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MAY 15 2007	
ACTION	SBG
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INFO	AC, JM

Dear Sir,

**SUBJECT: PAPUA NEW GUINEA SUBMISSION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS, NOTIFICATION No. 2006-125,**

I acknowledge copy of your notification dated 30 November 2006, which you requested that all CBD National Focal Points and/or State Parties to provide the CBD Secretariat with country submission on their evaluation and implementation of the programme of work on protected areas.

As one of the CBD State Parties from the Pacific region, this Department has conquered with its key non-governmental organizations and stakeholders on environment and has come up with a preliminary assessment on the progress made so far. A formal output of such an assessment is thus attached with a full evaluation matrix on the review of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas in Papua New Guinea.

It is often taken for granted that the state of environment in PNG is intact and environmental degradation is of no immediate concern. Do note also that we have a lot of shortcomings to meeting the global standards; whilst on the same token a number of substantive gains have been met in readdressing our focus on Protected Areas system and/or network we manage with our partners. Effective protected area management in Papua New Guinea is further compounded by two key constraints, which are, i), the systems of customary land tenure, ii), low priority accorded to nature conservation by the government. These generic attributes play a significant role in the majority of our high priority areas identified, as being of high conservation value are not sufficiently represented in the existing network of protected areas.

We look forward to the Second Meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group from the 11-15 February next year 2008 where we will be able to provide a more standardized report.

Please do not hesitate to contact us for enquiries that may arise in regard to our response. We avail you our support and assurances to your good office on the great workings of the CBD.

Yours sincerely



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**DR. WARI LEA IAMO**  
Secretary



**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION**

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

**INFORMATION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS**

**REFERENCE: NOTIFICATION 2006-080 OF 7 JULY 2006**

**EVALUATION MATRIX FOR THE REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREA**



<p><b>Goal 1:</b> To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network as a contribution to globally agreed goals.</p>	<p>1. Is the existing national protected area system comprehensive, ecologically representative and effectively managed (provide number of existing protected areas, total integrated into a global network area covered, and type and percentage of biomes covered)?</p>	<p>In terms of coverage under existing legislations. The underlying factor is acquisition of customary (tenure) land-marine areas which account for 97% and only 3% by the State. Therefore the socio-economic criteria are required to complement the scientific recommendations in order for the customary owners to make commitments for biodiversity conservation through the establishment of protected areas.</p> <p>The scientific data and information process to develop a comprehensive representative as per the global network is being developed since the 1992 Conservation Needs Assessment (CNA)<sup>2,3</sup> work, the 1995 PNG Country Study on Biological Diversity<sup>4</sup> and the 2005 Conservation Planning Regions<sup>5</sup> in DEC. In 2006 The Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) completed its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan<sup>6</sup> in which the Protected Areas is a key action identified and attached. This is the major lynchpin to address the scientific requirements and adoption of appropriate policy and legal frameworks to make PNG's protected areas system more robust and flexible.</p>
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<sup>1</sup> Amankwah, A., Mugwabwa, R., and Murua, G., 2001. Land Law of Papua New Guinea, Law Book Co., Sydney.

<sup>2</sup> Beehler, B. M (ed), 1994. Papua New Guinea Conservation Needs Assessment, Volume 1, Government of Papua New Guinea, Department of Environment and Conservation, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea /Biodiversity Support Group-US AID, Washington D. C.

<sup>3</sup> Alcorn, J, A, (ed), 1994. Conservation Issues, CNA Workshop, and Recommendations, Volume 2, Government of Papua New Guinea Department of Environment and Conservation, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea /Biodiversity Support Group-US AID, Washington D. C.

<sup>4</sup> Sekhran, N and Miller, S (eds), 1994. Papua New Guinea Study on Biological Diversity, PNG Department of Environment and Conservation- Africa Centre for Resource and Environment-United Nations Environment Programme-GEF, Department of Environment and Conservation, Port Moresby.

<sup>5</sup> Papua New Guinea, Department of Environment and Conservation, 2005. Conservation Planning Regions in Papua New Guinea. Internal Report.

<sup>6</sup> Government of Papua New Guinea., 2006. Final Draft PNG National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. The NBSAP Document is complete and with DEC and awaiting NEC Decision.

