

SITE CONSERVATION PLANNING

A METHODOLOGY FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

*TNC now calls the Site Conservation Area Planning tool
Conservation Area Planning*

October 2002

Site Conservation Planning Tool

This pidgin version of the SCP tool, was adapted from the document, “SCP: A Methodology for Community Participation” prepared by TNC Lore Lindu Field Office, Indonesia. This Pidgin version was developed by TNC’s Madang Field Office team including Francis Bebei, Susan Brown, Ed Mayer, Peter Moikia, and the Community Conservation and Development Facilitators (CDF)

Het Tok bilong Dispela Patrol - SCP

1. Long dispela patrol yumi bai wok wantaim wanpela tool mipela long TNC i kolim Site Conservation Planning Tool. Wok yupela bai wokim insait long dispela tupela dei bung emi wanpela hap bilong dispela tool. Emi hap wea yupela long wanwan wod aria ken autim tingting bilong yupela, long rot bilong lukautim bus, graun wara bilong yupela.
2. Dispela wok yumi bai wokim nau, emi bilong kirapim tingting long wonem kain samting iken kamap insait long manismen plen bilong wanwan klen bilong yupela taim yupela laik wokim konsavesen eria ananit long dispela Almami konsavesen lo.
3. Taim yumi wok wantaim dispela tool na yupela luk save long ol bikpela bagarap ikamap long bus graun na wara em dispela hevi o bagarap bai yupela lukluk strong long kamapim rot bilong stretim na yupela ken putim insait long manismen plen bilong klen.

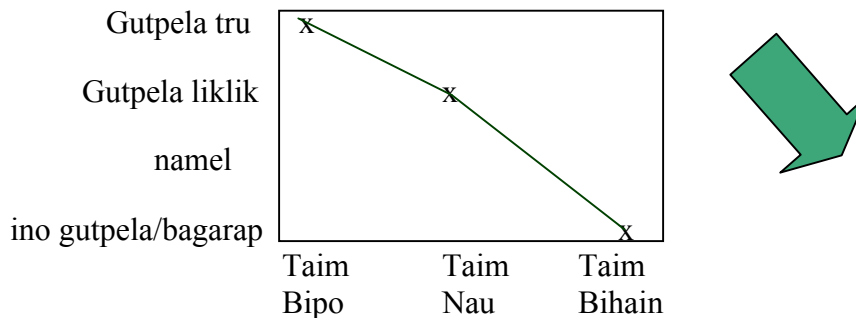
Step 1: System – Conservation Target – Samting yumi sut long em long sait bilong lukautim bus graun na wara

1. Askim ol lain bilong Komuniti – **Wonem samting emi bikpela tru long sait bilong ol bus graun na wara insait long wod eria bilong yu?** Daunbilo emi example tasol long kainkain samting yumi CDF laikim ol komuniti makim.
 - ✓ Ol risos bilong ol – olsem wara, timba
 - ✓ Ol Natural Communities – olsem tais wara wea ol saksak istap, o bikpela bus wea oli save painim abus, o wara na fores eria klostu long wara.
 - ✓ Ol kainkain lip, diwai na abus – olsem diwai bilong wokim haus, lip bilong marasin, ol plawa okid, abus bilong painim long kaikai, Pisin bilong kisim bilas, o wanpela spesol abus olsem muruk.
2. Ol wanwan manmeri bai kisim wan o tupela pepa long raitim bekim bilong dispela askim. Na ol CDF raun na halpim wanwan long ol manmeri long autim tingting bilong ol long pepa.
3. Ridim wanwan pepa na putim insait long grup bilong em. Sapos planti grup kamap wok wantaim ol lain long ples long bungim sampela grup na mekim kamap 6pela grup tasol
4. Wantaim komuniti kolim nem bilong wanwan grup na tok klia bilong wonem emi bikpela samting long dispela grup na raitim long raunpela waitpela kad.



