

**PNG RAPPAM Working Group Meeting No 1  
2 – 4<sup>th</sup> March 2004 Motupore Island, Port Moresby**



**Compiled by**

**John Duguman  
4/22 Hawthorn Place  
MARDI NSW 2259  
AUSTRALIA  
Ph +612 4351 1698  
Fax +612 4348 4145  
Mobile: +612 0413 792 176  
Mobile in PNG: 6857400  
Email: [jnduguman@yahoo.com.au](mailto:jnduguman@yahoo.com.au)**

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Cover: RAPPAM presentation by Nick Mitchell

## **1.0 Introduction**

The Rapid Assessment and Priority of Protected Area Management (RAPPAM) Methodology (Erwin 2003) draws upon an evaluation framework developed by the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)(Hockings et al 2000). The RAPPAM methodology was developed to achieve a consistent evaluation of protected areas around the world and it has now been applied in more than 10 countries around the world.

The RAPPAM is being undertaken in PNG as a partnership between the PNG Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) and WWF. A number of other conservation agencies including The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Research and Conservation Foundation (RCF) and Village Development Trust (VDT) have made their support readily available..

This report is a collation of information sessions from the RAPPAM Working group held at Motupore Island, National Capital District from the 2 – 4 March 2004.

Beginning with an introduction, it sets out objectives, and each of the sessions are elaborated and next steps for the RAPPAM Methodology are stated. A list of the working group is in Annex 1 and facilitation in this meeting was by Nick Mitchell, Ruby Yamuna, John Duguman and Paul Chatterton with contributions from everyone in discussion sessions.

### **1.1 Objectives**

The five objectives of the workshop were:

1. General understanding of RAPPAM amongst the working group
2. A Work Plan with personnel and duties to be assigned
3. RAPPAM questionnaire to be adapted to PNG circumstances
4. A common understanding of how to interpret/deliver and report the questionnaire and
5. An agreement on a date and location and responsibilities for the second phase meeting

### **1.2 Workshop Outline**

A workshop outline is in the table of contents and in Annex 2.

## **2.0 Proceedings**

### **2.1 Day 1**

#### **2.1.1 Strength and Weaknesses of PAs in PNG**

After the introduction by Nick Mitchell, Vagi Genorupa gave an overview of PAs in PNG.

There has been no systematic information gathering on the PAs for 38 years after the Varirata National Park was declared. There is information around but it has not been collated together for a long time. Another issue worth pursuing is the need to upgrade Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) into Conservation Areas.

Group discussions began with firstly the strengths of PAs in PNG and these are listed here. The **strengths** are not in any order or priority listing.

- Natural Storehouse – an undisturbed environment of the area, self regulatory
- Legally Enforced and Boundaries
- Landowner Participation/Ownership
- Isolation from Development eg; infrastructure, logging, mining
- Revenue Generation/Incentive
- Protects/Maintain Cultural Heritage eg Bubongara,MB, Kuk WHP World Env Day, International Waters Day, Materials ie; map
- Education Awareness
- PNG Constitutional Support Goal 4
- Does include people (customary LO) for WMAs
- Sustainable Management/Utilisation of Resources (and be perused)
- Also eco – friendly business can be pursued
- Based on Customary rules (WMA)
- Promotes identity
- Constitution Allows For PA
- Security of Customary Tenure

The **weaknesses** of PAs in PNG are:

- National Parks are not workable in PNG primarily due to land ownership system\*
- Landownership conflicts suppress implementation of WMA activities\*\*
- Wantoks system: (weak law enforcement)\*
- Conflict of interest amongst resource owners (eg logging vs WMA, mining vs NP etc)\*\*
- Poor Government and NGO support\*\*
- The country's protected system does not cover enough area of land and water and falls well short of the governments target of 20% of all land and water\*
- No management plans in PAs\*
- Government and NGOs not clear about community aspiration or how to deal with them\*\*
- Lack of legal enforcement\*
- No clear policy/guidelines within the government system\*
- Financial constraints\*
- Lack of support services eg; transport communication\*
- Unclear agreements eg; NGO – GOVT, GOVT – LANDOWNERS\*
- Lack of Involvement of LLG\*

These weaknesses could be classified as being of a management level denoted by (\*) and for landowners (\*\*).

### 2.1.2 What are PAs trying to protect?

Nine concepts or themes surfaced in this group discussion and are:

- 1.0 Life Support System – Ecosystem
- 2.0 Biological Diversity – Plants, Animals & Everything
- 3.0 Historical Values
- 4.0 Protect Land – Ownership Rights
- 5.0 Cultural Values and to Maintain Their Identity
- 6.0 Explore business opportunities/sustainable utilisation of resources eg; NTFPs
- 7.0 Resources which they (people) use for subsistence and income generations eg; dugongs, turtles, wild fowl eggs.
- 8.0 Maintain viable population of threatened and endangered spp.
- 9.0 Carbon sequestrations

There is a distinction between concept 1 and 2 where the former refers to addressing at the ecosystem level while the latter relates to a species level although it is often hard to separate them and biodiversity covers all the variation between the two and the genetic diversity.