<p>In addition DEC is the custodian of the national biodiversity data management (BDM)<sup>7,8,9,10</sup> system, the BioRAP<sup>11</sup> tool box and has developed a national species database, the Species Management Information System (SIMS)<sup>12</sup>.</p>	<p>CI is working on the Conservation Outcome definition for New Guinea<sup>13</sup>. Key Biodiversity Areas in PNG will be identified during this assessment. Preliminary work on Milne Bay Province Terrestrial Biodiversity Conservation Outcomes has been carried.<sup>14</sup></p>	<p>PNG also observes its commitments in the SPREP Nature Conservation Action Strategy: 2003-2007<sup>15</sup></p>	<p>WWF has completed the RAPPAM reports and have developed the RAPPAM priorities in PNG<sup>16</sup></p>
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<sup>7</sup> Hedemark, M., 1997. Biodiversity Institutional Survey Report, Number One, Biodiversity data of PNG and related natural resource information, PNG – Biodiversity Data Management Programme, DEC/UNEP-GEF 0313/94-47, DEC, Port Moresby.

<sup>8</sup> Hedemark, M. and Peters, P., 1997. Catalogue of Biodiversity Data Holdings for PNG, Number Two, Biodiversity data of PNG and related natural resource information, PNG -Biodiversity Data Management Programme, DEC/UNEP-GEF (GEF/0313/94-47), DEC, Port Moresby.

<sup>9</sup> Hedemark, M., and Genolagani, J-M, G., 1998. Papua New Guinea Biodiversity Data Management Implementation Plan – An Inception Phase, DEC/UNEP-GEF (GEF/0313/94-47), DEC, Port Moresby.

<sup>10</sup> PNG, DEC., 2003. Information Management and Exchange Manual, Version 1.2, DEC – Conservation Division, Port Moresby. Internal Report.

<sup>11</sup> Faith, D. P., Margules, C. R., Walker, P. A. A biodiversity conservation plan for PNG based on biodiversity trade-offs analysis, Pacific Conservation Biology, 6(4): 304-324.

<sup>12</sup> PNG, DEC., 2002. Species Information Management System (SIMS), DEC – Conservation Division, Port Moresby. Internal Report.

<sup>13</sup> Conservation International and CSIRO., 2007. Progress in Data Collection and Management: April 06 – March 07, Conservation International and CSIRO, Conservation International, Port Moresby. Internal document

<sup>14</sup> Conservation International., 2007. Milne Bay Province Terrestrial Biodiversity Conservation Outcomes. A pilot for the New Guinea Wilderness, Conservation International, Port Moresby. Internal document.

<sup>15</sup> SPREP., 2004. Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the Pacific Islands Region, 2003-2007, SPREP, Apia.

<sup>16</sup> Duguman, J., Mogina, J. and Mowbray, D (eds), 2006. An assessment of the effectiveness of PNG's Protected Areas using WWF's RAPPAM methodology, WWF-SP, PNG

		Will be defined from the supporting documents and activities identified.
	What are the definitions of "comprehensive", "ecologically representative" and "effectively managed" in your country?	Will be defined from the supporting documents and activities identified
	What is the progress made in quantitative and qualitative terms against the national targets relating to representative and effectively "comprehensiveness", "ecological representation", and "effective management"?	Will be defined from the supporting documents and activities identified
	What biomes are adequately represented?	Will be defined from the supporting documents and activities identified
	What biomes are underrepresented or not represented?	Will be defined from the supporting documents and activities identified
	What IUCN categories of protected areas are included?	Current PNG PA category includes mainly IUCN <sup>17</sup> Category 1b, II, IV, V, VI. Will be defined from the supporting documents and activities identified.

<sup>17</sup> IUCN-WCPA., Defining Protected Area Management Categories. (IUCN Website – accessed 30 March 2007).

