

PAPUA NEW GUINEA – Country Data Dossier for Protected Areas Summary Sheet

Estimated current PA coverage (Source: DOPA, see footnote on next page)

3.08% Terrestrial (14312km²)

0.18% Marine (4389 km²)

Terrestrial and Marine Ecoregions

Out of 17 terrestrial ecological regions:

- 7 ecological regions (Southeastern Papuan rain forests, New Britain-New Ireland lowland rain forests, Huon Peninsula montane rain forests, New Britain-New Ireland montane rain forests, Trobriand Islands rain forests, Admiralty Islands lowland rain forests, Louisiade Archipelago rain forests) are the highest priority candidate sites for further protection.
- 3 ecological regions (Southern New Guinea freshwater swamp forests, Southern New Guinea lowland rain forests, Solomon Islands rain forests) are high priority candidate sites for further protection.
- 5 ecological regions (Central Range montane rain forests, Northern New Guinea lowland rain and freshwater swamp forests, Northern New Guinea montane rain forests, New Guinea mangroves, Central Range sub-alpine grasslands) are priority candidate sites for further protection.

Out of 9 marine ecological regions:

- 4 ecological regions (Solomon Sea, Bismarck Sea, Gulf of Papua, Southeast Papua New Guinea) are the highest priority candidate sites for further protection.
- 1 ecological region (Solomon Archipelago) is a high priority candidate site for further protection.

Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites (AZEs)

Papua New Guinea has 7 AZEs: 6 AZEs have no protection and 1 AZE has partial protection. Bringing some AZEs that have no protection or having partial protection under protected areas and improving the management effectiveness of all AZEs are priority actions.

Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected AZEs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection

There are 7 overlaps between AZEs and ecoregions (4 terrestrial, 3 marine) whose further protection is a priority action.

STAR GEF-5 Allocation and Utilization

All focal areas are still within budget for Papua New Guinea. Allocation not utilized is 1,750,000 USD.

STAR GEF-6 Allocation and Utilization

Total Biodiversity GEF-6 Allocation is 14,656,987 USD.

For undertaking implementation of the identified actions above, countries can request the use of their GEF-6 allocations, as agreed upon in COP 11 decision XI/24 paragraphs 1 (a) (b) (g) and paragraph 3. Specifically, in BD1 “Improving Sustainability of Protected Areas Systems”, both Program 1 “Improving Financial Sustainability and Effective Management of the National Ecological Infrastructure” and Program 2 “Nature’s Last Stand: Expanding the Reach of the Global Protected Area Estate” as well as in BD2 “Reduce Threats to Globally Significant Biodiversity”, Program 3 “Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species”.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA – Terrestrial and Marine Ecoregions, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas in Danger, Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites, Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected IBAs and AZEs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection, Actions Identified in the PoWPA Action Plan, and GEF Allocations

Terrestrial and Marine Ecoregions¹ (all PAs) (26)

Papua New Guinea has 17 terrestrial and 9 marine ecological regions.

Out of 17 terrestrial ecological regions:

- 7 ecological regions (Southeastern Papuan rain forests, New Britain-New Ireland lowland rain forests, Huon Peninsula montane rain forests, New Britain-New Ireland montane rain forests, Trobriand Islands rain forests, Admiralty Islands lowland rain forests, Louisiade Archipelago rain forests) are the highest priority candidate sites for further protection as they occur entirely in Papua New Guinea and their worldwide protection is less than 10%.
- 3 ecological regions (Southern New Guinea freshwater swamp forests, Southern New Guinea lowland rain forests, Solomon Islands rain forests) are high priority candidate sites for further protection as their occurrence in Papua New Guinea is more than 20% and their worldwide protection is less than 10%.
- 5 ecological regions (Central Range montane rain forests, Northern New Guinea lowland rain and freshwater swamp forests, Northern New Guinea montane rain forests, New Guinea mangroves, Central Range sub-alpine grasslands) are priority candidate sites for further protection as their occurrence in Papua New Guinea is more than 20% and their protection in Papua New Guinea is less than 10%.

Out of 9 marine ecological regions:

- 4 ecological regions (Solomon Sea, Bismarck Sea, Gulf of Papua, Southeast Papua New Guinea) are the highest priority candidate sites for further protection as they occur entirely in Papua New Guinea and their worldwide protection is less than 10%.
- 1 ecological region (Solomon Archipelago) is a high priority candidate site for further protection as its occurrence in Papua New Guinea is more than 20% and its worldwide protection is less than 10%.

¹ The Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC) has updated the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas which presents information on the coverage of terrestrial and marine ecological regions under existing protected areas using the 2014 World Database of Protected Areas in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). http://dopa-explorer.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dopa_explorer/.