Step 2: Condition of System – Lukluk na Skelim bilong ol Samting yumi sut longem Taim bipo, Taim nau na Taim bihain

1. Ol manmeri wantaim halpim bilong CDF bai wokim dispela Taim bipo, Taim nau, na Taim bihain long wanwan ol Target (long waitpela kad) oli wokim long step 1.



2. Askim ol lain bilong komuniti long mekim skel long taim nau na taim bipo -
 - **Dispela samting** (nem bilong wanpela target long step 1) **istap olsem wonem long nau?**
 - **Na emi stap olsem wonem long taim bipo?**
 - **Wonem kain senis ibin kamap wea ino wankain olsem bipo?**

Sampela moa askim long klarim tingting -

- **Dispela samting** (nem bilong target) **o risos emi hat long kisim nau?** Olsem – Saksak emi hat long kisim? (target tais wara)
- **Emi stap longwe long painim, na bipo emi olsem wonem?**
- **Yupela nidim longpela o sotpela taim long mekim wok?**
- **Ol lip diwai bilong marasin o diwai bilong wokim haus o pisin bilong bilas igat planti o iwok long pinis?**
- **Ol abus long bus o pis long wara wea yumi kisim long kaikai istap planti o nogat?**
- **Gutpela klinpela wara long dring na waswas istap yet?**

Askim 2pela o 3pela long dispela kain klarim askim long wanwan target. Sapos yu usim wanpela askim long wan target yu no inap usim dispela askim ken long narapela. Olsem target bilong abus na target bilong bikpela bus istap, yu no ken askim long abus taim yu wok long target bilong bikpela bus.

3. Askim long mekim skel long bihain taim -
 - **Sapos yumi no mekim wanpela samting na go het long usim wankain rot yumi usim long nau, bihain long 10pela yia yupela ting em bai kamap olsem wonem?**

Long pinisim, pulim lain kam long taim bipo, go long taim nau, na taim bihain long makim trend bilong dispela target.
4. Askim ol lain long kisim wanpela spia long skelim dispela target olsem – kala bilong spia emi mas mak bilong taim nau (sapos taim nau ol makim gutpela tru – kisim blu spia, sapos gutpela liklik – grin spia, sapos namel – yellow spia, na sapos bagarap – redpela spia). Na makim spia long taim nau igo long taim bihain.
5. Sapos spia ino wankain long trend lain yu mas askim – **Bilong wonem spia isut olsem na ino sut wankain long lain?**

Step 3: Stress and Sources of Stress - Ol Bagarap na As Bilong Ol

1. Tok klia long as bilong dispela wok olsem. **Mipela bai brukim yupela long 3pela grup Na wanwan grup bai lukluk long 2pela target yumi makim long waitpela kad na kamapim bagarap na as bilong bagarap long dispela 2pela target.** Taim yu brukim ol manmeri igo long 2pela o 3pela liklik grup wanpela CDF mas stap long wanwan grup na halpim ol wokim dispela wok. (Sapos liklik lain kamap long bung, brukim ol long 2pela grup na wan grup mas lukluk long 3pela target)
2. Redim tok save long Stress o Bagarap – **Emi ol bagarap o hevi long samting yumi sut long em long sait bilong lukautim bus graun na wara, wea emi daunim strong bilong dispela samting (nem bilong target yumi makim long step 1) long stap gutpela o kamap gutpela ken.**

Na autim tingting bilong grup long wonem bagarap iwok long kamap long dispela target Long dispela askim ol lain olsem:

- **Wonem kain bagarap ibin kamap long nau long dispela samting yumi sut long em?** (wan wan target olsom tais wara)
 - **Wonem samting i bagarapim dispela samting?**
3. Skelim ol tingting oli autim na raitim bagarap long yalopela kad na raunim yalopela kad long waitpela kad.
 4. Redim toksave long Source of Stress o As bilong Bagarap – **Emi as bilong ol bagarap o hevi o wok yumi wokim long kamapim bagarap.**

Na autim tingting bilong grup long wonem as bilong bagarap iwok long kamapim wanwan long ol bagarap. Long dispela askim ol lain long as bilong bagarap olsem:

- **Bilong wonem dispela bagarap o hevi ikamap?**
- **Wonem kain wok yumi save mekim nau iwok long bagarapim dispela samting?** (target)
- **Wonem as bilong dispela wok yumi save mekim nau i bagarapim dispela samting?**

5. Askim long bihain taim:
 - **Dispela kain bagarap o hevi na as bilong em bai kamap bikpela moa long bihain taim?**
 - **Yupela tingting long narapela bagarap o as bilong bagarap bai kamap long bagarapim dispela samting long bihain taim? (Target)**

6. Skelim ol Bagarap na As bilong Bagarap wantaim ol spia. Pastaim ol bai skelim ol bagarap. Tokim ol manmeri long grup olsem: **Bigpela spia namba 4 emi makim bikpela bagarap na spia namba 3 emi makim bikpela liklik na spia namba 2 emi makim namel bagarap na spia namba 1 emi liklik bagarap tasol.** Spia imas sut long bagarap igo long target long waitpela kad.

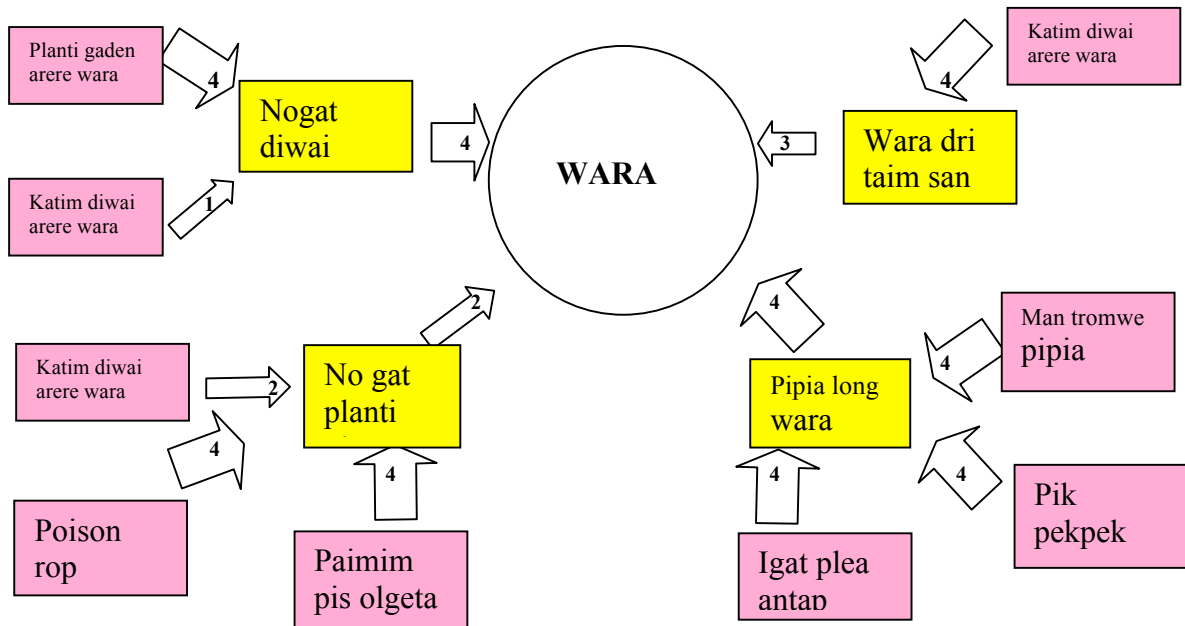
Askim long komuniti sait bilong bagarap:

 - **Wonem bagarap o hevi namel long ol bagarap yupela kolim pinis emi kamap bikpela moa long narapela long bagarapim dispela samting (Target)**
 - **Wonem bagarap o hevi bilong ol dispela isave kamapim liklik bagarap tasol?**
 - **Wonem bilong ol yupela igat strongpela tingting o wari tumas long em?**
 - **Wonem bilong ol yupela no wari tumas long em?**