	<p>Do new protected areas established since COP.7 cover underrepresented ecosystems and biomes (number of new protected areas since COP.7, area covered by them, type, and percentage of biomes covered by them)?</p>	<p>Will be defined from the supporting documents and activities identified</p>
	<p>Are there plans for the establishment of additional protected areas by the year 2010 (terrestrial) and 2012 (marine)?</p>	<p>Yes. Major funding is required and emphasis on 2 or 3 Marine Protected areas. WWF for BSSE. Milne Bay marine project by CI. Papua Barrier by CI. And Kimbe Bay LMMA by TNC. MTTDS by PNG Government 2005-2010 (annex)<sup>18</sup></p>
	<p>Have plans or actions for protected area system (incorporating elements for filling ecological gaps, securing financial resources, capacity-building, addressing policy, legislative and institutional barriers) been developed?</p>	<p>Will be defined from the supporting documents and activities identified</p>

<sup>18</sup> Department of National Planning and Rural Development, 2005. Medium Term Development Strategy (2005-2010). Waigani: Department of National Planning and Rural Development. (Protected areas envisaged developments in Table 6.1 – Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability)

<p><b>Goal 2:</b> To integrate protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure and function.</p>	<p>What measures have been taken for developing enabling environment (legislation, policies, tools) for integrating, protected areas into broader land and seascapes and sectoral interest (i.e. agriculture, infrastructure, energy)?</p>	<p>PNG NBSAP, Access and Benefit Sharing Report<sup>19</sup>, (3) Biosafety policy and Bill,<sup>21</sup> International Trade (Fauna and Flora)<sup>22</sup>, PNG Medium Term Development Strategy 2005-2010; PNG UN MDG Report<sup>23</sup>, Ecoforestry Policy 2003; Maritime discussions on MPAs; Total Catchment Environment Management policy 1996 - decentralization of Protected Area to partners<sup>24</sup>,<sup>25</sup></p>
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<sup>19</sup> Kwa, E. L., Saulei, S., Gelu, A., Kamene, S., Kouni, J., Kwa, E. P., Martui, M., Opur, M. and Henao, D., 2006. Access and Benefit Sharing: Policy and Legal Implications for Papua New Guinea, A Report Prepared for the Papua New Guinea Institute of Biodiversity, Papua New Guinea Institute of Biodiversity, Port Moresby.

<sup>20</sup> Papua New Guinea Institute of Biodiversity, 2004. Biodiversity Law and Policy in Papua New Guinea, Papua New Guinea Institute of Biodiversity, Port Moresby.

<sup>21</sup> Papua New Guinea, Department of Environment and Conservation., 2005. Papua New Guinea's National Biosafety Framework, Final Draft, Supported by UNEP-GEF, Department of Environment and Conservation, Port Moresby. (Contains Final drafts of the National Biosafety and Biotechnology Policy and Biosafety and Biotechnology Bill; on UNEP and CBD-Biosafety Websites)

<sup>22</sup> International Trade ( Fauna and Flora) (Amendment) Act. 2003. Regulations in preparation for the NEC decision

<sup>23</sup> PNG, Department of National Planning and Monitoring., 2004. Millennium Development Goals Progress Report 2004, Department of National Planning and Monitoring, Waigani.

<sup>24</sup> Papua New Guinea, Department of Environment and Conservation., 1996. Managing PNG's unique environment: Strategic Directions 1996-2006, Department of Environment and Conservation, Port Moresby.

<sup>25</sup> Genolagani, J-M. G., 1997. An analysis of Biodiversity Conservation in the Total Catchment Environmental Management in Papua New Guinea, Thesis in Partial fulfillment for the Degree of Master on Environmental Management and Development, Canberra: The Australian National University. (Unpublish).