### **2.1.3 Pressures and Threats**

Pressures are defined as forces, activities or events that have already had a detrimental impact on the integrity of the protected area such as diminishing biological diversity or the impoverishment of natural resources in an area. Pressures include legal and illegal activities and may result from direct or indirect impacts of an activity.

Threats are potential or impending pressures in which a detrimental impact is likely to occur or continue to occur in the future. The working group came up with this list.

1. Resources Development Activities
  - Logging
  - Mining
2. Unplanned settlements
3. Population increase due to migration & natural increase – HIV in conservation community
4. Biodiversity
  - Biosafety protocol --over harvesting for medicines etc
  - Exotic and invasive species
  - Access to genetic resources
  - IPRs (Intellectual Property Rights)
5. Gardening for subsistence needs
6. Over hunting
7. Genetically Modified Organisms
8. Landowners conflicts
9. Loss of traditional and cultural knowledge
10. Development aspirations of communities
11. Pollution
12. Climate change/Natural Disasters

### **2.1.4 Why assess PAs in PNG?**

Nine reasons eventuated from this session and focussed on the need to meet global goals under the Convention for Biological Diversity, Assessing the information gap in PAs and to fine tune goal setting in conservation.

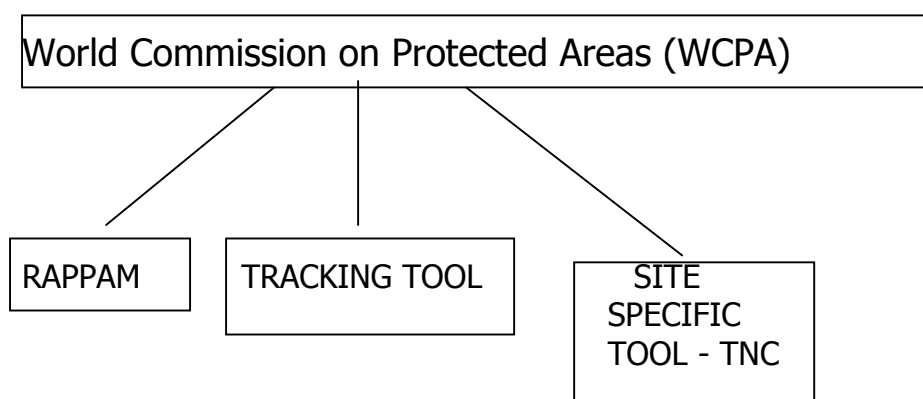
- 1 To conform to CBD & other conventions (Article 8 & 9)
- 2 To provide a baseline assessment of PAs in PNG to bodies such as the World Summit on Sustainable Development and other conventions
- 3 To justify increase in budget support to conservation efforts DEC & NGO
- 4 To find out whether we need more PAs or work on the existing ones
- 5 To find out people's view on PAs (or their interest in PAs)
- 6 To provide financial return against conservation eg; eaglewood in the Hunstein Range
- 7 To identify where we are in relation to our goal of 20% protected area coverage in PNG
- 8 To identify problems and constraints for management purposes
- 9 To decide on future course of action

### 2.1.5 RAPPAM explained

Nick Mitchell explained the WWF RAPPAM Methodology and working group members except Onike Kimui would have read up on the methodology documents. The tracking tool document (How effective are protected areas?) was also handed out.

### 2.1.6 What else does that fit into? Other works on improving PA effectiveness

This session focussed on what is around that may fit into other evaluation work that is around. A schematic illustration outlines what is available as stated in the introduction (by the WCPA) and where additional tools of evaluation or information are available to group members.



Besides RAPPAM and the tracking tool (How effective are protected areas? document handed out), there is a site-specific tool, which is used by The Nature Conservancy.

Conservation International have instituted a Linkage Framework to Article 8 of the CBD dealing with *insitu* biological resources and this work is progressing in PNG.

There is a Department of National Heritage – Aust + DEC Strengthening under the Australian Youth Ambassador program and is housed in DEC (AYAD)

The “Kamiali Driman” is another initiative that has links with this working group’s activities. It has DEC, CI, VDT, FPCD, WWF, TNC, RCF, and Partners with Melanesia representation.

## **2.2 Day 2**

### **2.2.1 Adapting the process to PNG**

Adapting the WWF RAPPAM Methodology to PNG involved the consideration of land tenure issues where 97% of the land is under customary registration and consideration of how community could understand concepts in RAPPAM.

John Duguman trailed out the RAPPAM Methodology in the Hunstein Range and Sinub WMA (with Nick Mitchell). Descriptions of the two PAs are in Annex 3. In the two examples, the Hunstein Range WMA represented very low levels of literacy and information was obtained through in depth interviews while the Sinub marine WMA was conducted with a select group of the WMA committee members.

The process was captured on butcher papers and questionnaires were handed out to members who responded and the questionnaire was filled. Sinub WMA members were literate and the RAPPAM process was swift.

### **Ideas/Comments on sections in the RAPPAM**

The group then proceeded to looking at the RAPPAM Rapid Assessment questionnaire and provide feedbacks to reflect the additions that were made by John Duguman and Nick Mitchell. Numbering here follows the RAPPAM format.

