Almami experience in establishing a protected area under Local Level Government (LLG) legislation generated great interest, as it offers a practical, and for some, a better alternative to WMAs.

The gender imbalance in the workshop was recognised as a major weakness that reflects a gender imbalance in conservation NGOs generally. As a first step to redress this imbalance, women must be invited to the next workshop, at which an action plan may be developed to give women greater opportunity. Participants want to continue to strengthen networking and collaboration, including further workshops. It is important that local landowners are better represented in future workshops. Suggestions for future workshops include a session on protected area management planning, and an emphasis that communities must enjoy the process if they are to maintain enthusiasm. Integration of local knowledge, language and culture into management planning processes is a key to achieving effective resource plans.

Participants

Port Moresby 13, 14 March

Barnabas Wilmott	DEC
Kilyali Kalit	WWF
Max Kudak	WWF KICDP
Ted Mamu	WWF KICDP
John Sengo	VDT
Robert Bino	RCF
Molean Chapau	WWF Marine
Paul Chatterton	WWF PERC
Warren Jano	WWF PERC
Rufus Mahuru	WWF PERC
Andrew Asman	WWF Forests
Leo Bualia	WWF Sepik
John Gonapa	WWF
William Lakain	WWF Transfly
Noel Wangunu	WWF Marine
Paul Mitchell	consultant

Kamiali 5-7 August

Arthur Ganubella	DEC
Biatus Bito	WWF Transfly
Bing Siga	VDT
Ed Mayer	TNC
Jacob Ramos	PWM
James Sabi	DEC
John Gonapa	WWF
John Sengo	VDT
Kepslok Kumilgo	RCF
Leo Sunari	WWF PERC
Max Kudak	WWF Kikori
Michael Jonathon	FPCD
Paul Chatterton	WWF PERC
Paul Mitchell	consultant
Peter Bosip	CI
Peter Moikia	TNC
Toby Yakumani	WWF Transfly
Warren Jano	WWF PERC

Abbreviations

CA	Conservation Area
CI	Conservation International
CBO	Community Based Organisation
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
FPCD	Foundation for People and Community Development
KICDP	Kikori Integrated Conservation and Development Project
LLG	Local Level Government
NGO	Non Government Organisation
PA	Protected Area
PERC	Pacific Ecoregions Centre
PWM	Partners with Melanesians
RCF	Research Conservation Foundation
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
VDT	Village Development Trust
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature

2. Types of Protected Areas

Papua New Guinea is a unique country with rich biodiversity. Protected areas have an important contribution to play in helping communities to sustainably manage and protect their natural resources.

Protected area systems are supported by the government through the fourth National Goal and Directive Principle. The Constitution of Papua New Guinea, which was adopted by Parliament in 1975, sets out the fourth National Goal and Directive Principle to serve as a guide for all natural resources and the environment:

4. Natural Resources and Environment: *We declare our fourth goal to be for Papua New Guinea's natural resources and environment to be conserved and used for the collective benefit of us all, and to be replenished for the benefit of future generations*

WE ACCORDINGLY CALL FOR

- (1) wise use to be made of our natural resources and the environment in and on the land or seabed, in the sea, under the land, and in the air, in the interests of our development and in trust for future generations; and*
- (2) the conservation and replenishment, for the benefit of ourselves and posterity, of the environment and its sacred, scenic, and historical qualities; and*
- (3) and all necessary steps to be taken to give adequate protection to our valued birds, animals, fish, insects, plants and trees.*

Following the fourth National Goal and Directive Principle, three pieces of legislation specifically support the establishment of protected areas by enhancing the powers of the DEC:

- The National Parks Act (1982)
- The Conservation Areas Act (1980, 1992)
- The Fauna (Protection & Control) Act of 1966

Other international conventions and treaties to which PNG is party (for more information see Papua New Guinea Country Study on Biological Diversity edited by N. Sekhran and S. Miler Chapter 20. Overview of Current Conservation-Oriented Policies, Legislations and Interventions). These include :

- The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1992)
- The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
- The Convention on Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific (APIA Convention)

There are other new mechanisms currently being developed that can help promote conservation:

- Deeds – developed by BRG (Bismark Ramu Group). It basically binds communities into an agreement and stops the parties for breaking the agreement
- Local Level Government (LLG) – enabled by the powers decentralized by the national government to support conservation at the local level

Some aspects of PNG communities must be considered when deciding upon and developing the Protected Areas. These aspects either strengthen or disintegrate communities during the PA establishment processes:

- **Land and Resource Ownership:** nearly 97% of the land (anything on the land and six feet below the earth) within Papua New Guinea is traditionally owned by the

indigenous people and 3% is owned by the government. Traditional land is a commonly debated resource amongst clan members in cases of both large- and small-scale developments or when land is given as a gift (e.g. to in-laws, friends or for Protected Areas).

- **Communication and Cultural Barriers:** With more than 800 languages, different traditions and cultures and decision making processes in PNG communities, it sometimes becomes difficult for parties to agree on protected areas establishment.
- **The Values and Importance of Conservation:** Sometimes a study may mark an area as important but this conservation value may not be appreciated by the community because of the traditional and cultural beliefs or method of community survival. Conservation practitioners must take into consideration why communities do what they are doing and find options to integrate conservation.
- **Spiritual Values:** or “masalai” areas can be a method to conserve nature. Promotion of spiritual values within communities can benefit conservation efforts.
- **Low Literacy Level:** the low literacy level in Papua New Guinea can impact on the progress of the Protected Area establishment. Communities in rural Papua New Guinea need to be educated enough to make informed decisions.

These factors sometimes affect the smooth progress of protected area establishment. Different protected area establishment mechanisms vary from place to place and within different organizations.

Strengths and Weaknesses of Protected Areas

Conference participants had experience with all types of protected areas, and they developed a comprehensive summary of the strengths and weaknesses of each mechanism.

Participants concluded that there is a range of options available for protecting an area apart from the establishment of a WMA. For any particular situation, it is important to choose the most appropriate mechanism. Using two different mechanisms in the same location (eg. WMA and Deed together or No Fishing Zone strengthened by LLG Legislation) can create stronger protection than using one mechanism alone.

It is also important to ensure that community motives are in harmony with the benefits that a protected area can generate.

Table 1. Strengths and weaknesses of the available conservation mechanisms in PNG

Wildlife Management Areas	
<i>Example: Kamiali WMA, Crater Mountain WMA, Sinub WMA</i>	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bottom-up participatory approach to conservation, provided it is done properly from the start • A system easily understood and applied by government, NGOs etc. • A legally recognised system • WMA rules/ penalties are agreed by the community and are appropriate to their system of management • The proposed management is not a new concept - traditional practices are adopted and adapted and put in written form • Simple and easy to set up and declare • It provides a trade-off for community development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not protect other aspects of biodiversity apart from fauna – i.e. encroachment of logging, mining and petroleum interests is possible within WMA boundaries. • Influential leaders can ‘hijack’ the legal recognition for their own agenda. • Many WMA committees are ineffective and need strengthening and capacity-building eg TNA • Inability to conduct effective meetings • Poor enforcement of rules • Lack of resources (funds etc) • Much effort is contributed to broad biodiversity studies and less is done on management strategies for effective management of the WMAs

- Landowners can request for de-gazetted
- Forces communities to keep conservation at the forefront of their thinking
- Can provide income

- Landowner commitments to conservation are very 'fluid' and seem to change sometimes
- Landowners can request for de-gazetted if they wish
- Legislation is too narrow to cover the management goals of landowners
- Communities could have other underlying, hidden reasons for establishing WMAs

Conservation Areas

Act not implemented

Strengths

- People are made aware of the importance of preserving the area
- Requires a management plan
- Government sits on committee and therefore supports the community more
- Strong penalties for breach of rules can be enforced
- Covers flora and ecosystems and reflects the goals of the landowners
- Includes a development approval mechanism
- Encourages local landowners to actively participate with development on their land/ resources