<p><b>Target:</b> All protected areas and protected areas systems are integrated into the wider land and seascape and relevant sectors, by applying the ecosystem approach and taking into account ecological connectivity and the concept, where appropriate, of ecological networks.</p>	<p>Are the needs of protected areas taken into account in the wider land and seascape to address the need for connectivity, including ecological networks?</p>	<p>Yes and to some extent and need wider interpretation and acceptance to meet customary requirements. Conservation Needs Assessment 1994; Milne Bay Community Based marine and Coastal project<sup>26</sup>, BioRAP<sup>27</sup> Conservation Outcome Definition<sup>28</sup>, Coral Triangle Reports<sup>29</sup>,<sup>30</sup></p>
<p><b>Goal 3:</b> To establish and strengthen regional networks, transboundary protected areas (TBP As) and collaboration between neighboring protected areas across</p>	<p>Has the concept of the ecosystem approach" been applied while developing protected area systems?</p>	<p>Key Biodiversity Area Delineation, Milne Bay Pilot for New Guinea Wilderness, Bismarck and Solomon Sea Eco-Region<sup>31</sup>, Papua Barrier and Lagoon project<sup>32</sup>, Trans-Fly Project, Tonda Wildlife Management area<sup>33</sup>.</p>
<p><b>Goal 3:</b> To establish and strengthen regional networks, transboundary protected areas (TBP As) and collaboration between neighboring protected areas across</p>	<p>What collaboration across national boundaries has been implemented in relation to protected areas?</p>	<p>PNG shares it national boundary with Australia (Torres Strait Treaty)<sup>34</sup>, Indonesian Border Agreement Act, 1973) and Solomon Island. Current protected areas found in the vicinity include the Tonda Wildlife Management Area/Transify Conservation Area, proposed Headwater of New Guinea<sup>35</sup>.</p>

<sup>26</sup> Conservation International and UNDP., 2003. Milne Bay Community Based Coastal and Marine Conservation Project, The Milne Bay Community-Based Coastal and Marine Conservation Project, PNG/02/G31A/IG/71, Conservation International (PNG), Port Moresby.

<sup>27</sup> Faith, D. P., Margules, C. R., Walker, P. A. A biodiversity conservation plan for PNG based on biodiversity trade-offs analysis, Pacific Conservation Biology, 6(4): 304-324.

<sup>28</sup> Conservation International., 2004. Conserving Earth's Living Heritage: A Proposed Framework for Designing Biodiversity Conservation Strategies. (Website)

<sup>29</sup> The Nature Conservancy., 2004. Delineating the Coral Triangle, Its Ecoregions and Functional Seascapes. (Website)

<sup>30</sup> Conservation Resource Centre., 2004. Solving the Mystery of the Coral Triangle, CRC, Australia (Website).

<sup>31</sup> WWF., 2007. About BSSE, WWF 2007 (Website).

<sup>32</sup> Conservation International., 2005. Papua Barrier and Lagoon Strategy and Action Plan, Conservation International, Port Moresby. (internal report)

<sup>33</sup> Fauna (Protection and Control) Act, 1966. (Protected Area Register, DEC)

<sup>34</sup> Commonwealth of Australia., 1995. Treaty Between Australia and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea Concerning Sovereignty and Maritime Boundaries in the Area Known as Torres Strait. Between the Two Countries Including Other Related Matters. Australian Treaty Series 1985 No. 4, Department of Foreign Affairs, Canberra.

<sup>35</sup> Conservation International., 2007. Proposed Trans-boundary Conservation Region, Conservation International, Port Moresby. Internal Report.

national boundaries.		
<p><b>Target:</b> Establish and strengthen by transboundary-protected areas, other forms of collaboration between neighboring protected areas across national boundaries and regional networks, to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, implementing the ecosystem approach, and improving international cooperation.</p>	<p>Has any consultation process been established to identify potential transboundary, including marine, protected areas?</p>	<p>Yes, between Australia and Indonesia under the tri-partite treaty between Tonda Wildlife Management Area in PNG, the Wasur National Park in Indonesia and Kakadu National Park in Australia.</p>
<p>How many protected areas feature in regional network and how many of these are transboundary</p>	<p>3 areas - Wasur National Park, Tonda Wildlife Management Area and Kakadu National Park<sup>36</sup> and 2 transboundary PAs (Wasur and Tonda) and Kamiali Wildlife Management in PNG, Telepere in Solomon Island and the Bird Head, Indonesia for the leatherback conservation and monitoring sites<sup>37</sup>.</p>	
<p>Has the potential for regional cooperation under relevant conventions been utilized for the establishment of migratory corridors?</p>	<p>East Asia-Australasia Shorebird Reserve Network (RAMSAR Convention) between Australia, Indonesia and PNG under TriNational Wetlands MOU (see above), Leather back MOU between Indonesia, Solomon Island and Papua New Guinea (see above).</p>	
<p><b>Goal 4:</b> To substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management.</p>	<p>What percentage of protected areas (area and number) have up-to-date science-based management plans that:</p>	<p>Currently have legally registered 55 areas<sup>38</sup> (total area 1,702,007 million hectares and only 3 (270,000 ha<sup>39</sup>, 590,000 ha<sup>40</sup>, 5,200 ha<sup>41</sup>) has a scientific based management.</p>