Q1 Background information was OK and What is the global significance of the PA? (Most in PNG are IUCN Category VI)

- How and why PA was set up by the committee
- CNA classification or similar

Q2, Q4, Q8, Q11, Q12, Q14 – Q17, OK

Q3 Background literature work – own information gathering/observations  
(h) & (i) needs simplifying

Q5 (i) PA manager change to PA management community

Q6 (b) remove management plan

Q7? (b) & (f)

Q9 Relevant to organisational (National Park) but if NGOs are present it can be applicable

Q10 (a) Put in brackets (the 3 Tiers of govt)

Add in “in collaboration” after communication”

Q13 Addition “There is a Traditional Resource Use plan”

Q18 Addition “community support of acceptance of PA”

Q19 – Q21 (To be asked at the policy level)

### **2.2.2 Signing off the TOR**

Drafts of the RAPPAM Terms of Reference (TOR) were circulated and at this workshop and finalised. Nick Mitchell will have a final versio by 26<sup>th</sup> March 2004 (see 2.3.6 Next steps). Noted addition of personnel were Onike Kimui on the Working group. It was also suggested that Douveri Henao be considered for legal advice as he is now tasked with conservation issues in the Department of Attorney General.

The key questions in the TOR to ask were:

1. What are the objectives?
2. How and by whom will the information be used?
3. Who will participate?
4. How will the results be communicated?
5. What resources are available?
6. Who will undertake the assessment?
7. What is the timeframe for completion?
8. What follow-up steps, including financial, are planned?

Discussions within the group provided the following answers:

- **Objectives** are explained in the RAPPAM TOR handout on page 3.
- **Target Audience** identified to use this information were:
  - Protected Area Managers
  - DEC, NFA, RCF, VDT, BRG WWF (NB: all NGOs working on PAs)
  - Donors in PA
  - WB, GEF, MacArthur, UNDP, IUCN, Packard
  - Provincial & LLGs Planners
  - Conservation and other Institutions eg UPNG etc
- How will they **use the Information**?
  - To provide recommendation that show how to fill gaps in PA system (a road map towards representation and effective management)
  - To determine procedures to develop standard management plans in PAs
  - To develop new budget appropriation (DEC) to PIP format
  - Questionnaires will help identify problems areas in PAs + work out steps to address them (self assessment/monitoring tools)
  - To develop a clearer model for PNG PAs
  - To help provide information to LLGs for district development plans >>> identify areas for protection >>>> distribute results to LLGs.
  - To compare PNG PA systems with our neighbours
  - To provide study opportunities and information for students

There will be simplified information communicated via pictorial, charts, and into tok pisin/motu/tokples. It must be short with areas to consider:

1. Gutpela
2. Ino Gutpela Tumas
3. How mipela bai stretim

- **Who will participate, what resources are available? and who will undertake the assessment?**

### Resources

**People**

- DEC in workplan
- VDT as part of review of Kamiali
- RCF as part of work with Crater
- WWF workplan
- TNC in principle – will add to work plan
- NFA help as part of FAO eaglewood project; identify eaglewood management areas; excise PAs from logging areas (FMA); model forest management area

### Finances

- WWF K40,000
- VDT – Field travel + logistic in Kamiali
- TNC – Field travel + logistics in Adelberg
- RCF - Field travel + logistics in Crater Mountain
- More funds?

- **Timeframe of completion**

Workshop	October 2004
Report	Nov Draft 1 Dec Final Feb Design + Print

- **Communicating the Results**

- Website – Report + Questionnaire
- Report – short simple graphs photos; use standard RAPPAM format
- Short summary of report (brochure)
- Info in Tok Pisin for individual PAs verbally (1 page)
- Seminar on PNG PA system
- Articles for journals
- Formal launching – of start of RAPPAM; of report

### Publications

- Writers (JD + others)
- Layout WWF International
- Web Design

### Follow up Steps

- Project Proposal to implement recommendations >>> sent to donors

- Communication of results
- Budget Allocations (Sept allocations) DEC + National Forest Authority
- Input maps + findings into national forest plan + provincial forest plans
- Input results to National Sustainable Dev Commission (Joshua Kalinoe)
- Workshop + Training for individual PA committees in response to questionnaires (include LLGs + Provincial Govts + ILGs)

### 2.2.3 Selection of PAs

The RAPPAM process in PNG will cover both gazetted and proposed PAs. Initially in the discussions, a number of criteria were proposed to be used and these are outlined here.

- Marine/Terrestrial,
- Different PA classifications
  - National Parks; NMAs; Scenic Res; Provincial Parks; Sanctuaries Nature Reserves; Memorial Parks; Walking; Historical/Heritage
- Provincial location
- Proposed areas – NOT TO DO
- Acceptance Level of PA to be assessed
- Accessibility – logistics NGO (involvement)
- Assess WMAs that are not working
- Proposed areas that have good support

In the end, a list of PAs from both categories (gazetted and proposed) were listed and working group members indicated which PAs they would be carrying out the RAPPAM Rapid Assessment on.