Weaknesses

- Needs a site to test, there are no lessons learnt to work from in PNG
- Needs enforcement of legislation to create more CAs
- A model for a management plan has not yet been developed in PNG
- Too loose and may be similar to WMA (with respect to the weaknesses)
- It is unclear what happens when the economics needs addressing, for people that need it
- May need expensive 100% resource assessment surveys
- Landowners may not have the capacity to develop a management plan with partners and may delay the process over long period
- Will a CA meet the conservation goals of landowners or does the legislation need reviewing – it has not been tested

National Parks

Example: Varirata NP, McAdam NP

Strengths

- Internationally recognised system for protected areas
- Good land tenure security for a long-term development of infrastructure
- Land-use planning can be done, approved and implemented from management plans
- Good education and awareness program for conservation purposes
- Can be used for Marine PA as the act does allow land cover by water to be declared as Marine Park though it has yet to be put into practise
- Ecoregion and Tri-Boundary Conservation Areas can be useful as they involve large areas
- Will be a very good option if procedures to establish Trust-Account for original landowners are properly done (to include long-term compensation)
- Long-term agreement with landowners needs to include employment, royalties etc.
- Can provide benefits to local economy (eg tourism)

Weaknesses

- Does the government have the money to purchase/ lease more land for this PA??
- Customary land tenure restricts development of this type of PA in PNG
- Management plans are not mandatory under the current legislation
- The limit of how far one can go under water in the territorial waters (3 miles to 12 miles limits)
- Today alienating land completely is a difficult issue to negotiate
- Requires partnership and considerable collaborative effort
- Complicated to set up and manage
- Needs constant management
- Costly
- Enforcement is a problem

Ramsar Sites (Wetlands of International Importance)

Example: Tonda WMA, Lake Kutubu WMA

Strengths

- Gives global recognition to wetland areas
- Can be used to get funding or to get international support to remove threats
- Flexible mechanism
- Requires a management plan

Weaknesses

- Doesn't change much on the ground
- Can confuse communities
- Management planning process is not clear in PNG
- Since it is of global importance it maybe externally driven without much local input

- Funding support by Ramsar through SGF for specific projects/ activities
- Requires landowner agreement
- Difficult to implement – would be possible if goes alongside or within a WMA
- Pests breeding ground eg. mosquitoes

World Heritage Site (Areas of Global Biological or Cultural Significance)

Example: Proposals : Kuk, Huon Peninsula

Strengths

- Internationally recognised
- Promotes the country and the area in terms of global recognition and pride
- Similar issues to CI's corridor concept can be presented
- Can cover different tenures
- Can attract donor funding, research and tourism
- Viable species conservation mechanism
- Requires landowner agreement

Weaknesses

- In PNG it will be covering several different ethnic groups – momentous task
- Has to meet strict criteria
- Transboundary areas are very complicated

Conservation Deeds (Interclan agreements based in contract law)

Example : Sepu, Ramu River

Strengths

- Very strong. It works under contract law and can bring heavy penalties against offenders
- Implementation and policy of WMA rules have been problem – Deed may strengthen this process
- This could be useful where main threats and sources have been identified and the resource (land) owners are willing to be active
- Influential resources owners can be identified within the area so that decisions will require an absolute majority
- Works on community agreement and allows the community to own the ideas

Weaknesses

- Not so strong in most communities
- People may not be clear on deeds/ contracts – needs more awareness
- Difficult to remove if communities change their minds
- NGO's or otherwise should not use Conservation Deeds or the community resource owners to achieve their own agenda
- Communities can become angry because the agreement makes the law too rigid

Diving Sites (To manage dive visitation and revenues)

Examples : Madang Lagoon, Milne Bay

Strengths

- Works on landowner/ land-holder initiative
- Provides income-generating opportunities

Weaknesses

- Works on landowner interest or land holding and not on biological criteria
- Protection can benefit neighbours (or tourism operators), not yourself
- Income-generation and distribution can create divisions within a community

Local Level Government Legislation

(Environmental regulations developed under sections 42 and 44 of the Organic Law)

Example : Adelbert Range, Madang

Strengths

- Being open, as it allows councils to customise laws to suit specific conservation needs
- Allows Ward councillors and clan chiefs to form a legislative committee. The committee is empowered to make laws to protect and manage WMA's, to provide regulations and to enforce the legislation
- Good to complement the Fauna Protection and Control Act and WMAs. This may cover wider aspects of wildlife
- Laws at LLG level will be more specific to suit the local setting

Weaknesses

- Enforcement might be a problem when there is no support from government law enforcement agencies.
- May not include local landowners
- Awareness of Organic Law and decentralisation of power and responsibilities need to be addressed prior to enforcement within communities in PNG
- Organic Law should provide guidelines through which LLG legislation can be developed
- Decentralisation of powers but must be monitored
- Hard to reverse the law if it is not beneficial to conservation
- Process (Organic Law) not yet passed by Parliament

No Fishing Zones (Declared under the Fisheries Act)

Examples : Kimbe Bay, Lake Kutubu, Marovo Lagoon

Strengths

- Generates more fish stock
- Rare species are protected
- Many traditional closure practices are in line with this type of management style
- Requires a fishery management plan
- This is possible if doing in conjunction with LLG legislation
- Breeding-ground for fish stock results in spill-over effect
- Local community can do own monitoring and enforcement (with training)
- Community-based

Weaknesses

- Non-commercial fishing in areas of high human population can impact fish stocks
- Large increases in the stock of a particular species can create an ecological disaster
- Difficult to police within local communities
- Needs regular support to continue

Cultural Sites (Under National Museum Act)

Example :

Strengths

- Upholds site specific community traditions and values
- For marine, acts as reservoir for fish stocks
- Becomes a significant site for the community
- It is a way of identifying areas and events of a community
- Very significant for an indigenous community – maintains traditions and cultural beliefs, taboos, customs, etc.

Weaknesses

- Only recognised through traditional or village chief systems
- Times have changed some cultures and communities may no longer consider the site to be relevant
- May be specific to a particular enclosed area only
- Current trend is for young people to have less respect for cultural sites due to the influence of western ideas and money

Sacred Sites and Traditional Practices (including *tambu ples* and *masalai* areas)

Examples : Tonda Barramundi site, Sinub site

Strengths

- Information passed on from generation to generation
- Has wider archaeological significance, eg old village sites
- Traditional relations and strong cultural ties with the land – it's their identity
- Would be relevant in areas where people still have strong cultural values
- Some of these traditional practices are more effective than introduced methods
- There is no need to create/ develop new rules or notions but maintain and strengthen the existing beliefs

Weaknesses

- Masalai sites not considered serious in Christian religion
- Confusion is created by newcomers explaining this concept to indigenous communities
- The relevance is diminishing with the increasing influence of 'western' values
- May not have a conservation benefit
- It is site-specific and cannot be applicable to other areas

3. Current Experiences in Establishing and Managing Protected Areas

Participants in both workshops gave an overview of current projects. These projects are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Location and key features of Protected Areas currently being supported.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVATION (DEC)		
What are we working on?	What's working well?	Current gaps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Processing of WMA applications, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sinub, Tab, Laugum, Tabad (Madang Lagoon) - Kalampum (Wide Bay, ENB) - Lumbami - Paiewa - Amlumi (Morobe) ▪ WWF/DEC – MOU commitments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TransFly areas - Crocodile/Wetlands - Ramsar sites – Lake Kutubu, Tonda - Crater mountain – DEC board members - Gaharu WMA reduction of WMA size due to oil palm development - Kamiali WMA (VDT/ DEC) - Proposed Ramsar site - Turtle monitoring/ tagging 		Planned WMA applications include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foroko (Ramu, Madang) • Cloudy Bay (Central) • Fergusson Island (MBP) • Libano (Mt Bosavi SH)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WMA Declarations – 5 currently with F.L.C and Lands Dept. 2. Updating procedures for gazettal of PAs 3. Boundary mapping of existing PAs and development of standard guidelines on boundary descriptions 4. PA/wetland database & registry for PNG 5. Data & information sharing agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contact established with F.L.C & Land dept. - Re-organization of branch responsibilities - Collaboration with partner organizations (WWF/ CI) - DEC-EA-WWF activity framework - Input of current PA data (although slow) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey standards needs to be known - NGO/ partnership needs strengthening. - Boundary Gazettal notice descriptions - Time management - Database yet to be developed - Information for some PA to be included or updated in the database - Information on species needs updating

