

Building capacity for sustainable forest management in PNG – soils, water and biodiversity

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Overview of work to date

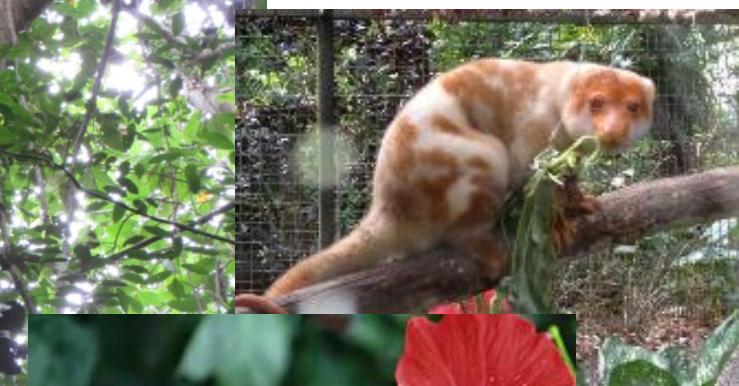
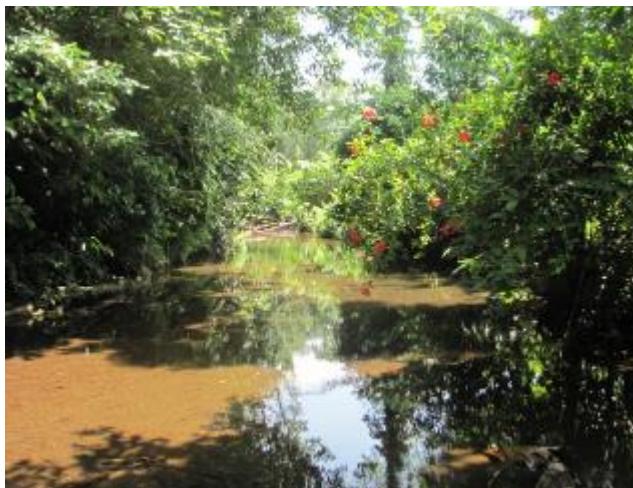
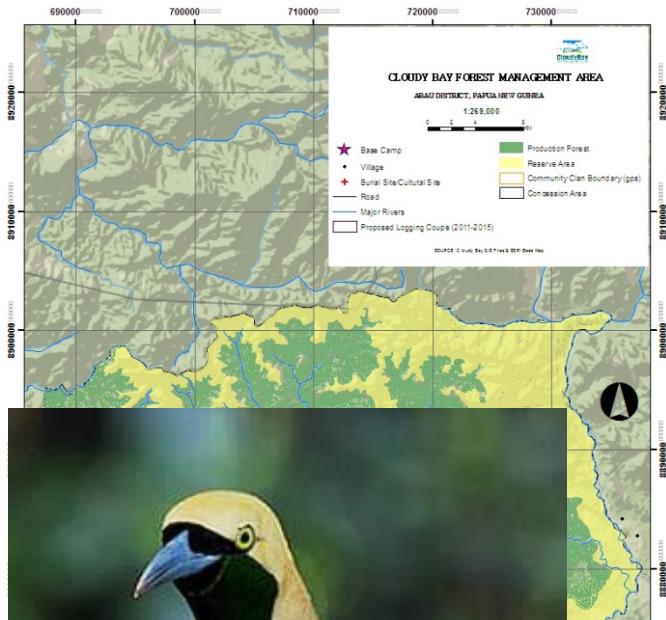
- Review of PNG logging code of practice consultants and PNG Forest Authority
- ‘Train the trainer’ course for forest planners (May 2014)
- Crawford training award to PNG Scientist, Muse Opiang for Technical guideline development
- Training courses in soil science and soil analysis for sustainable forest management and National Forest Inventory

Review of the Papua New Guinea Logging Code of Practice



LCOP 'Purpose'

'prescribe how forestry activities shall be conducted so that the community can continue to enjoy economic and social benefits from its forest whilst minimising the risk of adverse environmental impacts'



Train the Trainer Course 2014



FPA/Crawford internship

- Muse Opiang - Development of Technical Guidelines



Priorities from 2014 LCOP workshop

**PNG LOGGING CODE
REDUCED IMPACT GUIDE F**

The Logging Code of Practice is about the benefit of current and future generations.

Guidelines for logging

OK to log on flat land	NOT OK to log on unstable areas and land slope of 30° or more		
Must comply with Logging Code of Practice	Prevent landslide and soil erosion		
Big streams and eroding streams must be protected to maintain water quality and refuge areas			
Type of stream	Large (Class 1) Stream more than 5 m wide	Medium (Class 2) stream 1 to 5 m wide	Eroding Small (Class 3) stream Less than 1 m wide
NO harvest within 50 m zone	NO harvest within 20 m zone	NO harvest within 10 m zone	

Why is logging not allowed near most streams?

- Tree roots and logs keep the banks stable and prevent erosion
- Buffers prevent sediments from roads, tracks, landings and skid trails from reaching streams
- Buffers keep the water clean and cool, maintaining healthy ecosystem for life in the streams, and clean drinking water
- Streams are a refuge for plants and animals

Avoid harvesting habitat trees

- Fruiting trees provide food for animals
- Important trees provide habitat for social activities and breeding – raptor nests, Bird of Paradise display sites
- Hollow trees provide nests for many mammals and birds



NFA

Stia tok No. 1: Bikpela diwai na diwai igat hul.