Gazetted PAs	Province	Person to carry out RAPPAM
Bagiai	Madang	JD, RY, NM
Baiyer river S	WHP	VG GV
Balek	Madang	JD,RY,NM
Baniara Is	Milne Bay	AG,GV
Cape Wom Mem Park	ESP	JS,AG
Crater Mountain	EHP	WJ,RCF (KK,RB)
Crown Is	Madang	JD,RY,NM
Garu	WNB	GV,OK
Hombareta	ESP	AG,GV
Hunstein range	ESP	Done
Iomare	Central	AG,GV
Jimi valley NP	WHP	VG
Kamiali	Morobe	JS + VDT
Kavakuna caves	ENB	GV,OK
Klampun	ENB	JD + CI
Kokoda Historical Track Res	Central/Oro	VG
Kokoda Memorial Park	Oro	VG
Lake Kutubu	SHP	JD,RY NM
Lake Lavu	Milne Bay	AG
Laugum	Madang	JD, RY NM
Lihir Is	NIP	JD + GV
Lorko	WNB	GV OK

Maza	Western	GV, OK/WWF
McAdams NP	Morobe	JS VDT
Moitaka	Central	VG
Mojirau	ESP	JSa - DEC
Mt Gahavisuka	EHP	RCF KK RB
Mt Kaindi	Morobe	VDT, JS
Mt Susu NP	Morobe	MA JS
Mt Wilhelm N P	Simbu	WJ? RCF (KK &RB)
Namanatabu	Central	VG
Nanuk Is	ENB	JD + OK
Ndrolewa	Manus	WK MA
Neiru	Gulf	NM
Nuraseng	Morobe	JS + VDT
Oi Mada Wara	Milne Bay	AG GV
Paga Hill NP/Scenic Res	Central	VG
Pirung	NSP	OK JSa
Pokili	WNB	OK GV
Ranba WS	Madang	JD, RY NM
Ranba WMA	Madang	JD, RY, NM
Sawataetae	Milne Bay	AG
Sek Is	Madang	JD, RY NM
Sinub	Madang	JD, RY NM
Siwi – Utame	SHP	GV
Tab	Madang	JD, RY NM
Tabad	Madang	JD, RY NM
Telele Is NP	ENB	OK
Tavalo	ENB	JD JSa + DEC
Tonda	Western	WWF
Variarata NP	Central	VG
Zo-oimaga	Central	GV

<b>Proposed PAs</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Personnel to investigate further</b>
Aroma Coast	Central	VG
Bowutu Range	Morobe	JS
Cromwell range	Morobe	JS
Kikori river ICDP	Gulf	
Kimbe bay	WNB	Ask TNC MahonaDarei
Lakekamu	Gulf	CI, FPCD
Madang lagoon and islands	Madang	
Milne Bay marine	Milne Bay	
Mt Mekil	West Sepik	
Nakanai Mts	WNB	
Suki	Western	
Teptep	Morobe	WJ
Torricelli range	ESP	
Trans Fly Savannah +	Western	
Woodland		
Ecoregion		
Upper Sepik	WSP	
Managalas	Oro	
Kau	Madang	
Mt Unu	Morobe	
Almami LLG Cons Area	Madang	
Kamiali Ramsar	Morobe	
Madang Lagoon Ramsar	Madang	
Andep	ESP	
Cloudy Bay	Central	GV AG

Collingwood Bay	Oro	WJ
Crater Mt WMA Extension	EHP	RCF (KK & RB)
Ferguson Is	Milne Bay	AG GV
Foroko	Madang	WJ
Henamo	SHP	WWF
Josephstaal	Madang	WJ
Laugun	Madang	
Libano+Henamo	SHP	
Mt Mekil		
Nakanai Mt	ENB	JD + CI
Niksek river	ESP	
Numbami	Morobe	
Osano Hubabe	SHP	
Paiawa	Morobe	JD/WJ
Sepu	Madang	JD/WJ
Simbine	Madang	JD/WJ
Sinub	Madang	WWF (done)
Soloso	SHP?	
Tab	Madang	WWF
Tabad	Madang	WWF
Teimtop	Madang	WWF
Wereaver	ENB	JD
Wiroro Makrosen	Western	WWF, NM,RY,
	SHP	WJ,Transfly team)
Mt Bosavi	SHP	RCF (KK + RB)
Hogave WMA	EHP	RCF

JD – John Duguman RY – Ruby Yamuna NM – Nick Mitchell AG – Arthur Gunabella VG – Vagi Genorupa GV - Godu Velai OK – Onike Kimui RB – Robert Bino JS John Sengo Jsa - James Sabi WJ – Warren Jano WK – Wep Kanawi

### 2.2.4 Role Play for questionnaire

A role-playing exercise was conducted to see how well the working group understood the community entry process and this was the last session on day 2.

## 2.3 Day 3

### 2.3.1 Community Entry Process

Day 3 started with the continuation of the role playing exercise and the community process was highlighted with a common message that all working group members should adhere to when out in the field.