7. Taim oli pinis long skelim bagarap, ol ken skelim as bilong bagarap usim ol spia

Askim bilong komuniti sait bilong as bilong hevi o bagarap:

 - **Taim yu tingim long dispela hevi o bagarap wonem as tru imekim bagarap igo nu gut tru?**
 - **Wonem as ino kamapim bikpela bagarap?**



8. Wanwan wok grup i soim ol wok bilong bagarap na as bilong bagarap bilong wanwan target long olgeta manmeri
9. Bihain long bung CDF bai raitim Bagarap na As bilong Bagarap igo long matrix. Olgeta 6pela target imas igat matrix bilong em.

Matrix bilong target Wara

<i>Target</i>	<i>Bagarap</i>	<i>Skel</i>	<i>As blg bagarap</i>	<i>Skel</i>	<i>Skel blg Hevi</i>
WARA	Nogat diwai	4	Plantim planti gaden	4	16 (4 x 4)
	Nogat diwai	4	Katim diwai long haus na painim pis	1	4
	Nogat planti pis	2	Katim diwai arere wara	2	4
	Nogat planti pis	2	Poison Rop	4	8
	Nogat planti pis	2	Painim pis olgeta taim	4	8
	Pipia long wara	4	Igat ples antap	4	16
	Pipia long wara	4	Pik pekpek	4	16
	Pipia long wara	4	Man tromwe pipia	4	16
	Wara drai taim san	3	Katim diwai arere wara	4	12

10. CDF tu bai wokim wanpela narapela matrix wea emi bungim olgeta As bilong Bagarap long 6pela target long wanpela pepa na kisim skel bilong wonem As bilong bagarap emi antap long olgeta arapela. Taim yupela wokim dispela matrix planti As bilong Bagarap bai stap long pepa. Sampela wea emi wankain yu ken bungim long wanpela..

Bung matrix

		TARGET – Samting yumi sut long em							Skel bikipela
		Wara	BikBus	Bus Marasin	Tais Wara	Graun	Arbus		Bilong Hevi
AS BILONG BAGARAP	Wokim Planti na bikipela gaden	16	-	16-		40	16		88
	Katim Diwai	20	-	16	-	9	16		61
	Poison Rop	8	-						8
	Painim Pis olgeta taim	8			-				8
	Ples stap antap	16							16
	Pik pekpek	16							16
	Pipia long wara	16							16
	Paimim arbus olgeta taim						15		15
	Usim gan long kilim abus						11		11
	Usim kain kain rot long kilim abus						12		12
	Planti manmeri usim risos na bikipela nois			24		16	16		56
	Nogat bikipela bus stap klostu					6	16		22
	Salim kumil long kisim moni						4		4
	Wokim bikipela gaden long plantim kas krop			12			16		28
	Cross long graun					16			16
	Was long graun/bisnis					12			12
	Kukim bus			16		12			28
	Koniak/Kunai					6			6
	Graun nogat malolo					12			12
	Save blg marasin long outsait			9					9
Lapun gat save dai			12					12	
LEVEL OF THREAT	100		105		129	122			