WORLDWIDE FUND FOR NATURE (WWF)		
What are we working on?	What's working well?	Current gaps
Extension of new WMAs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kikori <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural importance -sacred sites -tambu ples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation science - Gaharu Management & research - Partnership - DEC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - curriculum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of existing WMA - Enforcement of rule - Female participation - Trialing the cons. area model

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biological importance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -endemic species -rare species -threatened species under IUCN cons category - Kikori Basin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -wise use of resources -protection of resources -logging threats -mining threats -community interests • TransFly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tonda WMA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 proposed new WMAs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wereaver - Aramba - Leimbai - Mala • Sepik <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hunstein Range WMA extensions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Yerikai – 80,000 ha -Bitara, Kagiru – 80,000 ha -Inaru, Mari – 50,000 ha • Madang (marine) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kau, Sinub, Keram WMAs • Gaharu Management Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hunstein Range WMA – 220 000ha - April river – 3 villages, 50,000 ha? - Keram/Yuat management area – 4 villages • WMA materials and process • Education – conservation • Tri-National wetlands • Tourism materials • TPA / WWF collaboration • Bismarck Solomon Bio-vision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other Cons.NGOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FRI/CSIRO - PNGFA - Tri-nations wetland agreement - GIS capacity - Tourism brochure - Bismarck Solomon bio-vision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DEC ‘MOU’ signing - Overlap of conservation areas and FMA (established and proposed) - Marine PAs - Vision for F. Economy - System of Protected Areas that represents everyone, biodiversity and the ecosystem
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FOUNDATION FOR PEOPLE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (FPCD) and CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL (CI)

Lakekamu Basin ICAD Project (Gulf, Morobe and Central Provinces)

Objective: Conservation of the Pacific Form

Background:

- Biological information produced over the last 10 years
- Land disputes even before the project started
- Forced entry **OF WHO / WHAT TO WHERE?**
- Landowners commitment and co-operation is very poor
- No formal WMA boundary
- WMA Committee formalized but not functioning

What are we working on?	What's working well?	Current gaps
<p>Taking a new approach to community entry through community-based organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 formed so far - 2 more to go <p>Will be forming <i>Shared Vision</i> (consensus) with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CBOs - Landowners - LLG - PGs - FPCD and CI-PNG - DEC 	Community re-entry	CONSENSUS - consent from Landowners to all other shareholders

WETLANDS INTERNATIONAL

<p><i>Protection of Sinub and Tab:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - established by WIO - assist local communities in management (resources) - planning community-based monitoring ie. reef check - another PA proposed - recommend studies – ground-truth the effectiveness of WMA's

PARTNERS WITH MELANESIANS

What are we working on?	What's working well?	Current gaps
<p>Three main components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Mapping ii) Literacy iii) Managalas CA support program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) conservation program b) consensus program c) capacity building/ training 	<p>A. <u>Conservation program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBO/ Zones Establishment (10 zones Established, 5 this year) • Office space, CBO BOD, • Eco-Enterprise (okari nut) Identify market • Market research (coffee & okari) • Mapping GPS • Land use management (vanilla, coffee etc.) • Revolving fund • Establish Micro Credit Scheme • Conservation awareness workshop • <p>B. <u>Consensus Building Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual zone discussions • Clan group discussions • CBO (MDF) board establishment • Steering committees meeting • Zone (combine) form • Identify Training needs • Signing of MOU with internal/ external boundary <p>C. <u>Capacity Building Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office management skills (CBO Executive) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation – EO ent project • Communication • Experts/ technical assistance from other NGOs (mapping skills)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para-legal training • Exposure tour • Proposal writing • Planning, implementation, monitoring 	
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THE NATURE CONSERVANCY (TNC) & ALLMAMI LLG CONSERVATION AREA		
What are we working on?	What's working well?	Current gaps
1. Establishment of Almami Envirn-Conserv. Advisory Committee - working group to coordinate the establishment/ nomination/ selection process 2. Establish clan conservation areas - clan groups now agreeing to set boundaries 3. Community request to begin Comm. Entry to additional communities 4. Working with LLG to integrate conservation planning to Ward and LLG development plans 5. Analog Forest / Forest garden projects	- Community Conservation Development Process CDS Patrols - LLG approach – enthusiastic Participation by landowners – ward councilors – District Admin. - CAP/ SCP process for community strategies to address identified environmental problems - Community participation + self-reliant initiatives	- Conservation leadership issue! - Capacity for effective community and local government leaders to lead the conservation effort - Defining Rules – Responsibilities – Accountability for leaders <u>Proposal</u> – To Establish a National Conservation Leaders Network to address these issues Periodic meetings and workshop to discuss: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues of concern - Share lessons - Develop skills

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT TRUST (VDT)		
What are we working on?	What's working well?	Current gaps
1. CBO Establishment (KICDG) 2. Eco-Tourism (KTC and GA) 3. Turtle monitoring program within Kamiali WMA 4. Women's programs 5. Management plan of the WMA 6. ECO-HOME scheme 7. Create mngement strategies within KWMA 8. Micro-credit scheme	1. Structure place 2. Training, and tourists visiting 3. People agreed to protect 2km of beach from harvesting 4. Training done 5. None yet 6. Community facilities being built 7. Training done 8. Loans given out and being repaid	1. Awareness and care in planning CBO establishment. 2. Leadership/ KTC and GH management. 3. Long term Management plan. 4. VDT duplicates responsibilities 5. Stabilities at VDT "instability of VDT" - CBO and WMA committee capacity building. 6. Community perspective that VDT is a service delivery institution. 7. Proper project plan and strategies 8. Continued business awareness and management training

RESEARCH CONSERVATION FOUNDATION (RCF) - Crater Mountain WMA		
What are we working on?	What's working well?	Current gaps
<p><i>Crater Mountain:</i> RCF is using the ICAD approach to enhance biodiversity conservation in CM-WMA</p> <p><u>Strategies</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Establish Eco enterprises</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Research ii) Tourism iii) Artifacts iv) Cash crops (organic) 2. <u>Social Development</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Water supply ii) Community hall iii) Education support 3. <u>Local Capacity Building</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Train para-biologists (TLO) for monitoring ii) Eco-enterprise managers iii) Management committee roles and responsibilities 4. <u>Project Monitoring</u> – (ongoing) 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More training for management committees 2. WMA border boundary issues with neighbouring clans

A number of presentations were made in order to share experiences throughout PNG. These presentations can be found in Appendix 2. Through these presentations and subsequent discussions many outstanding management issues were raised.

Outstanding Management Issues

Participants identified a range of outstanding issues that still need to be addressed in managing WMA's. The issues raised were then arranged into the following groups. They are recorded here in their order of importance, as determined by the workshop participants.