Prior to the formal community entry process, administrative arrangements needed to be in place and steps are:

1. Official letter from DEC Secretary to Provincial Administration  
cc: to District Administrator, Council Presidents, Ward Councillors

The use of RAPPAM info – recommendations should form the breadth of the letter. There should be a formal written request (another letter) to heads of VDT, RCF, TNC, CI, CM, FPCD, WEI, NFA, EFF, CF, CELCOR, ENBSEK, UNDP? requesting the cooperation with their staff.

2. Personal/ courtesy call/phone – call to PA + DA + Ward Councillors..

3. Radio broadcast (Provincial Radio) with time frame of 1 –2 weeks before visit
4. Arrival + meeting significant people/leaders; stay one night; work/questionnaire next day

(Compiler's own notes – if possible we can do this within a day and move on. It is a rapid assessment process and if costs are allowable then its OK)

### **Introduction yourself to communities – PA Assessment**

Points to consider

- Be clear and simple in purpose
- Explain your organization
- You are working with DEC and conservation NGOs
- To assess to make recommendations to improvement of PA management
  - System level has to be based on site level facts
  - PA managers can see strength and weaknesses
- Lack of information of PAs throughout PNG never been assessed collectively in 38 years
- To bring PNG PAs towards global international standards of management
- Who will use this information explain – DEC/NGOs/PA managers be site specific
- No finance potential directly through the RAPPAM process for this PA
- Leave out word RAPPAM

#### **2.3.2 Translation of a few questionnaires**

Questionnaires were considered to be translated into Pidgin and Motu but it would become cumbersome in the time available. It was then agreed for key concepts to be translated by John Duguman and made available to all working group members. Meanwhile group members were to do the following:

- Read through the RAPPAM methodology and in particular the explanations of the statements
- Form a consensus within your co-workers mind and then ask the statements in pidgin; do not get bogged down in the scientific explanations and only focus on the theme or key concept that comes out from it. Remember that pidgin and motu have limitations in interpretation of scientific terminology.
- Take time to read through all information including background documents.

Two statements were translated into Pidgin (Annex 4) to highlight the difference between pidgin speakers in PNG

#### **2.3.3 Role Play/Problems that will/may be encountered and solutions**

During the second role playing session, it was resolved when in the area that:

- 2 people would be interviewing
- Use the village councillor as go in between
- In letter to provincial administration in 2.3.1 request broad community representation including women but need to select group for management of discussions
- Where possible get permission/request from community to visit
- Mode of communication must be clear and prominent members of the community like ward members, councillors, magistrate, church and peace officers must be involved
- Require flexibility to adapt to people's situation

- Suggestion of butchers' paper in community meeting for illustrating Yes, Mostly Yes, Mostly No and No with comments column and community action column on the far right. This was used in the Sinub WMA.

Statement here	Yes	Mostly Yes	Mostly No	No	Comments	Community Action
Q2a						
Q2b.						

### 2.3.4 PA Register

The PA Register held by the DEC had a number of information gaps in its register and it is hoped during the RAPPAM Rapid Assessment, these information gaps can be filled. These are in Annex 5 and compact disks containing this information were handed out.

### 2.3.5 Key issues for RAPPAM

Key issues within the sections of the RAPPAM Methodology were prioritised and this is the ranking from most important to least important

Rank	Section	Rank	
1	Q4 Socio – Economic Importance	7	Q6e Local communities support overall operations of PA
2	Q10 Communication and Information	8	PA Objectives
3	Q3 Biological Importance	9	Q17c Community is free from conflicts that undermine PA objectives
4	Q2 Pressures and Threats	10	Q8f Whole community is aware of the existence of PA
5	Q16 Sustainable Livelihoods	11	Q6d PA communities understand the PA objectives
6	Community Organisation	12	Q9a The level of staffing...
	Q10 (e) -----14 (e)		
	Q14 (a)-----14 (a)		

### 2.3.6 Next Step

The next steps for the working group to take is in the table

What	Who	By When
1. RAPPAM Analysis Meeting 11 – 14 Oct Madang	VG+WJ + RY	11-14 Oct
2. Budget submitted + Patrol times	All to NM	14 March
3. Key Concepts translated	All + JD	14 March
4. Workshop report	JD	14 March
5. Letter from DEC Sec to prov Admin and NGOs	VG	14 March
6. Patrol Program	NM	26 March
7. Kamiali Presentation on RAPPAM	JD + RY+NM	22 – 26 March
8. Working Group Meeting – Kamiali	VG + JS + OK +RY	Wk of 14 June 04
9. Final TOR	NM	26 March

10. Press Release/Launch	VG + OK	30 March
11. Radio Broadcast (Toksaves)	Each Province	End March
12. Report Draft		30 Nov
13. Report Printed		Feb 05
14. Launch of Report		Feb 05

### 3.0 Closing Remarks

John Geno closed the workshop at 12.05pm with an acknowledgement of what the RAPPAM would be contributing to PNG. He also mentioned the need for PNG to compile information on aquatic and scientific assessment for the global community which would be complementary to the RAPPAM Rapid Assessment.