Step 4: Strategies – Rot bilong Stretim ol Hevi

1. CDF bai soim na toksave long ol manmeri long wanwan matrix long 6pela target na tu dispela bikpela bung matrix yu bin wokim long nait. Long bung matrix soim ol skel bilong wonem as bilong bagarap i bikpela tumas na wonem as o hevi i no bikpela.
2. Long wokim dispela wok long painim rot bilong stretim hevi yupela bai lukluk long 4pela as bilong bagarap o hevi igat bikpela namba long olgeta long bung matrix. CDF ken brukim komuniti long 2pela grup long wokim dispela, wanwan grup wokim 2pela hevi. Askim ol lain long komuniti long wanwan long 4 pela hevi.
 - **Dispela hevi bai yumi ken stretim olsem wonem?**
 - **Wonem kain rot o pasin bai yumi bihainim long stretim dispela hevi?**
 - **Wonem kain senis yupela laik lukimtaim yu stretim dispela hevi?**
 - **Igat rot long stretim dispela hevi wea emi pinisim bagarap bilong wanwan target (usim nem bilong target olsem Abus)?**Wokim list long kainkain rot long stretim wanwan long 4pela hevi long butcher pepa.
3. Ol lain long grup skelim wanbel o hamamas long komuniti long bihainim ol rot bilong stretim hevi wantaim namba bilong ston o lip – olsem 10pela ston i bikpela wanbel na 2pela ston ino wanbel tumas. Sampela moa askim long skelim hamamas na wanbel long komuniti long wanwan rot bilong stretim hevi.
 - **Yupela bai wanbel na hamamas long givim halvim long wokim dispela rot long stretim hevi?**
 - **Wonem bilong ol dispela rot bilong stretim hevi yupela yet bai hamamas long givim halvim o bihainim?**
 - **Husait bai no hamamas o wanbel long dispela rot long stretim hevi? Bilong wonem ol no hamamas?**
 - **Inap yumi senisim dispela rot liklik long mekim ol lain ino hamamas bai kamap wanbel?**
 - **Dispela rot yupela bin traime pinis o nogat? Taim yu bin traime wonem samting bin kamap?**
4. Tupela grup tok klia long olgeta lain long wok oli bin wokim long painim rot bilong stretim hevi na lain bilong komuniti toktok igo na kam long ol gutpela rot long stretim ol hevi sait bilong lukautim bus graun na wara. CDF bai stori long ol na strongim tingting long ol long bihainim sampela gutpela rot oli kamapim na tu long usim insait long manismen plen bilong wanwan klen taim ol kamapim konsavesin eria.
5. Long pinisim bung bilong SCP CDF bai kisim feedback long komuniti long wok oli wokim na tok tenkyu long ol long hat wok bilong ol.

Please note: This SCP process outlined has two additional steps, which have not been included in this paper; 1) Assess the viability of each strategy to produce the desired outcomes and develop action plans for ones with greatest potential. 2) Establish a monitoring plan to measure the effectiveness of the strategies.

Results of Conservation Area Planning Patrol Adelbert Mountains 28 Sept. – 24 Oct. 2002

Between 4 Oct. and 20 Oct. 2 teams of TNC Community Conservation and Development Facilitators (CDF) conducted a Conservation Area Planning Community Consultation process in 5 ward areas of Almami Local Level Government. Villagers from 9 communities that have been working with TNC for the past 2 years, (approximately 250 – 300 individuals) participated in these consultations which occurred over a 2-3 day period in each ward. Prior to the patrol, the CDF teams undertook a 7 days training in the use of the participatory methodology that they would be using in the field. The methodology used was adapted from the SCP process used by TNC with communities around Lore Lindu Park in Indonesia. The pidgin version of this process is attached at the end of this report. Following the patrol there was a 3 days debriefing during which the teams discussed the results and recommendations for follow-up activities.

Overall, the response of the CDF teams and the communities was very positive. Everyone felt that the process was a very powerful tool to help them identify the causes of environmental degradation and discuss strategies to mitigate these problems in a forum that was constructive and fostered consensus. The process seemed to help the communities move forward from general discussions about looking after their environment to specifics of how they are involved with either environmental degradation or preservation. Until this time most participants did not recognize that they themselves were responsible for the condition of their resources and the environmental problems they were causing. The SCP process made them aware of this. The CDF encouraged the participants to use this process as a means to make positive changes rather than to feel guilty or powerless.

Summary of Results

Systems and Status

Systems were identified by first asking the community members to write the elements of their environment that are most important to them on pieces of paper. They were then grouped into categories to come up with the major systems. Most of the identified systems were fairly general elements like rivers, forests, or animals. When reviewing the results, it became apparent that the system “birds” should probably be more specific and focus on cassowary and the Victoria Crown Pigeon. The conditions of each system was then determined by asking the communities to plot on a “past, now, future chart” what they felt the status of the system is now, compared with the past. They were then asked what they think the system will be like in the future if no changes in current use patterns occur. A line was drawn showing the trend. Note on condition of systems – the condition of most systems identified tends to be better the further away from the coastal area or roads.