Country data dossier for protected areas

Name	T/M	% in country	% protected in country	% protected worldwide	% country covered	Country contribution
Central Range montane rain forests	T	56.49	3.23	19.19	20.92	9.51
Solomon Sea	M	100.00	0.25	0.25	33.20	100.00
Southeastern Papuan rain forests	T	100.00	1.07	1.07	16.66	100.00
Northern New Guinea lowland rain and freshwater swamp forests	T	55.97	2.82	15.20	16.31	10.38
Bismarck Sea	M	100.00	0.75	0.75	22.87	100.00
Gulf of Papua	M	98.14	6.03	6.49	19.90	91.30
Southern New Guinea freshwater swamp forests	T	49.28	0.00	7.30	10.60	0.01
Southern New Guinea lowland rain forests	T	38.35	1.05	6.74	10.15	5.99
New Britain-New Ireland lowland rain forests	T	100.00	2.93	2.93	7.55	100.00
Arafura Sea	M	7.80	0.06	1.64	11.07	0.30
Solomon Archipelago	M	26.66	2.50	2.91	8.48	22.85
Trans Fly savanna and grasslands	T	68.75	33.51	38.07	3.96	60.52
Huon Peninsula montane rain forests	T	100.00	0.06	0.06	3.56	100.00
New Britain-New Ireland montane rain forests	T	100.00	0.53	0.53	2.61	100.00
Southeast Papua New Guinea	M	100.00	1.08	1.08	4.15	100.00
Solomon Islands rain forests	T	26.13	0.13	1.80	2.02	1.86
Northern New Guinea montane rain forests	T	28.48	0.00	16.77	1.43	0.00
New Guinea mangroves	T	22.10	1.82	19.55	1.28	2.06
Central Range sub-alpine grasslands	T	37.30	0.14	41.92	1.25	0.12
Trobriand Islands rain forests	T	100.00	6.17	6.17	0.90	100.00
Admiralty Islands lowland rain forests	T	100.00	1.71	1.71	0.45	100.00
Louisiade Archipelago rain forests	T	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00
Papua	M	0.57	0.00	20.64	0.27	0.00
Torres Strait Northern Great Barrier Reef	M	0.14	12.40	62.87	0.06	0.03
Arnhem Coast to Gulf of Carpentaria	M	0.00	0.00	12.97	0.00	0.00
Sulawesi lowland rain forests	T	0.01	0.00	9.36	0.00	0.00

Country data dossier for protected areas

Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs)²

There are no data for IBAs.

Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) in Danger³

There are no data for IBAs in danger.

Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites (AZEs)⁴

Papua New Guinea has 7 AZEs

- 6 AZEs have no protection
- 1 AZE has partial protection

Bringing some AZEs that have no protection or having partial protection under protected areas and improving the management effectiveness of all AZEs are priority actions.

Site Number	Site Name	Area (km ²)	%Protected	Protection class	Latitude	Longitude
192	Goodenough Mountains	203.81	91.61	Partial	-9.4	150.2
270	Kemp Welch River	695.70	0.00	None	-9.9	147.8
271	Kiriwina	280.10	0.00	None	-8.6	151.1
332	Maybole	192.22	1.40	None	-9.4	150.5
361	Mount Elimbari	38.11	0.00	None	-6.2	145.2
600	Telefomin	2000.44	0.00	None	-5.0	144.5
643	West Torricelli Mountains	828.50	0.00	None	-3.4	142.2

² BirdLife International has coordinated the identification of over 12,000 Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) worldwide. <http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/programmes/important-bird-and-biodiversity-areas-ibas>; also see the database at <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/country>.

³ BirdLife International has coordinated the identification of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) worldwide, and has recently highlighted a subset of 356 IBAs in Danger that face the most severe threats. <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/ibaidites>.

⁴ The Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) has identified sites supporting the last remaining populations of one or more Endangered or Critically Endangered species (as listed on the IUCN Red List), thereby providing a tool to focus conservation efforts to prevent potential imminent global extinctions, consistent with Aichi Biodiversity Target 12. <http://www.zeroextinction.org/>; also see the database at <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/siteprotection>.

Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected IBAs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection⁵

There are no data for overlaps between unprotected and partially protected IBAs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection.

Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected AZEs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection⁶

Out of 4 terrestrial overlaps:

- If protection is extended to **3** AZEs which are not protected hitherto in Papua New Guinea, those actions also improve protection status of endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) terrestrial ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10%.
- If protection is extended to **1** AZE which is partially protected in Papua New Guinea, this action also improves protection status of an endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) terrestrial ecoregion that has a worldwide protection of less than 10%.

Out of 3 marine overlaps:

- If protection is extended to **3** AZEs which are not protected hitherto in Papua New Guinea, those actions also improve protection status of endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) marine ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10%.

Site Number	Site Name	Total area (ha)	Ecoregion Number	T/M	Ecoregion Name	% in country	Overlap (ha)	Overlap (%)
26369	Kemp Welch River	69,570.2	20137	M	Southeast Papua New Guinea	100.00	706.2	1.0
26369	Kemp Welch River	69,570.2	10120	T	Southeastern Papuan rain forests	100.00	66,682.9	95.8
26378	Maybole	19,221.8	20136	M	Solomon Sea	100.00	14.3	0.1
26378	Maybole	19,221.8	10125	T	Trobriand Islands rain forests	100.00	19,207.5	99.9

⁵ These data come from the superimposition of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) identified by BirdLife International and terrestrial and marine ecological regions under existing protected areas recorded by the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas of the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC) using the 2014 World Database of Protected Areas in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). http://dopa-explorer.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dopa_explorer/; <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/country>.