<sup>36</sup> DEC, Tri-National Wetlands Initiative, June 2002. Intergovernmental Memorandum of Understanding between Australia, Indonesia and PNG)

<sup>37</sup> WWF., 2007. Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion: Tri-National Turtle Agreement Implementation. (Website)

<sup>38</sup> Papua New Guinea, Department of Environment and Conservation., 2006. Declared Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) and National Park areas (Internal Report)

<sup>39</sup> Crater Mountain WMA, Eastern Highlands Province

<sup>40</sup> Tonda WMA, Western Province

<sup>41</sup> Klampun WMA, East New Britain Province

<p><b>Target:</b> All protected areas have effective management using participatory and science-based site planning processes that incorporate clear biodiversity objectives, targets, management strategies and monitoring programmes, drawing upon existing methodologies and a long-term management plan with active stakeholder involvement.</p>	a) Are under development?	<p>Terrestrial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 40 – under national legislations</li> <li>▪ 1 - local-level government law on environment and conservation (not assessed by the WWF RAPPAM methodology)</li> </ul> <p>Marine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 12 – under national legislations</li> <li>▪ 3 - under three local-level government laws on marine environment management (not assessed by the WWF RAPPAM Methodology).</li> </ul>
	b) Are under effective implementation?	<p>Terrestrial/Coastal – 3</p> <p>Yes by CI, UPNG, DEC, WWF, WCS</p>
<p><b>Goal 5:</b> To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas.</p>	<p>Have consultation been undertaken involving protected area functionaries, local stakeholders and researchers to identify science-based biodiversity conservation targets?</p> <p>What measures have been put in place to identify, prevent and/or mitigate the negative impacts of threats?</p>	<p>Updated assessment of Protected Areas through the WWF RAPPAM Initiative and the NBSAP framework.</p>
<p><b>Target:</b> Effective mechanisms for identifying and preventing, and/or mitigating the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas are in place.</p>	<p>What measures have been taken to restore and rehabilitate the ecological integrity of protected areas?</p>	<p>Mostly at the planning stage as identified by the WWF RAPPAM Priority List and Action Plan which is currently in development by partners, still needs addressing</p>

<p><b>Goal 6:</b> To promote equity and benefit sharing</p>	<p>What legislative or policy frameworks are in place to establish frameworks for the equitable sharing of costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas?</p>	<p>NBSAP: Draft plan ready for NEC Decision; PINBio - Access and Benefit Sharing Report complete and requires Policy and legal instruments, development and <b>formulation of Carbon Trade policy</b> 2005; Tourism Policy 2001; Eco-forestry Policy;</p>
<p><b>Target:</b> Establish mechanisms for the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas.</p>	<p>Have assessments been made of the economic and socio-cultural costs and benefits of protected areas, particularly for indigenous and local communities?</p>	<p>Yes, PNG Country Study on Biodiversity 1995 (Sekhran and Miller, 1995).</p>
	<p>What measures have been taken to avoid and mitigate negative impacts on indigenous and local communities?</p>	<p>97% of the land and marine is under customary tenure and are covered by the PNG Constitution and Lands Act, 1996; application of new EIA procedures taking into account negative impacts under <i>Environment Act</i>, 2000 and awareness and education by conservation partners including the national NGOs on laws and rights as well as para-legal programs (CELCOR and ELC: refer their websites)</p>
	<p>What mechanisms have been put in place to identify and recognize community conserved areas and how many such areas have been integrated into the national protected areas system?</p>	<p>Recognition by National Constitution (4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Goals and Preamble para. (d)); National legal instruments including the <i>Fauna (Protection and Control) Act</i>, 1966, <i>Conservation Area Act</i>, 1978, promotes the local and community conserved areas. This includes 33 areas out of 55: <i>Land Groups Incorporation Act</i>; <i>Customary Land Registration Act</i>; <i>Customary Land Dispute Settlement Act</i>; <i>Organic Law on Provincial Governments and Local-Level Governments</i> (1995) – four (4) local-level government laws developed and managed by the communities through their local government administration (see below).</p>