**Annex 1: List of Participants**

Paul Chatterton	WWF
Nick Mitchell	WWF
Ruby Yamuna	WWF
John Duguman	UPNG/WWF Fellow
Vagi Genorupa	DEC
Godu Velai	DEC
Onike Kimui	DEC
Arthur Ganubella	DEC
Robert Bino	RCF
John Sengo	VDT
Warren Jano	TNC
Michael Avosa	NFA

**Absentee**

James Sabi	DEC
Peter Bosip	CI

**Annex 2: Workshop Program**

<b>Day 1 Tuesday 2/3/04</b>	
Time	Activity
1.00 – 1.40pm	Introduction
1.40 – 2.45pm	Strengths and Weaknesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are PAs trying to protect?</li> <li>• Threats and Pressure</li> </ul>
2.45 – 3.00pm	Tea Break
3.00 – 3.30pm	Why Assess PAs in PNG?
3.30 – 4.40pm	RAPPAM Explained
4.40 – 5.00pm	What else does this fit into?
<b>Day 2: Wednesday 3/3/04</b>	
Time	Activity
8.30 – 9.45	Adapting the Questionnaire to PNG
9.45 – 10.15	Finalising the Terms of Reference
10.15 – 10.30	Break
10.30 – 12.00	Selecting Which PAs to Assess/ Plan of Visits to PAs
12.00 – 1.00	Lunch
1.00 – 2.45	Role Play for Questionnaire
2.45 – 3.00	Break
3.00 – 5.00	Role Play
<b>Day 3 Thursday 4/3/04</b>	
Time	Activity
8.30 – 9.10	Community Entry Process
9.10 – 9.20	Break
9.20 – 9.45	A translation
9.45 – 10.20	Role Play
10.20 – 10.45	Problems we will encounter/solutions
10.45 – 11.00	PA register
11.00 – 11.15	Key issues for RAPPAM
11.15 – 11.50	Next Step
11.50 – 12.00	Closing
1.15	Depart Motupore

## Annex 3 RAPPAM Rapid Assessment in the Hunstein Range and Sinub WMAs

### Hunstein Range WMA RAPPAM Assessment

#### 1. Background Information

The background information was obtained from the WMA submission to DEC.

- 1a: Name of protected area: Hunstein Range WMA  
 1b: Date established: November 1997  
 1c: Size of protected area: 220, 000 ha  
 1d: Name of respondent: John Duguman and views from local communities  
 1e: Date survey completed: 15/11/ - 29/11/03  
 1f: Annual budget: No information or not applicable  
 1g: Specific management objective:

The Hunstein Range WMA was established to protect the wildlife and environment of the Bahinemo and Baiinemo ethnic groups in the Hunstein Range from disturbance and destruction. It will be managed according to the following rules, which apply to all Bahinemo and Baiinemo peoples within the area and to all others entering upon the area.

#### 2.0 Pressures and Threats

The WMA workshop highlighted pressures and threats illustrated by the production of maps and probability, extent, impact and permanence were not covered. The questionnaire highlighted additional pressures and threats.

The pressures and threats were:

- Alluvial Gold workings
- Improper harvesting of eaglewood (*Gyneros spp*)
- Alien (climbing perch) and exotic species of fish (*Pacu*) that are destroying habitats for fish, crocodile and other riverine species.
- Illegal fishing on other land area.
- Logging

Logging was stated to be not a threat but there have been ongoing attempts by logging firms to get into the Hunstein range and this may not be transparent to the community.

The SCLC project in its project overview in January 2003 noted in addition to the above threats;

- Mining from Frieda Copper and Gold (not as yet started)
- Invasive species – long tailed macaques, water hyacinth, giant mimosa, cane toads and water buffalo.
- Agriculture – land clearing e.g. for vanilla farming

The three maps (Bagarap<sup>1</sup>, Birua<sup>2</sup> and Lukautim na Usim<sup>3</sup>) of each of the three main villages in the HRWMA (Yigei, Wagu and Gahom) showed only the distribution of resources of economic benefit to the community (i.e; gold, eaglewood sago, crocodile, fish, cassowary, butterfly, hardwood) and also physical features like streams and sacred sites.

None of the maps showed areas that could be a potential for pressure. It seems that the community may not be aware of the extent of the pressures but individual interviews did give

<sup>1</sup> Pidgin English translation for area that have an impact

<sup>2</sup> Pidgin English translation for threats

<sup>3</sup> Pidgin English translation for to look after and use.

a somewhat mixed indication of how the pressures and threats were fairing. There were already indications around of resources diminishing. The grass in the lake and waterways and the disappearance of water lilies in the lake were noticeably reduced and this may be a result of the Pacu fish's activity. This would be ideally confirmed in an independent study.

### **3.0 Biological Importance**

The community level of knowledge of participants about rare, threatened or endangered species was limited and was not appropriate here and the statements in section 3.0 were not asked as responses would not be meaningful.

It is possible to look at secondary information to form the basis of the extent of biological data that may be available to be able to provide some answers to statements in section 3. The only statement that was answered by the ten participants confidently was 3a: There is a high level of biodiversity in the area.

From known reports, the HRWMA has a relatively high level of biodiversity with 120 of the 200 mammals in PNG and has about 55% of endemic plant life. It has also one of the last strands of Kauri pine (scientific name?). The vegetation range from swamp forests, grassland to dense montane forests.