Most Important

WMA COMMITTEE

- WMA committee training
- Committee election process & re-election
- ADCO running meetings
- Information products to help committees consult with communities
- Consulting with and seeking direction from the community
- How to run meetings properly
- Sustainable resource-use plans for WMA
- Gender of committees
- Policy, rules, management

- Training for community-based planning
- Creating partnerships

CBO and NGO

- Assistance with budgets
- Support in setting up CBOs and NGOs
- Structure sometimes conflicts with existing institutions
- Assistance for CBOs on management skills
- A need for better training programs

TRAINING

- Marine education curriculum
 - Committee decision making process
 - Providing environmental awareness for CBOs
 - Community-based training needs analysis
 - Local training needs
 - Managing money
- whose money?
-who makes decisions?
-stop money going the wrong way

- how can the community check?
- How to keep records (book-keeping)
 - Forest and water education curriculum
 - Action planning

ENFORCEMENT OF RULES

- Enforcement training
- Awareness of/ training on rules for enforcement officer and administrator/ court officials

Highly Important

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - 2

- Low literacy levels
- Better communication system
- Community development issues
- Good infrastructure

MONITORING & EVALUATION - 2

- Community-based monitoring mechanisms
- Community-based reef checks

MANAGEMENT PLANS - 1

- How to do community-based management plans
- Capacity building in management planning: research, traditional knowledge/ harvest, rules
- Land-use planning – BRG
- Activity zoning
- Recording a management plan

Important

CLAN

- Let communities make their own decisions
- Clan-based decision making on management
- Equity in management between clans and between genders

CONFLICT

- Address conflict issues professionally

RANGER

- Ranger system

GENERAL ISSUES

- Clan ownership versus multi-communities ownership
- Use of conservation legislation
- Scale of WMA in relation to community management skills
- WMA initiated by local landowners versus conservation agencies

RESOURCE SURVEY AND MANAGEMENT

- Removing invasive species
- Forest I.U.P. PNGFA EFP
- Resource mapping
- Threatened species conservation
- Highly mobile species conservation
- Resource inventory surveys
- Biodiversity studies within WMA
- Socio-Economic surveys
- Phenology of trees
- Biodiversity threat assessment

ECO-ENTERPRISE

- SBDC business skills
- Opening 'secret' information about money to community who owns it
- Improving financial skills of WMA or CBO committees
- Cash generation issues

4. Processes for Establishing Protected Areas

The Ten-Stage Process to Establish Wildlife Management Areas

Participants agreed that a uniform process in setting up Wildlife Management Areas will avoid confusion and disputes, and minimize effort and time. DEC initially pioneered the process to establish WMA's with a six-step process. NGO's have extended the initial DEC process to further streamline it, but participants agreed that the processes essentially follow the same pattern. The workshop was presented with the 10-step process developed by Kikori ICDP. After some discussion, workshop participants agreed that this is a suitable generic model for NGO's to adopt.

Table 3: DEC and WWF Kikori versions of the steps in establishing protected areas

DEC processes	WWF Kikori process
1. Agreement among landowners	1. Community understands the different conservation mechanisms
2. Boundary description	2. All landowners discuss and agree on the WMA concept
3. Setting-up of WMA committee	3. Draw a boundary
4. Rules are developed	4. List all landowners
5. Presentation for community approval	5. Make rules and penalties
6. Submitted to DEC for approval	6. Review the rules with the landowners
	7. Elect the WMA committees
	8. Confirm community agreement to boundary, rules and committees.
	9. Apply to DEC
	10. DEC to carry forward the gazettal process

The differences between the two processes are:

- DEC informs communities of the necessary six steps to establish WMA's and allows the community to go through them.
- NGO's facilitate the processes at the community level and see that the steps are followed and done with most community members' approval. Most of the communities that want to establish WMA's are rural village people and they sometimes do not understand the steps and reasons. Therefore, being there for the communities to take them along the process gives support and adds value to their decisions. DEC is in favour of the community support, but unfortunately does not have sufficient resources to carry out detailed community consultation itself.
- The NGOs' agreed process allows the communities to select the committee members after steps 1-6 are done.

Recommendations From Kamiali on the Ten-Step Establishment Process

In the process of endorsing the ten-step process developed by KICDP, the Kamiali group made the following recommendations:

Steps 1 & 2

- Community Understands the Different Conservation Mechanisms;
- All Landowners Discuss and Agree on the WMA Concept

- Step 1 and 2 are fundamental. If the first two processes are not done correctly, the whole process will collapse.
- The initial agency involved with the community must follow a recognised "community entry process" and must be at the community's invitation.
- The community entry process steps (1 & 2) should take into consideration cultural values and norms (e.g. totemic species/ myths).
- Conservation practitioners doing community entry processes should have an understanding and an empathy with local culture.
- Awareness-raising activities must present balanced information, not promotion of conservation or the conservation organization.
- The community must be clear on 'why they want to set up a protected area". If their reasons are not realistic, there should be further discussion about the potential benefits of protected areas.
- The community must understand the different conservation mechanisms available to them.
- Following general awareness-raising, the agency should withdraw until the community requests them to continue. This request should be in writing.
- The written request from the community should follow discussions and must be in agreement with all landowners. It should be signed by recognized village representatives such as chiefs, councillors etc.
- Agency to verify that the request is genuine and supported by the people.
- Allow enough time for the community to consider the issues.
- An MOU (or "partnership agreement") should be signed between the NGO and the community. This sets out the responsibilities and commitments of all parties in clear plain language. This MOU may also provide for awareness provision to LLG and other stakeholders.
- If we do not define our roles from the start, conservation NGO's can be seen as *cargo* and development agents.
- One way to avoid the perception that the NGO is there to give money is to describe the NGO activities as "stiarim tingting" not "helpim". Sometimes community people think that "helpim" means "givim moni".
- Identify community volunteers to support the conservation activities.

Step 3 Draw a Boundary

- Community can take the lead – the proposed boundary must be confirmed with neighbouring landowners.

Step 4 List all Landowners

- Agency can assist the process but should not become involved in the decision making.
- Be aware of clan leadership rivalry.
- Be aware of land ownership issues – let landowners resolve them.

Step 5 & 6 Make Rules and Penalties and Review with Landowners

- Ensure wide discussions with community and agreement.

Step 7 Communities Elect PA Committees

- Selection criteria may include social status, and skills required. Because community members with high social status may not have the necessary skills, some training may be required.

Step 8 Confirm that Landowners and Other Stakeholders Agree to the Boundary, Rules and Committees.

- Give awareness to other stakeholders of the new proposed body that they can consult.
- Clan leaders sign agreement to show that their clan's land is within the PA

Step 9 Apply to DEC

- Include MOU signed by landowners, clan groups and other stakeholders.
- DEC can only act on landowners requests but require LLG support for the protected area.

Step 10 DEC Carries Forward Gazettal Process

- DEC may refer the proposal back to the NGO and communities if the application does not meet suitable standards.

General Comments

This ten-step process is generic. It can be used for Conservation Areas, or LLG protected areas. The key differences are that the LLG protected areas require a different legal agreement. This can be a strength, as the process can be completed locally. Local landholders have greater access to local politicians than to National Ministers and bureaucrats. Conservation Areas and LLG protected areas require a management plan. Information about LLG protected areas should be provided to DEC, so they can include the area in the National PA register.

In local areas if a committee is well supported and consults fully with community – it may be better to establish the committee before establishing the rules and penalties. Committees taking on this process early will build their self-reliance instead of waiting for NGO's.

If a consultation process is developed with the community during the early stages, then rulemaking and election of committees may be easier. If, following step three, landowners present a letter to DEC to express interest in setting up a protected area, DEC can register the area on a list of proposed areas, and this may offer interim protection against FMA's until the PA gazettal process is completed.

Although this ten-step process is written as a straight line process, it is cyclical. Stakeholders can revisit earlier steps when necessary, and it is most likely that they will need to do so. Steps 3 and 4 are often done together.

Circulation of a standard DEC format for request for declaration of WMAs will assist writing and processing of WMA applications. Arthur Ganubella (DEC) has undertaken to develop and circulate a revised format.

A Conservation Area under the Conservation Areas Act has never been declared. DEC is waiting for a Conservation Area application to pilot the process.

Use of appropriate and practical tools (e.g. PRA, community resources mapping) can stimulate learning and re-enforce the conservation knowledge of landowners. It will be useful for conservation agencies to share the range of participatory methods that they use for each step of PA establishment. They may need to develop tools for some steps that are still difficult to complete.

Boundary Mapping

Arthur Ganubella (DEC) discussed the mapping information required by DEC to efficiently register a WMA boundary.