1. Land/Ground – for gardens, cash crops, hunting, important to life and clan identity.
Condition of System – Good rapidly declining in some areas
Areas closer to the coast fair to poor and declining.
2. Animals of the forest – food, selling for money, traditional uses of feathers, fur and meat.
Condition – currently fair, rapidly declining,
3. Rivers and Streams – drinking water, washing, cooking, fish,
Condition – currently good rapidly declining in some areas,
Other areas especially closer to the coast fair to poor,
declining
4. Forest – Housing material, hunting grounds, medicine, fresh air, food, source of material for tools, rope, handicrafts etc.
Condition – currently good to fair in some areas, declining
5. Sacred sites – place of knowledge, strength and power, traditional religion, place of healing, animal reserves.
Condition – currently fair, declining rapidly
6. Birds – feathers for decoration, food, indicate the proper time for gardening, traditional uses for bride prices and land transactions.
Condition – currently very good but declining. Note: if this system was cassowary and/or Crown Pigeon the status would be fair to poor and declining.
7. Fish – food, sell for money, traditional work
Condition – fair to poor and declining
8. Bush Medicine – forest herbs, tree bark and sap, lantanas, gingers and other roots, clay
Condition – fair and declining

Stresses and Sources of Stress

To identify the stresses and sources of stresses for each system the participants constructed conceptual models of the systems using yellow card to identify system stresses, red cards for the sources and various size arrows indicating the relative importance of each stress and source to the system. Once the conceptual model was complete the information was recorded on a matrix which gave each stress and source a numerical score indication its impact on the system. After this work was completed for all systems, a chart was constructed combining scores for similar sources of stress across all systems providing a ranking score indicating which sources carried the greatest impact to the environment.

Summary of Stresses by target systems

- 1 Land/Ground –
 - a) land pressure,
 - b) soil infertility,
 - c) invasives, weed species
 - d) landslides.
- 2 Animals –
 - a) decreasing animal populations, with some species nearly gone
 - b) populations of animal faraway from settlements
 - c) shortage of animal materials for traditional decorations

- 3 River/Streams
 - a) streams and deep pools drying up
 - b) decreasing fish populations
 - c) water pollution
 - d) landslides
 - e) changes in stream course
- 4 Forest –
 - a) diminishing forest areas
 - b) forest reserves faraway
 - c) animal populations decreasing
 - d) loss of bush medicine and material for traditional uses
 - e) local micro-climate changes
- 5 Sacred sites -
 - a) sacred places disturbed or destroyed
 - b) spirits have gone away
 - c) loss of spiritual power
 - d) sacred stories and places forgotten
- 6. Birds -
 - a) population of some species decreasing and very low
 - b) decrease of suitable nesting sites and food plants
 - c) populations of birds moving to less disturbed areas
- 7. Fish -
 - a) decreasing fish stocks
- 8. Bus Medicine
 - a) faraway and hard to find

Summary of principle Sources of Stress listed in order of ranked impact on environment

1. Indiscriminate cutting of trees, particularly on the steep slopes, stream sides and sacred places.
2. Hunting unregulated, use of many destructive methods
3. Clearing forests for many large gardens (food and cash crop) particularly on steep slopes and along stream sides.
4. Clearing for establishment of many small settlements because of increasing population, village disputes and to look after domestic animals, gardens and cash crops, also resulting in noise disturbances, litter and water pollution
5. Indiscriminate use of bush fires
6. Loss of respect for traditional management practices and property,

Strategies

The CAP meetings concluded with a brainstorming session to identify actions that could be taken to mitigate the 4 highest ranked threats identified in each community. A discussion followed to ascertain both the willingness of communities to employ the various strategies, and specific stakeholders who would be opposed to or threatened by the strategies identified. The outcomes of these discussions indicated that communities were willing to employ all the strategies identified but we believe that further discussions are needed to more fully consider the positive and negative implication of strategies and who would be most effected by them.