One statement that may not be fully answered in this section was the structural diversity of the PA being consistent to the historic norms.

### **4.0 Socio –Economic Importance**

The PA was not an important source of employment for the local community however the general agreement of answers here with the other aspects of socio – economic aspect had mostly agree and agree responses. The SCLC did provide community development initiatives. The PA has religious or spiritual significance, aesthetic importance such as the lake and grassland and contains plant and animal species of high social, cultural or economic importance. The recreation value could not be assessed, as the community may not consider this as they take an easy approach to life and recreation is part and parcel of everyday village life. There is also a significant ecosystem service and benefits to the community and it does have a high education and scientific value given the diverse flora and fauna range as mentioned in 3.0

### **5.0 Vulnerability**

There is no establishment of a ranger network in place and illegal activity within the PA is difficult to monitor and law enforcement is non-existent. Bribery and corruption was not discussed but from previous patrol reports, there was a situation where an individual was vocal in bringing in logging activities that may indicate a complete turn around in the objective of the PA.

### **6.0 Objectives**

PA objectives does provide for the protection of biodiversity and there is not yet a management plan in place however all the WMA committee members do understand the rules and regulations of the WMA. The local community is also very supportive of the overall objectives of the PA.

### **7.0 Legal security**

The WMA is a legally binding document that has long-term protection but there is a possibility of challenges in court under other legislation such as the Forestry Management Agreement and other land based acts. Often unscrupulous persons look at loopholes to get into forest areas. There is still a few disputes regarding land boundaries and demarcation but the boundary is adequate to meet the PA objective. There is currently no financial resource to

carry out law enforcement activities in the PA. There are still some conflicts in the community and these have not been effectively resolved.

### **8.0 Site Design and Planning**

After a lot of Landowners Conferences, the community was convinced to have a PA and the siting of the PA is consistent with the PA objective. Overall the community has agreed to the WMA layout and land use in the WMA. The surrounding areas are now also interested in forming a WMA that would mean an effective PA management. If this becomes a reality then the PA would be linked to another conserved area.

### **9.0 Staffing**

WMA committees in PNG perform a voluntary role in ensuring that the PA is managed properly. Items such as training and development for the Hunstein range WMA are now only activated and a ranger training will be held in 2004. Staff performance and employment conditions are not applicable to a WMA and Hunstein range does not have these in place. It may be appropriate to national parks who do have permanent staff.

### **10.0 Communication and Information**

There have been effective means of communication between the WMAs in the SCLC project, but currently radio equipments need to be repaired. There is some ecological data but the socio – economic data have not been collected and this does not allow for management planning. Communications between the local communities have been effective at times and if equipments are maintained then there is constant communication.

### **11.0 Infrastructure**

The HRWMA lies in the remote area and has had a boat in the past to deliver its conservation and development message but does not have one now for the management activities. There is no field equipment and facilities at present. The Sepik CLC has supported social infrastructures such as health, education and transport in the past and this is a necessity in addressing these issues that do contribute to conservation and development in the long term.

### **12.0 Finances**

There is currently no funding for the PA to carry out its tasks. It is hoped in the New Year to establish a funding mechanism with 50:50 contributions from the community and

WWF. This will provide the foundation for other fund raising activities involving grant sourcing and tourism levies.

### **13.0 Management Planning**

There is no management plan in place yet and a first attempt of making one was done during this period of review. An action plan was established with ranger training as the key activity among a list of others. It is hoped with nurturing that there will be one in place and closely adhered to.

### **14.0 Management Decision Making**

There is a clear organizational set up of the WMA committee however communications and clear responsibilities have not been duly established. The community is very vocal in decisions that affect them shown by the attention given to the team during this assessment

period. With communication network and facilities restored, it is hoped effective communications would become the norm.

#### **15.0 Research Evaluation and Monitoring**

The low education levels in this part of PNG (up to year 6 or 8) places a barrier in people's understanding of the key ecological issues. However with the ranger training and nurturing with partner NGOs and government, these would be slowly established and the recording of legal or illegal uses within the WMA can be noted. Critical research and monitoring needs can then be slowly built into this PA.

#### **16.0 Outputs**

There are currently no outputs as there was no annual work plan in place.

#### **17.0 Protected Area System Level Design/18.0 Protected Area Policies 19.0 Policy Environment**

The last three components of the questionnaire were not thought through in a systematic way given the nature of this assessment with no policy makers represented. The management plan workshop did highlight the legislation and policies dealing with the WMA and the possible threats from the forestry or mining legislation.

It can however be stated that the PA is a representation of the full biodiversity of the ecosystems within the region with the maintenance of the full range of natural processes. The WMA committee is committed to uphold the goals and vision that they have for the long-term sustainability and requires partner support from the government, NGOs and agencies to maintain that relationship.

## **Sinub WMA RAPPAM Assessment**

### **Testing the RAPPAM questionnaire with Sinub WMA, Madang Lagoon, PNG**

The management committee of Sinub Island WMA was brought together at the offices of WWF, adjacent to the village where most of the committee live. John Duguman and Nick Mitchell facilitated the meeting with the seven male committee members. No members of the wider community were present.