Key points include

Type of surveys acceptable for boundary mapping:

- Chain Compass (must be surveyed by minimum class 4 surveyor)
- Grid co-ordinates (1:100/000. map series)
- GPS – Datum WGS 84 or PNG 96 (refer to NMB if unsure)
(grid co-ordinates/ GPS (set to WSG 84) acceptable for marine)

Boundary data to be presented to DEC must be done in:

- a) Excel spread sheet format, including
 - Starting point
 - Eastings/ Northings
 - Description of points
 - Author, date of survey, contact details – local names of point
- b) Hardcopy
 - Produce copy of coordinates on 1:100,000 topographic maps
 - General description
 - Area in hectares
 - Province / District
 - Location (distance to nearest station)
 - Author and date of survey
 - GPS Zone and projection
 - Names of landholders
 - Reason for Conservation Area designation
 - Clans, Mausman/meri and signatures

Have survey certified and the description confirmed by a qualified surveyor if possible. If this is not possible, ask National Mapping to do this. DEC can confirm signature of clan leaders on topographic map when doing site visits.

To make sure your map can be accurately registered:

- Use reference of an existing survey
- Use permanent natural features or GPS reading
- Do not use features that will change e.g. trees, river beds and villages
- Use permanent features that have names on topographic maps (named rivers, mountains)
- Make sure you check that your GPS settings are correct
- Use GPS readings, with laptop on site (using Arc-View) to confirm the reading (i.e. check that the GPS readings are true to the local position)
- Record traditional names of sites (points)

General Comments

- Have registered surveyor certify your survey. Submit survey to department of Lands and Physical Planning to obtain portion number so survey is recognized by other departments

- Proposed protected area should have a title to be recognized by DLPP
- Need to have protected area recognized by all departments
- WMA rules and committees change regularly. It is important to review legislation to allow rules and committees to be changed easily
- To speed up process of gazetting rules etc, continue liaison with DEC throughout community consultation process
- Main DEC contact for gazettals is Arthur Gunabella
- Make sure application to DEC is complete, including boundary surveys, committees and rules
- DEC intends to circulate database of protected areas and wetlands (Ramsar). Current Ramsar sites are Tonda and Lake Kutubu. Proposed (DEC) Ramsar sites are Kamiali and Madang Lagoon.
- It is important to review protected areas. Which are effective and which are *paper parks*?
- A clear benefit of an updated register of protected areas is to exclude existing protected areas from logging concessions, including Crater Mountain, Tonda and Kamiali WMA's.
- It is important to give DEC maps of potential WMAs, so they can be included in the PA database. This may help to exclude these areas from potential FMA's.

5. Proposed Protected Areas

The workshop reviewed the status of proposed protected areas, and found that community interest in establishing protected areas remains strong. Table 4 shows the current status of proposed protected areas in PNG. However, a comprehensive survey has not been completed for some time, and there may well be other proposed PA's that are not included in this table.

Table 4: Proposed Protected Areas and their Current Stage of Establishment (according to the Kikori ten-stage process)

NAME	AREA (HA)	LOCATION	NGO/D EPT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	CONTACT
Andep	~ 80,000	Yerakai, Ambunti Dist., ESP	WWF	x				x		x				Paul Chatterton
April River	80,000	Bitara and Kagiru, April River, ESP	WWF	x										Paul Chatterton
Bowutu Range CA	>250,000	Huon District	VDT/CI	x										John Sengo
Collingwood Bay	~ 80,000	Collingwood Bay, Oro	CM	x	x	x	x	x	?	x				Lester Seri
Foroko	~ 50,000?	Ramu River, Madang Province	BRG	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		John Chittoa
Klaumpun	100,000	Pomio, ENB, Wide Bay	CI/ENB SEK	x	x	x	x	x	x					Peter Bosip
Lagum		Madang Lagoon	WIO/W WF	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				Aaron Jenkins
Libano		Bosavi, SHP	WWF	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			Ted Mamu
Managalas	300,000	Managalas Plateau, Owen Stanley Range	PWM	x	x	x	x					x	?	Kenn Mondiai
Mt Mekil		Mt Stolle, Telefomin, WSP	WCS	x										Andy Mack
Numbami WMA	80,000	South of Lae close to Kamiali	VDT	x	x									John Sengo
Pentop		Wide Bay Pomio, ENB	CI/ENB SEK	x										Peter Bosip
Sek	~ 25,000?	Ramu River Madang Province	BRG	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		John Chittoa
Suki	100,000	North of TransFly	WWF/Suki Com.	x										Michele Bowe/ William Lakain
Teptep	?	Huon Peninsula	WCS	x	x									Kaspert Evei
Toricelli Mts	?	West Sepik	Tenkile Project	x	x									
Wereaver	~ 20,000	North of Tonda WMA	WWF/Tonda WMA Com.	x										Michele Bowe/ William Lakain

6. Information Materials

Many NGOs have developed information and documents on setting up and managing protected areas. Much of this information is designed to assist communities. Some information material developed by NGOs is site-specific and cannot be used with other communities or areas. Other materials are generic and can be used in different places. For example, WWF Kikori produces materials that may also be used in Sepik, Transfly or other places.

WWF hopes to build up a library of information to be available to anybody setting up or managing a protected area. The following publications were listed in the workshop and will be collected by WWF for distribution on request.

Table 5: Information materials that have been produced

Title	Types of materials	Contact
BRG's matrix for WMAs	<i>Matrix – pictures and text</i>	Kikori
Conservation/ Nature/ Culture	<i>Mini posters</i>	
WWF minim wanem?	<i>Leaflet</i>	
WMA em ino sem olsem WWF	<i>Leaflet</i>	Kikori - TM
Types of protected areas in PNG (English/Pidgin)	<i>Handout</i>	
Sampela tingting long rot bilong statim na kirapim wailaip manejmen eria	<i>Leaflet</i>	
Sampela tingting long rot bilong statim na kirapim wailaip manejmen eria	<i>Leaflet</i>	
Ol outsait manmeri rispektim tupela samting bilong yumi Papua Niugini tasol	<i>Leaflet</i>	
All the steps (sessions)	<i>Facilitators' notes</i>	
Various items	<i>Research papers on Conservation Development issues faced in the WMA</i>	(R. Bino) RCF
Fauna (Protection & Control) Act National Parks Act Conservation Areas Act Crocodile Trade Act International Trade (Fauna & Flora) Act Environment Act 2000	<i>Protected Area Legislation</i>	DEC
Step by step for landowners only	<i>WMA Process</i>	
Community Resource Conservation and Development – A toolkit for community-based Cons. & Sust. Dev.	<i>Facilitators notes (text & photos)</i>	WWF SPP
Gaharu Management Posters	<i>Posters</i>	WWF PERC
How to Establish a Protected Area in the Tropics	<i>Book</i>	IUCN Bookshop
Management Training for Sinub WMA 2002 (Jano & Benet)	<i>Report</i>	WWF PERC
Management Training for Hunstein Range WMA Committee 2001 (Abare & Jano)	<i>Report</i>	WWF PERC
Environmental Stewardship Training Facilitators Notes	<i>Curriculum/ Facilitators Notes</i>	WWF Kikori
Draft Tonda WMA Management Plan	<i>Management Plan</i>	WWF TransFly Project
BRG Community Entry Process Notes	<i>Process Notes</i>	BRG
Race for the RainForest I & II	<i>Book</i>	UNDP, DEC
Notes for facilitators assisting communities in setting up a conservation area in PNG Setting up a Wildlife Management Area – A step by	<i>Drafts</i>	WWF PERC

step guide for landowners		
Fauna Protection Act in Plain English	<i>Mgmt Plan</i>	Tonda Resource Mgmt Plan
Matrix of protected areas (BRG materials)	<i>Handout</i>	Kikori - TM
Many topics	<i>Information posters</i>	Kikori - TM
General info	<i>Pamphlets</i>	
All the steps of setting up conservation areas	<i>Facilitator Notes</i>	Kikori - TM
How to establish protected areas in Tropics Race for the Rain Forest	<i>Book</i>	IUCN
Conservation in practice	<i>Journal Articles</i>	
List of PA gazettals		DEC
Protected area & wetland database		DEC
The TNC experience in facilitating LLG protected area establishment		TNC
CAP planning process		TNC
Gaharu harvesting leaflets for partners		WWF LRI
DEC NGO policy		DEC
Fragile forest document		DEC
Logging code of practice		DEC
DEC/ WWF/ EA activity framework		DEC