1. Indiscriminate cutting of trees, particularly on the steep slopes, stream sides and sacred places.
 - No cutting trees without a good reason in the forest. Have a plan before cutting any trees. Refrain from cutting on steep slopes and in sacred sites.
 - Along the stream sides leave a 20m. forest buffer.
 - Clear for gardens and cash crops in secondary forest and old garden sites only.
 - Size of garden areas should reflect need and not make clearings larger than needed.
 - Don't cut useful trees such as fruit trees or those that animals feed on, live in or nest in. No cutting trees to catch animals or birds.
 - Plant new trees and replace those that have been cut.
 - No making bush camps or settlements in the primary forest.
 - Parents and elders should teach the children about looking after the forest and traditional stories about respect for their resources.
2. Hunting unregulated, use of many destructive methods
 - Strengthen traditional methods for increasing animal populations and stop using traditional practices that are harmful to animals.
 - When hunting only take enough for family and traditional needs.
 - Hunt according to traditions, which mark the appropriate seasons for each animal. Don't hunt and set traps or use hook and diving glass all the time.
 - Refrain from actions that are harmful to wildlife such as disturbing nesting and feeding sites, cutting trees near the water that provide shade for fish.
 - Don't use the following hunting methods: poison rope, sling shots, spear gun.
3. Clearing forests for many large gardens (food and cash crop) particularly on steep slopes and along stream sides.
 - Make gardens in secondary forest and old garden places.
 - Size of garden areas should reflect need and not make clearings larger than needed, no big gardens should be made in the primary forest.
 - Follow traditional rules of making only 2 gardens per family.
 - When making a garden near a stream, leave a buffer.
 - Don't make gardens on steep slopes or sacred places.
 - Plant cash crops following clan's land use plans.
 - Plant cash crops to meet the economic needs of the family.
 - Outsiders must get permission from landowners before making a garden.
 - Family planning to control population growth.
4. Clearing for establishment of many small settlements because of increasing population, village disputes and to look after domestic animals, gardens and cash crops, also resulting in noise disturbances, litter and water pollution
 - Community leaders must work to resolve disputes so communities can live together in the main village.
 - Leaders should encourage people to follow good traditional practices such as working together, listening to leaders, and respect one another.
 - Community members to agree to come back to live in the main village rather than continue to make small settlements to look after their gardens and cash crops.
5. Indiscriminate use of bush fires

- Don't light fires in the bush for no reason.
 - Make a fire break around your garden before burning.
 - When carrying fire from place to place, be careful to not start unwanted fires.
 - Always put out cook fires in the bush when finished cooking.
 - Don't make fires near water or sacred sites.
6. Loss of respect for traditional management practices and property
- Revive the good traditional practices that were abandoned because of church and outside influences.
 - Renew respect for elders and traditional oral history.
 - Stop using harmful practices that are damaging to useful plants and wild animals.
 - Community leaders should enforce traditional fines to discourage the use of magic and customary practices that damage the environment.
 - Have regular meetings to monitor the community's actions and activities regarding the environment in order for leaders to address problems and concerns of the community.
 - Educate the youths about environment and traditional practices and discourage them from bringing damaging influences into the community.

Next Steps

The next step in the CAP Community Consultation process will be:

- Review the findings with the communities and look more in-depth at the strategies identified.
- With the communities assess the viability of each strategy to produce the desired outcomes, identify who would be adversely affected by each strategy and how this could be minimized.
- Develop action plans for implementing the most viable strategies.
- TNC team can also review the findings and assess which other critical threats should be addressed. The CDF teams can then work with the communities to develop strategies to address these threats as well.
- Work with communities to establish a monitoring plan to measure the effectiveness of the strategies.

Full reports of these CAP consultations are available in Pidgin.