The Sinub Island WMA covers 11.8 hectares and encompasses the whole island and all of the fringing reefs to a depth of about 35 metres. The WMA was established primarily to act as a refuge for marine life and to ensure food security for Madang Lagoon. It is also seen as a potential source of eco-tourism and thus a potential small income generator for the community. Despite substantial pressure for land in the area the island is not inhabited and since its declaration in 2000 there has been no 'gardening' on the island. Threats and pressures include illegal fishing, pollution and alien species.

The questionnaire was delivered largely unchanged from its original state. A few terms were changed to make them applicable, for instance the distinction between 'field staff and office staff' (question 10a) was changed to 'committee members and the community'.

Sinub WMA is very unusual in Papua New Guinea in having a well-educated committee, most of whom were able to read the questionnaire in English. This cannot therefore claim to be the most representative of protected areas. (The meeting was however, conducted in Pidgin to ensure uniformity of understanding and participation). In all instances the group were able to understand the issues and concepts well following short explanations and discussions.

The group was able to answer most of the questions although reference will have to be made to the NGO-partner for answers to some of Section 3 ('Biological Importance'). The committee expressed slight unease with 5f) about the market value of PA resources, saying that they were uncomfortable discussing monetary value and conservation issues together. Interestingly, the role of the supporting NGO was repeatedly revealed to be crucial to this protected area with both negative and positive forces at work. The government lack the resources to get involved in individual PAs in Papua New Guinea and in their absence the role of NGOs could be usefully explored in an adapted questionnaire.

Questions of staffing, infrastructure and finance, which might be considered of little relevance in Papua New Guinea protected area management, were asked and were enthusiastically received. It was obvious that it was important to the committee that the very lack of funds and facilities was documented.

On the whole there was general agreement on the issues with little debate required for most answers. It is recognised that a different stand-point would be useful to stimulate debate and challenge the committee's self appraisal. In this instance it is planned to consult with the NGO that is closely involved. In other instances it will be of great benefit to have such 'key informers' present in the meeting and also to include some community members from outside the committee. This community perspective might provide the 'litmus test' for community-based protected area management.

The Hunstein (Sepik) and Sinub (Madang Lagoon) experiences are at the two ends of the education spectrum within PNG protected areas. The Hunstein test was characterised by low levels of education and limited knowledge of management concepts. Although not present in these cases the presence of a 'key informer' in these meetings is now seen as crucial in both cases. They may provide answers to questions that are not known to the community and they would provide a valuable alternative perspective. This may sometimes be a government representative but in the frequent absence of government intervention in PAs, it is often an NGO that will provide this view.

Sinub WMA includes both land and marine areas and there are several other such WMAs in PNG. (Maza is the only example of a purely marine PA.) Our experience with Sinub and RAPPAM is that the questions seemed broadly applicable to both the marine and land parts even if some few small words need changing from 'landscape' to 'land and seascape' etc. It appears to be testament to the breadth of application of the questionnaire.



## Annex 5: Information missing in the PA Register

Missing information is denoted in normal text and the bold refers to the appropriate sections in the register.

### **I Site Information**

**A. Sheet Identification** •(2) Sheet Number:/(3) Attachments:

C: Location/ (3) Closest Major Town

•**E. Information Sources**• (1) Surveys/Monitoring:/ (2) Contacts With Detailed  
**4. Community Profile Notes**•(6) Cash Income For Landowners/•(7) Cost Of  
 Conservation Management For Community:•(1) Government Contact Officer(S):•  
 •(3) Staff Resources:•(4) Government Budget:•(5) Activities And Tasks Of Staff:•(6)  
 Income Generated From Site For Government Agencies:•

### **I. Visitor Use**

•(1) *Visitation Statistics*:•(2) *Visitor Facilities*:•(3) *Nearest Visitor Accommodation*: •(4)  
*Public Information/Brochures*:

### **•J. Management Control Mechanisms**

•(2) *Existing Resource Use Agreements*:• •(3) *Other Planning Devices In  
 Operation*:• •(4) *Other Mechanisms For Enforcement Or Cooperation*:•

### **K. Examples Of Management Activity**/(2) *Failures*:

### **L. Management Issues** (3) *Potential Issues*. Economic Considerations

•(1) *Employment Opportunities*:•(2) *Cash Income Generated For Non Gov./Trad.* :•(3)  
*Resources Available From Other Sources*:

### **ii Site Description**

E. Vegetation Description:

F. Fauna:H. Conservation Features:

I. Integration With Surroundings

(1)Boundary Considerations: .

(2) Catchment Considerations:

**iii Specific Social Or Human Use Values** B. Historical Values: C. Archaeological  
 Values: D. Scenic/Landscape Values: E. Recreational Values:

## IV Site Evaluation

**A.** Assessment Of Context Of Value: **B.** Applicability Of IUCN, And Other,  
 Classifications: **C.** Economic Evaluation

**D.** Long Term Viability Of The Site **E.** Current Level Of Threat **F.** Aggregate Value