Participants short-listed materials that are most urgently needed to assist them with their conservation work. These included materials currently been developed (some not well distributed) and those not yet developed. They are listed in order of priority:

- Facilitators notes - step by step methods on establishing and managing protected areas (8)
- BRG Community Entry Process (7)
- Protected Areas Legislation (5)
- BRG matrix for WMA's (4)
- Community Resource Conservation and Development Manual (WWF SPP) (3)
- Conservation in pictures - handouts, posters, leaflets, pamphlets (3)
- Draft Tonda WMA Management Plan (2)
- Research papers on conservation and development (2)
- Information on types of protected areas in PNG
- Environmental Stewardship

The group also agreed that:

- Other information as it becomes available should be contributed into a digital library.
- A copy of an FMA Environmental Plan will be a useful resource, so people can see how this form of environmental planning is done.
- Videotapes on specific environmental issues will also be a valuable resource.
- The NGO's responsible should send information (newsletters, text and photos, stories on protected areas in other places and the progress) to the PERC office for compilation.
- PERC office will compile a list of recipients who can receive information via e-mail.
- Kikori ICDP can help by printing posters.

Facilitators Notes

Following the request at the Port Moresby workshop for the Kikori Facilitators Notes, Max Kudak and Paul Mitchell presented a draft of these at Kamiali. They are based on Facilitators Notes produced by Tanya Leary, Ted Mamu and others of the Kikori ICPD, following extensive fieldwork. They have been adapted for general use, and include experiences gained in support of Tonda WMA. The notes comprise session outlines, and photo story boxes to show real experiences of facilitation including PRA techniques that have been successful in

the field. Max and Paul invited input into further development of the notes, and asked for relevant photographs from all organizations.

The following suggestions were offered by participants to enable broader input and an improved product.

- In the current format (single document), the notes are unwieldy. They should be developed as a series of modules, each covering a relevant topic.
- Share the writing and editing process with other experienced people and organizations, to develop richer and more useful notes. Lengthen the project timelines, to enable this improved consultation.
- Some areas of PA establishment and management are still difficult to achieve (eg, management planning, integrating scientific knowledge with traditional ecological knowledge, landowner control of scientific research agenda). There is a need for further discussion to define the problem areas, and develop solutions.
- Promote PA facilitation as an ongoing creative process that can be improved upon. To this end, the notes can be printed and published as loose-leaf folders allowing continual update.
- Allow a trial period in the field before final printing.

A working group volunteered to contribute to and review the notes. Working group members are John Gonapa (WWF Conservation Education), John Sengo (VDT), Peter Bosip (CI Melanesia) Ed Mayer (TNC), Ted Mamu and Max Kudak (WWF Kikori).

7. Driman

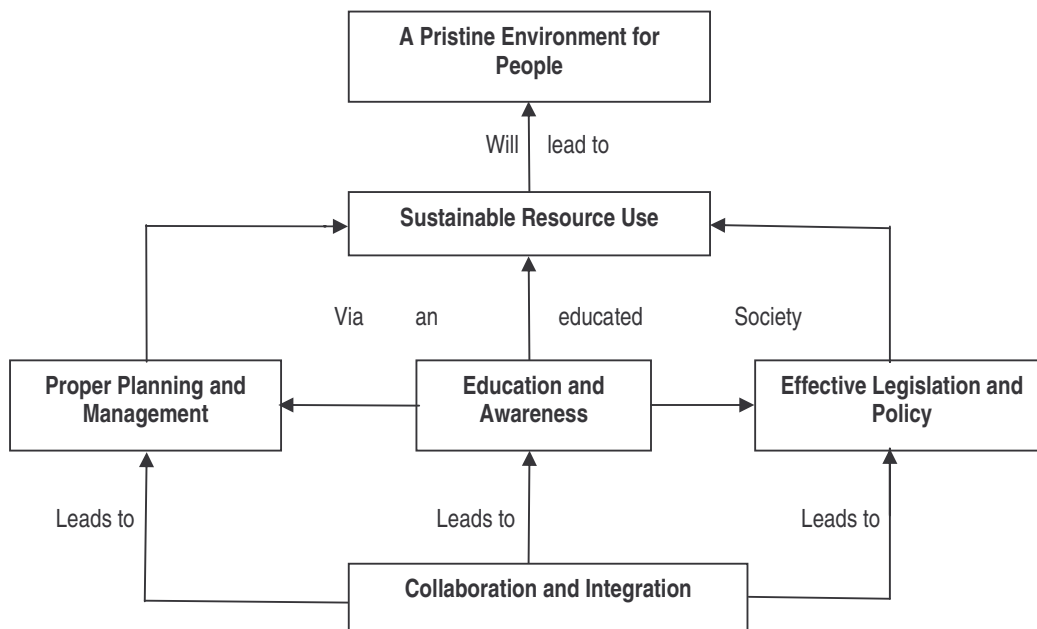
Kamiali Driman

The Kamiali Declaration on Protected Areas in Papua New Guinea

drafted at a workshop in Kamiali Wildlife Management Area,
Morobe Province, PNG on 4 to 6 August, 2003 by:

*Conservation International ❖ Department of Environment and Conservation
Foundation for People and Community Development ❖ Partners with Melanesians
Research and Conservation Foundation ❖ The Nature Conservancy
Village Development Trust ❖ World Wide Fund for Nature*

A 50 year vision ...
PNG communities enjoy and draw sustenance from a pristine environment



Concept Map of Vision

Elements of the vision ...

A pristine environment protected for all in PNG

- pristine forests, reefs and wetlands protected
- 60 per cent of the PNG natural environment is untouched
- up to 50 per cent of PNG declared a protected area
- at least 20 per cent of every ecosystem is under effective protected area management
- a system of protected areas managed by resource owners using indigenous models
- a standard process for establishing protected areas
- biological priority areas identified

Sustainable resource use

- ideal PNG lifestyles are maintained, including: small families with traditional clan ties; an adequate resource base to provide for subsistence and income generation; and an abundance of wild harvest
- a total ban on unsustainable logging, mining and agriculture in the Lakekamu and other biodiverse river basins
- compatible and sustainable resource use, eg. forest concessions integrated with protected areas in the long term
- an influx of tourists and researchers into PNG as a result of its high biodiversity prominence

Planning and management

- all levels of Government planning recognise and support protected areas
- responsible land use that enhances the long term survival of PNG biodiversity and cultural heritage

Education and awareness

- most Papua New Guineans are environmentally educated and appreciate the importance of their environment
- PNG communities understand and support protected areas
- information on website
- effective family planning policy reduces pressure on resources

Legislation and policy

- 60 per cent of members of parliament have strong principles for environmental conservation
- effective conservation legislation in PNG
- all conservation related legislation incorporated as one to protect flora, fauna, ecosystems and marine life
- increased government recognition and support for the establishment and management of protected areas through funds, policy and legislation

Collaboration and integration

- a network of indigenous conservation leaders with skills, knowledge and commitment to lead PNG efforts for protected area management

8. Protected Area Strategy

Action	Who	When
Pristine environment protected		
Complete mapping of Managalas Plateau protected area (provide GPS and other relevant data to DEC)	PWM mapping team	Dec 2003
Extension of WMAs in Sepik. Awareness and review of status	WWF	Dec 2003
Exclude proposed protected areas from forestry plans (Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), informal PAs, above 2400m logging constraints)	DEC/ WWF (PC, FY, JS, AG)	June 2004
Lobby PNGFA to remove Crater Mountain WMA from proposed logging concession	RCF and DEC	June 2004
Gazettal of Wereaver and Suki WMAs	WWF Transfly and Madang teams	June 2004
Assist NGO's in declaration and gazettal of Protected Areas	DEC	Dec 2004
Agreement reached with communities for the declaration of a WMA in the Lakekamu basin	CI (PB), FPCD, WCS	Dec 2004
10% of Bowutu range will be under protected areas	VDT (JS, BS), Hon Zibe-Kokino	Dec 2005
At least 5-10% of landowners in Almami Local Level Government (LLG) have put their land into conservation protection under LLG law	TNC Madang staff	Dec 2005
Resource use plans that enhance long-term survival of biodiversity and cultural heritage of the Adelbert Mountains region	TNC Madang staff	Dec 2005
Crater Mountain WMA boundary expansion	RCF and landowners	Dec 2005
Gazette four WMAs in Bosavi. Libano completed by ???	Kikori conservation science team (TM)	Dec 2005
Salamaua LLG will declare 5 new WMAs	VDT	Dec 2005
Finalize process and gazette Numbami, Paiawa and Labu WMAs	VDT/DEC (Bing, John)	Dec 2005