⁶ These data come from the superimposition of Alliance for Zero Extinction sites (AZEs) and terrestrial and marine ecological regions under existing protected areas recorded by the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas of the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC) using the 2014 World Database of Protected Areas in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). http://dopa-explorer.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dopa_explorer/; <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/siteprotection>.

Country data dossier for protected areas

26843	Goodenough Mountains	20,380.5	10125	T	Trobriand Islands rain forests	100.00	20,380.5	100.0
29784	Kiriwina	28,010.4	20136	M	Solomon Sea	100.00	5,218.6	18.6
29784	Kiriwina	28,010.4	10125	T	Trobriand Islands rain forests	100.00	22,791.9	81.4

Actions Identified in the PoWPA Action Plan⁷

- To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network as a contribution to globally agreed goals.
- To integrate protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure and function.
- To establish and strengthen regional networks, transboundary protected areas (TB PAs) and collaboration between neighboring protected areas across national boundaries.
- To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas.
- To promote equity and benefit sharing.
- To enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities, and relevant stakeholders.
- To provide an enabling policy, institutional and socio-economic environment for protected areas.
- To build capacity for the planning, establishment and management of protected areas.
- To develop, apply and transfer appropriate technologies for protected areas.
- To ensure financial sustainability of protected areas and national and regional systems of protected areas.
- To strengthen communication, education and public awareness.
- To develop and adopt minimum standards and best practices for national and regional protected area systems.
- To evaluate and improve the effectiveness of protected area management.

⁷ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/pg/pg-nr-ripa-en.pdf>.

STAR GEF-5 Allocation and Utilization (All amounts in US\$)⁸

All focal areas are still within budget for Papua New Guinea.

Focal Area	STAR GEF-5 Indicative allocation	Allocation utilized	PIFs cleared by CEO awaiting approval	Allocations remaining to be programmed
Biodiversity	13,320,000	13,320,000	0	1
Climate Change	2,000,000	250,000	0	1,750,000
Land Degradation	1,170,000	1,170,000	0	-1
Total	16,490,000	14,740,000	0	1,750,000

STAR GEF-6 Allocation and Utilization (All amounts in US\$)⁹

Focal Area	Indicative allocation	Allocation utilized	PIFs cleared by CEO awaiting approval	Allocations remaining to be programmed
Climate Change	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000
Biodiversity	14,656,987	0	0	14,656,987
Land Degradation	1,218,272	0	0	1,218,272
Total	17,875,259	0	0	17,875,259

⁸ https://www.thegef.org/gef/country_profile (accessed June 12, 2015).

⁹ Ibid.

Paragraphs 1 (a), (b), and (g) and paragraph 3 of decision XI/24 on protected areas

1. *Invites* Parties to:
 - (a) In line with paragraph 1(c) of decision X/31, integrate national action plans for the programme of work into updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, which, in line with paragraphs 3 (c) and (d) of decision X/2, should be adopted as policy instruments and used as a primary framework for implementation and as the basis for securing the necessary financial support, including from national budgets and from bilateral, multilateral and other sources;
 - (b) Consistent with national circumstances, undertake major efforts, with appropriate support, to achieve all elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, and, in particular, to improve marine protected areas in all areas within their jurisdiction and to ensure that networks comprising both such marine protected areas and terrestrial protected areas are: representative (by completing ecological assessments and implementing the results); inclusive of areas important for biodiversity; managed effectively and equitably; connected and integrated into wider land- and seascapes; and inclusive of diversified types of governance for protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures;
 - (g) Align the protected area projects approved in the fourth, fifth and sixth replenishment periods of the Global Environment Facility, as well those supported by bilateral and other funding sources, with the actions identified in national action plans for the programme of work, so as to facilitate systematic monitoring and reporting on progress in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and related Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
3. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to facilitate the alignment of the development and implementation of protected area projects with the actions identified in national action plans for the programme of work, for example by clearly articulating the linkages with elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 in project documents, with a view to facilitating the systematic monitoring and reporting of the results of those projects as they contribute to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and other related targets by Parties, and to maximize the contribution of such projects to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;

Relevant GEF-6 Programmes under Biodiversity Focal area for seeking funding for PA projects

- BD1: Improving Sustainability of Protected Areas Systems
 - Program 1: Improving Financial Sustainability and Effective Management of the National Ecological Infrastructure
 - Program 2: Nature’s Last Stand: Expanding the Reach of the Global Protected Area Estate
- BD2: Reduce Threats to Globally Significant Biodiversity
 - Program 3: Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species
- BD3: Sustainably Use Biodiversity
 - Program 6: Ridge to Reef+: Maintaining Integrity and Function of Globally Significant Coral Reef Ecosystems
- BD4: Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in to Production Landscapes/Seascapes and Sectors
 - Program 9: Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface
 - Program 10: Integration of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Development and Finance Planning