<p><b>Goal 7:</b> To enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities, and relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>What mechanisms have been implemented to ensure full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in full respect of their rights and recognition of their responsibilities, consistent with national law and applicable international obligations, in the management of existing, and the establishment and management of new protected areas?</p>	<p>Development of policies and legal frameworks and in particular noting the National Constitutional (1975) coverage, <i>Organic Law on Provincial Governments and Local-Level Governments</i> (1995)<sup>42, 43, 44, 45</sup>, <i>Fauna (Protection and Control) Act</i>, 1966, <i>Conservation Area Act</i>, 1978, enables local communities to locally manage these areas<sup>46, 47, 48</sup> by establishing their rules and management committees; Transboundary movements and recognition of traditional practices in international agreements</p>
<p><b>Target:</b> Full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in full respect of their rights and recognition of their responsibilities, consistent</p>	<p>What measures have been taken to support areas conserved by indigenous and local communities?</p>	<p>Promotion of conservation areas under customary rules and another option under the conventional legal system (parliamentary acts – eg. legal protection under the above Conservation Areas and Fauna (protection and control) Acts as well as the <i>Organic Law on Provincial Governments and Local-Level Governments</i> (1995).</p>

<sup>42</sup> Almamami Local-Level Government Environment and Conservation Law, 2003 (Madang Province, PNG)

<sup>43</sup> Talasea Local-Level Government Marine Environment Management Law, 2004 (West New Britain Province, PNG)

<sup>44</sup> Biaila Local-Level Government Marine Environment Management Law, 2006 (West New Britain Province, PNG)

<sup>45</sup> Hoskins Local-Level Government Marine Environment Management Law, 2006 (West New Britain Province, PNG)

<sup>46</sup> Papua New Guinea, Department of Environment and Conservation. 1995. Environmentally Sustainable Management of Coastal and Marine Resources Project, Final Report January 1995, Asian Development Bank TA No. 1990-PNG, Volume 3 Training Manual, Department of Environment and Conservation, Port Moresby.

<sup>47</sup> Hyndman, David C. (1993) Customary Marine Tenure for Managing Aquatic Resources in Papua New Guinea. Presented at "Common Property in Ecosystems Under Stress," the Fourth annual conference of the International Association for the Study of Common Property, Manila, Philippines, June, 1993. (<http://www.indiana.edu/~iascp/abstracts/273.html>; accessed 30 March 2007).

<sup>48</sup> Cinner, J. Marnane, M. Kiene, W. Clark, T. Yamuna, R. Ben, J. Liviko, I. McClanahan, T. 2005. Traditional Management of Tambu Areas in PNG: An Evaluation of their Effectiveness in the Conservation of Coral Reefs Resources, Conservation Biology, Vol 19(6) 2005: 1714-1723.

<p>with national law and applicable international obligations, and the participation of relevant stakeholders, in the management of existing and the establishment and management of new protected areas.</p>	<p>What mechanisms have been put in place to ensure the participation of relevant stakeholders, in the management of existing, and the establishment and management of new protected areas?</p>	<p>Through informal and formal procedures (eg. new WMAs). Formation of community-based conservation associations (not-for-profit) and for profit (enterprise development and trade) under existing legal provisions (under auspices of PNG Investment Promotion Authority and the Conservation Areas Act, 1978).</p>
<p><b>Goal 8:</b> To provide an enabling policy, institutional and socio-economic environment for protected areas.</p>	<p>Are the appropriate policy, institutional and socio-economic frameworks in place to value goods and services and enable more effective establishment and management of protected areas?</p>	<p>Yet to be determined; infant stages of development under the lead of tertiary institutions (e.g. University of Papua New Guinea, PNG University of Technology)</p>
<p><b>Target:</b> By 2008 review and revise policies as appropriate, including use of social and economic valuation and incentives, to provide a supportive enabling environment for more effective establishment and management of protected areas and protected areas systems.</p>	<p>What kind of social and economic valuation methods and incentives for more effective establishment and management of protected areas are developed and incorporated into national policies, institutional and socio-economic structures?</p>	<p>Very weak. Previous work undertaken need urgent updating and implementation, and includes the 1995 PNG Country Study on its Biological Diversity.</p>
<p><b>Goal 9:</b> To build capacity for the planning, establishment and</p>	<p>What are the main impediments to effective establishment and management of protected areas? Have measures been taken to overcome these?</p> <p>Has a comprehensive capacity building-needs assessment for protected areas management been</p>	<p>Yet to be determined and further refinement through the WWF-RAPPAM process and implementation of the NBSAP</p> <p>Protected Areas Rehabilitation (Part 1) 1994-1996; RAPPAM 2004-2206; SCCP - Strengthening Conservation Capacity Project based at UPNG (2005-2006)</p>