Sustainable resource use		
Establish 3 reserve sites for gaharu management planning	WWF PERC (LS)	Jun 2004
Deliver 3 workshops on "Planning for Gaharu Sustainable Harvest"	WWF PERC (LS)	Nov 2004
Eco-enterprise: assist Manangalas CBOs to sell their handcrafts and cash crops	PWM project staff	Dec 2004

Planning and management		
Establish Almami LLG environment and conservation advisory committee (nomination and selection)	Working group, CDFs and TNC	Dec 2003
Complete TransFly GIS maps and database setup	WWF TransFly (BB)	Dec 2003
Conduct 3 WMA planning and management workshops in Tonda	WWF TransFly (TY)	Mar 2004
Conduct 1 biodiversity survey in TransFly	WWF TransFly (BB and colleagues), Kikori support	Mar 2004
Lakekamu project review completed. Lakekamu conservation area strategy completed.	Lead: CI (PB). Partners: FPCD, CDI	Jun 2004
Conduct 3 skills training for Tonda WMA rangers	WWF (TP), KNPL, WNP?	Jul 2004
Review the effectiveness of management in PNG protected areas	WWF (PC), DEC?	Jul 2004
Complete existing PA info - digital boundaries, registry, database	DEC (AG, JS), WWF (PC), EA (AT)	Dec 2004
Management training for Managalas CBOs (result: capacity building and networking)	PWM and CBOs	Mar, Jun, Sept, Dec 2004
Kamiali WMA rules gazetted. Facilitate and review Kamiali strategic plan	VDT (Bing, John), DEC	Dec 2004
Ivinka research station in Lakekamu has research programs and is effectively managed	CI (PB), WCS, FPCD	Jan 2005

Integrate conservation area planning into Almami LLG development planning processes (and by extension, into Bogia district and provincial plans) and promote process to other interested LLGs/ orgs over next 2 years	TNC- Partnership coordinator and Madang field office	Aug 2005
Major biodiversity survey undertaken	WWF Kikori conservation science team.	Dec 2005
Revitalize and strengthen Kutubu and Neiru WMA management capacity	WWF Kikori conservation science team (TM)	Dec 2005

Education and awareness

Crater Mountain WMA management committee training manual	RCF (KK)	Dec 2003
Organize national conference on protected areas	DEC (BW, AG)	Dec 2004
20% of all schools in Huon electorate will be running environment and culture program	VDT (MW, JS, BS), WWF (JG)	Sept 2005
Complete conservation education strategy: forests, marine, wetlands	WWF Education component (JG); Education curriculum division	Dec 2005
Curriculum materials to use in schools	WWF Education component (JG); Education curriculum division	Dec 2005
Education and awareness of LLG conservation legislation throughout Almami LLG, Bogia district, and beyond.	TNC and staff	Dec 2005
Publish and present research papers (on TransFly ecology).	WWF TransFly (BB)	2005

Legislation and policy

Salamaua LLG councillors endorse a law to protect leatherback turtle eggs and marine reefs	VDT	Sept 2003
Help Develop a clear vision for the protected area system in PNG. (improved penalties, hierarchy of importance, responsibilities)	Kamiali Group, WWF (PC)	Jun 2004
Gaharu Management policy developed	PNGFA (D Kare), WWF (PC,LS), CSIRO (B Gunn)	Oct 2004
Criteria developed for protection of 10% of FMA (loggable) areas. Ecologically sensitive forest areas to be excluded in National Forest Plans	DEC (JS)	June 2005
Implement Conservation Areas Act -National Conservation Council appointed and gazetted - regulations developed - included in FCP implementation plan	DEC (AG) FCP	Dec 2005
Forest Biodiversity Conservation Policy	DEC (JS)	Dec 2005
No new logging permits approved by Morobe PFMC by Dec 2005	VDT (Steven Yandima)	Dec 2005

Collaboration and integration

Lakekamu -capacity building -establish 4 CBO (2 yet to establish) -achieve shared vision -consensus from 4 landholders	FPCD (MJ) FPCD (MJ) FPCD (MJ), CI, LLG CI, FPCD (MJ)	Dec 2003
Organise next protected area workshop (in Goroka?)	WWF-PERC ; RCF (KK)	Mar 2004
Biodiversity information (particularly on species) obtained from partner organizations (data holders/ WWF, CI) and entered into Species Information Management System databases. Species distribution for PNG mapped. Protected areas included.	DEC (JS)	Jun 2004
Establish an indigenous community conservation leaders network. In the short term in Madang and Morobe. In the long-term potentially across PNG	TNC Madang (partnership coordinator); WWF-PERC	Aug 2005

Gaps

- Added PA protection through conservation deeds
- Information provision to Ministers
- Review Fauna Protection Act. -include flora and habitat
- Address gender imbalance in conservation network. Step 1: Women in next workshop.
- Sharing experiences of working with police and the courts to enforce WMA rules

9. Action Plan and Next Steps

Participants in the Port Moresby workshop identified the following ten key recommendations to enable conservation to be pursued more effectively at the national and strategic level.

Ten Key Recommendations (from Port Moresby)

1. Set up a network to share experiences, including e-mail links and a digital library of resource material. A coordinator to be appointed and appropriate resources allocated.
2. LLG legislation needs to be developed to ensure that landowners are fully recognised.

There must be a central planning agency within Government to coordinate the different land or resource use options available throughout PNG.

3. Training for management committees should be generic to benefit all types of protected areas (WMAs, CAs, NPs, etc). Training materials (including curriculum development for informal and formal education) should be prepared.
4. Conservation Area conference with published proceedings should be held to develop national strategies. This should be followed with an International Conference.
5. Improve effectiveness of protected areas through co-operation with local Ward Councilors, LLG members, churches and pastors, and local police.
6. Educate community and local police on relationship of WMA rules with National Judicial system.
7. Develop (from Kikori ICDP Facilitators Notes) Facilitators Notes for establishment and management of PAs that will be useful all across PNG.
8. Use appropriate pieces of legislation to support your work, both terrestrial and marine, (including a review of how the conservation areas act can be brought into action).

With communities, look at the strengths of signing conservation deeds between clans within a WMA to give them added protection.

Next Steps (from Kamiali)

Participants at the second workshop at Kamiali developed an action plan so that these recommendations can become reality.