Stia tok No. 1

Bikpela diwai na diwai igat hul



Government of
Papua New Guinea

National Forest Authority

Dispela em stia tok bilong ol wokmanmeri bilong logging mas ridim na save so ol ken mekim gut plan bilong katim diwai we bai bus noken bagarpim na ol wel abus mas stap gut. Wok manmeri mas usim dispela stia tok wantaem longing code (lo) bilong kating diwae.

Yu ken kisim dispela Stia tok long web site bilong NFA:

1. Tok igo pas

Bikpela as tingting bilong Logging Code or lo bilong kisim timba long bus em bilong givim stia toktok na soim gutpela rot bilong katim diwai wantaem liklik bagarap long bus so ol manmeri iken hamamas long kisim moni na ol arapla helivim long bus na graun. Dispela lo em bihainim mama lo blong PNG, Forestry Act na Envaramen Act

Wanpela lo insait long logging Code itok aut long as tingting blo lukautim bus and tumbuna pasin em olsem:

Yumi mas bihainim gutpela rot na pasin long kisim diwai bilong timba na long dispel rot yumi ken lukautim olgeta samting insait long bus na graun nan a tu lukautim tumbuna pasin bilong yumi



Wanpela bikpela samting logging code I luksave em ol eria or bikpela diwai we em I nambawan tru long ol kainkain wel abus.

Redpela kumul (*Cicinnurus regius*) Dispela pisin save putim kiau long bul bilong diwai. Richard bin kisim dispel piksa

Bikpela diwai (namel size em 1 m o moa) na diwae igat hul em tupelo namba wan samting ol wel abus bae

Proposed projects

- Additional ‘train the trainer course for natural and cultural values – New Britain



- Crawford/FPA training scholarship for PNG forest planners



Question:

How can the FPA contribute to making PNG commercial forestry sustainable?

Answer:

- *Help PNG foresters develop better regulatory systems, including an improved Code of Practice.*
- *Train foresters in sustainable forest practices – Crawford/UN-REDD courses*

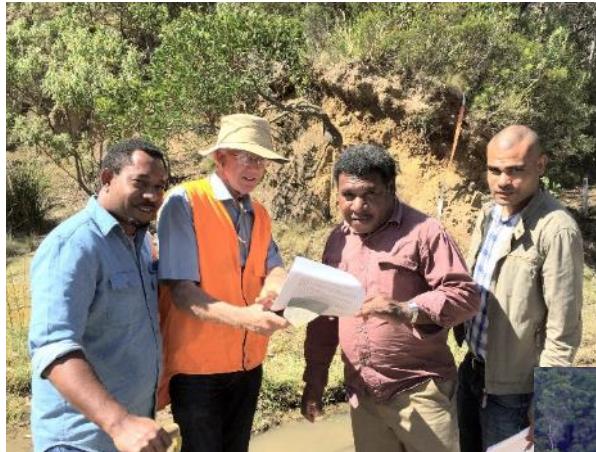
Capacity gaps:

- Only one soil scientist in Forest Research Institute
- Limited soil survey coverage (CSIRO)
- No analytical facilities and limited equipment
- Poor access to internet and geological information
- Little expertise in land-use management

In November 2014 The Crawford Fund and UN-REDD combined resources to fund an FPA/University of Tasmania training course for 16 PNG foresters in soil science and geology

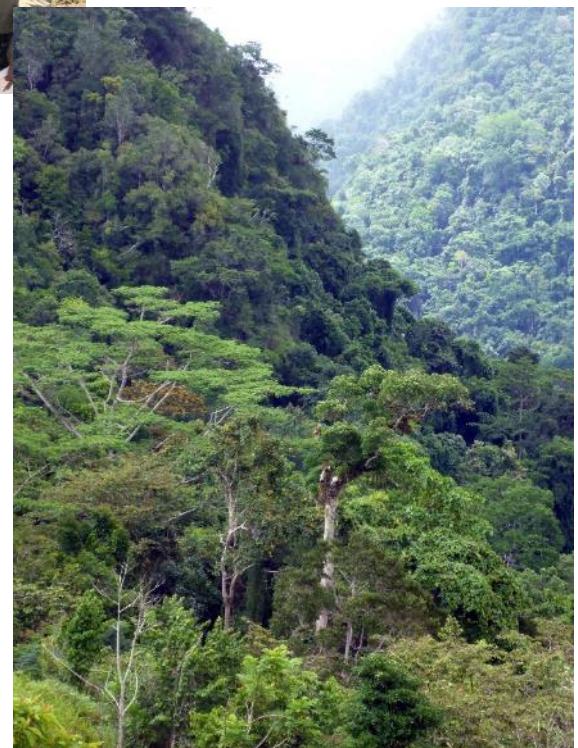


This field course was followed up by a more specialised FPA/UTAS course for three foresters in Tasmania, concentrating on soil description and measuring soil carbon



This training has since been applied in soil surveys in Madang, Central and Morobe Provinces in PNG

Landscape near Kokoda Track





The story so far:

- Training and capacity-building will continue to be needed for PNG foresters
- The current priority of the PNG Forest Authority is to complete the National Forest Inventory (NFI), funded by FAO/UN-REDD
- Measurement of carbon held in PNG's forests is one of the aims of the NFI
- Over half the carbon in PNG's forests is in the soil, so soil survey is essential
- The Crawford Fund is playing an important role in training foresters to accurately measure soil carbon and describe soils
- Soil survey not only assists NFI objectives, but will provide long-term information for land productivity (sustainable forestry and horticulture)
- Crawford Fund financial support works best when combined with funding from other sources

The future?

- More joint work with FAO/UN-REDD, concentrating on further training of future leaders in land management
- Pilot studies on community involvement and producing outputs tailored to the needs of local communities



Thank you for listening!



and many thanks to the Crawford Fund for being so supportive