management of protected areas.	carried out?	
<p><b>Target:</b> Comprehensive capacity building programmes and initiatives are implemented to develop knowledge and skills at individual, community and institutional levels and raise professional standards.</p>	<p>What capacity-building programmes have been undertaken or are being undertaken and how successful have the completed programmes been?</p>	<p>Main Program elements:  <b>DEC-GOPNG:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Formal training overseas</li> <li>▪ Ranger training</li> <li>▪ Biodiversity surveys</li> </ul> <p><b>NGOs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Para-legal</li> <li>▪ community awareness and education</li> <li>▪ conservation sciences</li> <li>▪ enrichment courses for teachers</li> <li>▪ curriculum development</li> </ul> <p><b>Institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Biological sciences in Protected areas;</li> <li>▪ Non-formal (e.g. para-legal) training for local communities;</li> <li>▪ Development of curriculum modules on conservation</li> <li>▪ eco-enterprise development;</li> <li>▪ wildlife and biodiversity trade;</li> <li>▪ databases and GIS tools,</li> <li>▪ organizational reviews and strategy-action planning</li> </ul>
<p><b>Goal 10:</b> To develop, apply and transfer appropriate technologies for protected areas</p>	<p>Does your country consider a multidisciplinary approach to protected areas management?</p> <p>What new innovative approaches and technologies have been identified developed and implemented for protected areas establishment and management on the national and regional level?</p>	<p>Yes. Considering the customary tenure ownership it is essential to be a multidisciplinary approach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Resource owners participation and engagement is crucial and essential</li> <li>▪ Management effectiveness Tacking Tool (IUCN-WCPA) to be considered for adoption</li> <li>▪ Engagement of Private sectors (tourism, Dive Associations, Kokoda Track Association), Carbon projects, bio-discovery.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Target:</b> Development, validation, and transfer of appropriate technologies and innovative approaches for the effective management of protected areas are substantially improved, taking into account decisions of the Conference of the Parties on technology transfer and cooperation.</p>	<p>Has there been collaboration within the country and/or with other countries to share information and technologies?</p>	<p>Implementing the MEAs and other PNG international initiatives: Ramsar, CITES, CMS, CBD, WHC, Coalition for the Tropical Rainforest Nations, UN 2000 PNG MDG-7 Initiative, SPREP Nature Conservation Action Strategy,</p>
<p><b>Goal 11:</b> To ensure financial sustainability of protected areas and national and regional systems of protected areas.</p>	<p>Have financial needs been identified? What are results of this needs assessment (quantitative and qualitative)?</p> <p>What strategies are in place to meet these needs, and in particular to secure long-term funding for the national protected areas system?</p>	<p>Resource Allocation Framework (RAF), international and bilateral donors, investors, All identified under the PNG NBSAP framework, and also the PNG Conservation Forum Inc Strategy and Action Plan (2007)</p> <p>Refer to NBSAP and includes the PNG Mama Graun Conservation Trust Fund; Government's MTDS; GEF;</p>
<p><b>Target:</b> Sufficient financial, technical and other resources to meet the costs to effectively implement and manage national and regional</p>	<p>What financial support has been given to developing countries and countries with economies in transition and Small Island developing States?</p>	<p>Bilateral, multilateral and NGO donors have been prominent in PNG.</p>