What	Who	When
The Organic Law on Provincial Government, Section: 44 has been implemented.		
Kamiali Driman <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Craft language - Review by wider audience - Mascot - Present at Biocon - Publish 	WWF	Dec 03
Next PA workshop	(WWF), KK or RB (RCF), JS (VDT), PM (TNC), AG (DEC)	Mar 04
PNG PA national conference, 2004	DEC (BW)+ Steering committee Steering committee: (Barnabas Wilmot, Warren Jano, Peter Bosip, invitees).	Mobilize steering committee- Oct 03
Database of proposed PAs DEC confirm status of: Simbine Kamiali Rules/ Committees Tonda Rules Kau	PC, JS. Arthur to confirm process with Dept of Land + circulate process to participants	end of Oct 03 End of Aug 03
PAs excluded from FMAs A joint DEC/NGO working group to seek agreement from PNGFA to exclude existing and proposed protected areas from logging maps.	Working group- James Sabi (DEC), Max Kudak (WWF Kikori) , Paul Chatterton WWF PERC) , Arthur Ganubella (DEC) and others	
Facilitators notes Draft split Photos to WJ	PM All participants	16 Aug 03 end of Aug 03
Kamiali w/shop reports Combine w/POM report Logos for all NGOs by (WJ, PM) Kamiali Bird mascot to go into report) –	PM All participants JS	end August 03 end August 03 15/Aug/03
Copy of Section 44 LLG Legislation to WJ	WWF	
Confirmed standard process for PA boundary description Confirm standard process with Dept of Lands, and circulate to participants	Arthur Ganubella	Sep 03
Criteria developed for 10% of FMA set aside	DEC	

Suggested future PA Management Training

Recommendations were made for future training of stakeholders to address some of the knowledge gaps identified during these workshops. Recommended training programs include:

- Conservation management & land use planning with communities (materials, resources, constructs & methods)
- BRG 'Community Entry Process' (John Chitoo as trainer?)
- Conservation Deeds
- Boundary mapping (1 day?)
- GPS & GIS training
- Rangers & enforcement roles for WMA
- Monitoring and evaluation of WMA

Appendix 1: Contact details of Kamiali Participants

Name	Organization	Position	Tel	Email
1. Arthur Ganubella	DEC - Parks and Wildlife	Draftsman (Protected Areas)	325 9896	archie@cliffhangar.com
2. Biatu Bito	WWF TransFly, Daru	Conservation Science Officer	645 9212	bbitto@wwfpacific.org.pg
3. Bing Siga	Village Development Trust	Conservation Officer	472 1666	
4. Ed Mayer	The Nature Conservancy Madang Field Office	Technical Adviser	852 2280	edsue@compuserve.com
5. Jacob Ramos	Partners with Melanesians	Project Officer	323 9924	info@pwm.org.pg
6. James Sabi	DEC - Biodiversity	Principal Ecologist	325 0195	cons@daltron.com.pg
7. John Gonapa	WWF (Port Moresby)	Conservation Education Officer	323 9855	jgonapa@wwfpacific.org.pg
8. John Sengo	Village Development Trust, Lae	Scientific Officer	472 1666	jbsengo@global.net.pg
9. Kepslok Kumilgo	Research Conservation Foundation, Goroka	Field Biologist	732 3211	rcf@rcf.com.pg
10. Leo Sunari	WWF Pacific Ecoregions Centre, Madang	Sustainable Resource Use Trainer	852 3720	lsunari@wwfpacific.org.pg
11. Max Kudak	WWF Kikori	Project Manager	278 6638	mkud.@wwfpacific.org.pg
12. Michael Jonathon	FPCD, Lae	Environment/ Conservation Officer	325 8470	fpcd.datec.com.pg
13. Paul Chatterton	WWF Pacific Ecoregion Centre, Madang	Conservation Manager, Forests of New Guinea	852 3720	pchat@wwfpacific.org.pg
14. Paul Mitchell	PO Box 297, Kangaroo Ground, Vic 3097, Australia	consultant	05 61 3 9730 1530	mitchelljr@optusnet.com.au
15. Peter Bosip	Conservation International Melanesia Program, Port Moresby	Protected Areas Officer	323 1532	pbosip@conservation.org
16. Peter Moikia	The Nature Conservancy, Madang Field Office	Training Officer	852 2280	
17. Toby Yakumani	WWF TransFly	Project Manager	645 9212	tyakumani@wwfpacific.org.pg
18. Warren Jano	WWF Pacific Ecoregion Centre, Madang [Now at TNC]	Conservation Areas Trainer	852 2280	ojano@wwfpacific.org.pg

Appendix 2: Current DEC programs and important issues

Discussion points presented by the Minister for Department of Environment and Conservation, Mr. Sasa Zibe-Kokino.

Specific tasks that DEC needs to focus on are:

1. A complete and immediate overhaul of the DEC/NGO forestry monitoring capability with the intention that over the next 3 months DEC will have a costed proposal before the NEC and the FCP for DEC to take on this role. In particular, this will focus on DEC's ability to review the environment management plans and to monitor forest operations in progress. The emphasis will be on staff development and meaningful presence in the Provinces, not staff in Port Moresby or an unhelpful tendency to technological fixes.
2. DEC/NGO will take interim steps to have the fragile forest types quarantined from logging. *(Currently being reviewed by the department in consultation with other stakeholders such as PNGFA. The review will also include criteria for establishing 10% set-aside in all FMA- JS).*
3. In the medium-term DEC/NGO will work towards the development of a system of constraints-based land-use restrictions. Constraints-based land-use planning would be especially useful as it would side-step difficulties associated with land tenure conflicts, allowing decision-makers to set aside ecologically valuable areas before industrial exploitation of any type was permitted. It would also slip through the horns of the cyclical conservation prioritization dilemma, and allow for areas to be off-limits by default, by virtue of their intrinsic unsuitability to certain forms of development. *(Component 1 is landowners awareness and land use option study - JS)*
4. DEC/NGO will involve itself in the current review of existing concessions under the FCP to bring to the task DEC's experience in environmental matters, and to benefit from exposure to the FCP. *(Project review team appointed. DEC was involved in the review of two projects (Central/Manus) – Next review in Morobe – next week - JS)*
5. DEC will carry out an assessment of the roles and responsibilities of the international NGOs to better bring their actions into line with the needs of the nation. This will be used for the development of an NEC submission within the next six months.
6. Taking the forest industry at face value and having the interests of the nation at heart, DEC will work closely with the NFA to formulate the steps necessary for the phasing out of raw log exports from PNG, but focussing upon those areas of the country that warrant immediate reductions of total export volumes due to their massive plunder to date. This assessment will be conducted in partnership with UPNG.
7. DEC/NGO will critically review the work conducted to date by UNDP and UPNG as well as Provincial Governors, Mal Kela Smith, Luther Wenge and Clement Nakmai, in the positioning of PNG to take advantage of carbon off-set mechanisms as an alternative method of revenue raising. The immediate aim of this is to examine the potential risks of the current export logging drive. The World Bank should be jointly requested by DEC, NFA and NGO to undertake this work in partnership with DEC, NFA and NGO staffs. *(PNG Biodiversity network established under 1998 NEC Decision –JS)*

Forest is the STRENGTH of our people, government and nation. Why is it that our STRENGTH is omitted from the international negotiation at Rio, Kyoto and Johannesburg meetings? Forest Conservation is not included in the Kyoto protocol climate change instruments.

I challenge ALL STAKE HOLDERS especially our international NGO's (GP, CI, TNC, WWF and Friends of the Earth) to lobby to include our Forest Resources under the Climate Change instrument.

Item NO. 7 is very very IMPORTANT and I want you to deliberate during your meeting and develop complete strategies.

GOPNG WILL CONTINUE TO LOG THE PNG'S FOREST RESOURCES UNLESS YOU AND I CAN PROVIDE AN ALTERNATIVE.

Overview of Current DEC Programs (James Sabi).

1. Forestry inventory – Forest Research Institute
2. Bio-Prospecting/ Drug discovery – UPNG (medical)
3. Ago-Biodiversity – NARI
4. Bio-Technology – Unitech (Biotech Center)
5. Biodiversity Conservation / carbon sinks & off-sets - DEC/UNPNG
6. Information and data base – secretarial
7. Policy and legal D.A.G
8. Training & infrastructure development – UPNG/ UNITECH
9. Education and awareness – CM Board/ TSC

The following issues were raised by participants following the presentation of DEC priorities and programs.

- Can NGO's be involved in review of current projects? DEC responded that the review will include local involvement with local NGO's, and with continual sharing of information.
- Areas above 2400m may be excluded from logging areas.
- We should work out strategy on how the 10% set-aside should be protected.
- Information given to DEC on importance of proposed protected areas will strengthen the case against FMAs in these areas.
- Some communities don't want logging, but also don't want formal protected areas. Should we map these areas and class them as traditional protected areas to ensure that they are excluded from FMAs?
- Can Gaharu areas be included in the 10% set-aside from FMAs?

Appendix 3: Experiences in Establishing Protected Areas