<p>systems of protected areas are secured, including both from national and international sources, particularly to support the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and small island developing States.</p>	<p>What proportion of the budget is dedicated to supporting the national protected areas systems (What proportion of the total funding for the national protected areas comes from private and public funding sources, and how much from the State budget?)</p>	<p>PNG Government allocate PGK 2 million to DEC (Conservation Division) yearly allocation from PGK5 billion per annum. These include staff salaries, recurrent cost.</p> <p>NGOs:</p>
<p><b>Goal 12:</b> To strengthen communication, education and public awareness</p>	<p>Have studies been made on the efficient use of the resources in contribution to financial sustainability of protected areas?</p>	<p>Yes but out dated (1993-1996), and need new assessments to be conducted</p>
<p><b>Target:</b> Public awareness, understanding and appreciation of the importance and benefits of protected areas are significantly increased.</p>	<p>Is there a review mechanism for public education programmes to measure if they have been effective in communicating the basic biodiversity values of protected areas?</p>	<p>Lack of review mechanism at present; consultations on mechanism to be developed with PNG Department of Education and Office of Higher Education with contributions from partners (e.g. NGOs, Private sector).</p>
<p>What education measures and programmes have been developed and implemented regarding protected areas, including for raising public awareness?</p>	<p>Selected Main Programs and Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UPNG: SNPS, Law, Environmental Sciences, MIRC, SING</li> <li>▪ McArthur Foundation - SCCP (tertiary) to UPNG</li> <li>▪ TNC – Cetaceans in Kimbe Bay, WNBP</li> <li>▪ Mahonia Na Dari – curriculum and training for primary and secondary level teachers and students</li> <li>▪ CI – curriculum for primary-level teachers</li> <li>▪ RCF-WCS teachers training manuals for primary to tertiary levels</li> <li>▪ DEC PA Rangers training manuals and modules</li> <li>▪ WWF PA educational awareness materials and equipment for community awareness and education, and non-timber forest products</li> <li>▪ CELCOR for advocacy and community rights on environment and protected areas</li> </ul>	

<p><b>Goal 13:</b> To develop and adopt minimum standards and best practices for national and regional protected area systems.</p>	<p>Have standards, criteria and best practices for a) site selection, b) management, c) governance, and d) long-term monitoring of outcomes been applied and documented? (Please provide a reference).</p>	<p>Standards, Criteria and BP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Site Selection: CNA, BioRAP, SIMS, IUCN Red List and PA categories, CITES</li> <li>b) Management: PARP(1), CASP, WWF RAPPAM, individual organization's PA manuals</li> <li>c) PA manuals</li> <li>d) Governance: weak and need to be strengthened urgently</li> <li>e) Long-term monitoring: MTDS, NBSAP, respective individual organizational monitoring procedures</li> </ul>
<p><b>Target:</b> Standards, criteria, and best practices for planning, selecting, establishing, managing and governance of national and regional systems of protected areas are developed and adopted.</p>	<p>Has your country evaluated management effectiveness of protected areas in a systematic way? If yes,</p>	<p>Yes, initiated by the EU-WWF-DEC PARP (Phase 1) and in a much more comprehensive process through the WWF RAPPAM.</p>
<p><b>Goal 14:</b> To evaluate and improve the effectiveness of protected area management</p>	<p>(a) What percentage of national protected area system surface area has been evaluated?</p>	<p>About 96% covered by the WWF-RAPPAM process.</p>
<p><b>Target:</b> Frameworks for monitoring, evaluating and reporting protected areas management effectiveness at sites, national and regional systems, and transboundary protected area levels adopted and implemented by Parties.</p>	<p>(b) What are the conclusions for the national protected areas system and to what extent were results incorporated into management plans and strategies?</p>	<p>a) WWF RAPPAM Conclusions – lack of effective management of PAs since 1982 due to Government's relegation of PA to lower priority, inadequate of financial resources downsizing of human capacity in DEC</p> <p>b) WWF RAPPAM Conclusions being incorporated in NBSAP and Conservation Forum Inc action strategies and individual organizational programs.</p>

**Note:** Key evaluation questions for review of implementation of the Programme of work on protected areas are indicated in bold. All Parties are encouraged to answer these questions. The other questions provide underlying guidance to assess evaluation, and Parties are encouraged to answer them to the extent that they are applicable to their national circumstances.