

## Name of Protected Area: Namanatabu Nature Reserve

### Part 1: Basic information about the protected area

**Table 1. Protected area information**

Name, organisation and contact details for person(s) conducting the assessment <i>Person 1: Name, Organisation, Address, Email, Phone</i>	Gregory Peterson, SPREP/Protected Area Solutions, 283 Madill Road, Tandur Q4570, Australia, gregpeterson53@hotmail.com,+61754835155
<i>Person 2: Name, Organisation, Address, Email, Phone</i>	
Today's Date	21/6/2016
Name (or names) of protected area	Namanatabu Nature (Historical) Reserve (also known as Blamey's Garden)
Size of protected area (ha)	27.44
PNG Code or number	
World Database of Protected Areas site code (these codes can be found on <a href="http://www.unep-wcmc.org/wdpa/">www.unep-wcmc.org/wdpa/</a> )	4199
What level or kind of protected area is it? (National Park, Wildlife Management Area, Sanctuary, Reserve, Locally Managed Marine Area etc)	Nature Reserve
IUCN Category	
International protected area? e.g. World Heritage or Ramsar?	
Country	Papua New Guinea
Province/s	Central
District/s	Kairoku-Hiri
Local level governments	17 Mile Koiari
Ward/s	Ward 3
Nearest big town	Port Moresby City
Location of protected area (brief description)	Approx. 22 kms north-east of Port Moresby on the southern escarpment of Hombrom Bluff, about half way between the city and the start of the Kokoda Track. Access is via the Hubert Murray Highway and then a steep track to the garden.
Map references	9°23'S, 147°20E
When was the protected area gazetted or formally established?	15/3/1979 (leased by the State from customary landowners)
Reference for gazettal or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)	41
Who owns the protected area? please enter Government Private Community/ customary landowners, private, Other (name) and include <b>Clan name(s)</b>	State land. Customary landowners – Koiari, regard the area as a sacred (taboo) site, with importance for traditional Koiari folklore and values. The chief of the Nadeka Clan made the commitment to the government to protect the site.

Number of households living in the protected area	0
Population size within the protected area	0
Who manages the protected area?(e.g. please enter government, customary landowners [ <b>add clan names</b> ] management committee [ <b>how many and what gender</b> ])	State (CEPA), no management plan.
Total number of staff (this means anyone working on the protected area in <b>paid jobs</b> – whether NGOs, community, rangers or customary landowners	0
<i>Temporary paid workers</i>	0
<i>Permanent paid workers</i>	0
Annual budget (US\$) – excluding staff salary costs	0
Operational (recurrent) funds	0
Project or special funds	0 (There was a proposal for a pilot project in 2014, but no funds were received).
Reason for park establishment	Preservation of landscape, cultural and historical features. The Nature Reserve was developed as a military hideout in the late 1940s and was used by Australian Defence Force personnel. Subsequently the area was developed into a botanical garden with a central lake surrounded by mainly native trees and shrubs. The perched lake (300m) overlooks the Laloki River.
What are the main values for which the area is designated (Fill this out after data sheet 2)	Bird watching; war relics; and sacred sites.
List the primary protected area management objectives (add lines if needed after the most important objectives): <i>Management objective 1</i>	Protect traditional Koiari sacred sites (taboo).
<i>Management objective 2</i>	Protect the historic relics
<i>Management objective 3</i>	
Number of people involved in answering the assessment questions	3
Name/organisation/contact details of people participating the assessment ( <i>Please do not insert return/enter or dot points</i> )	Gideon Warite; James Sabi; Beside Thomas
Customary landowners/other community; CEPA, Other national government agency; Provincial govt; local level govt; Protected area staff (anyone working on the protected area in paid jobs; NGO; Donors; External experts; Others	Customary landowner; CEPA
Please note if assessment was carried out in association with a particular project, on behalf of an organisation or donor.	SPREP through the PNG Protected Area Assessment Project, which is a component of the GEF Community-based Forest and Coastal Conservation and Resource Management Project in PNG.

## Part 2: What makes this protected area special and important?

The reserve has important cultural value for the customary landowners (e.g. for honouring ancestors and some taboo sites), as well as historical value with many relics from World War II found throughout the site. One of the customary landowners has established a small historical museum, which displays a wide variety of relics. The landscape consists of evergreen dry savannah woodland association with themeda and spinifex grasses. The site contains an historic garden (Blamey's Garden), which is unmanaged and overgrown, and thus camouflaging many of the original features. There is a range of wildlife, including birds, rats, bandicoots, and poisonous snakes and the site is used occasionally by bird watchers. There are also good views of the mountains and escarpment, and the closeness of the reserve to Port Moresby City provides future tourism potential.

**Table 2. Key values of the protected area**

No.	Key values	Brief description	Note if endangered species or ecosystem (IUCN)
1	Bird watching	The main birds are hornbill, white cockatoo, black swan, and white swan. Visitation by foreign tourists is increasing, mainly for the purpose of bird watching.	
2	Cultural values	Protects Koiari sacred sites.	
3	Historical value	World War II relics.	
4	Views/recreation	Good scenic view.	

**Table 3. Checklist of values/benefits**

Not important 0; Important 1; Very important 2; Don't know DK 3

How important is the protected area for each of the listed values/benefits?	Score (0,1,2, DK)	Comment
1. Biodiversity – the presence of many different kinds of plants, animals and ecosystems	1	
2. Presence of rare, threatened, or endangered species (plants and animals)	DK	
3. Ecosystems (e.g. wetlands, grasslands, coral reefs etc) that are rare because they have been cleared or destroyed in other areas	1	
4. Protecting clean, fresh water	1	
5. Sustaining important species in big enough numbers that they are able to survive here	1	
6. Providing a source of employment for local communities now	1	
7. Providing resources for local subsistence (food, building materials, medicines etc.)	1	
8. Providing community development opportunities through sustainable resource use	1	
9. Religious or spiritual significance (e.g. tambu places)	1	
10. Plant species of high social, cultural, or economic importance	1	
11. Animal species of high social, cultural, or economic importance	1	
12. Attractive scenery	2	Imposing cliff face with medium density wooded slopes.
13. Tourism now	2	Foreign tourists with interest in WWII and specifically the Kokoda Trial are frequent visitors and also bird watchers.
14. Potential value for tourism in the future	2	The establishment of a small museum with WWII relics will enhance the visitor numbers.
15. Educational and/or scientific value	1	There are limited facilities at the site now, but the site itself has important educational/scientific values.
16. Maintaining culture and tradition on customary land and passing this on to future generations	2	

### Part 3: What are the threats to the protected area?

**Table 4: Threats to the protected area**

- H** High significance threats are seriously degrading values. This means they are badly damaging some value –it might be a kind of animal or plant, or your traditional gardens
- M** Medium threats are having some negative impact – they are damaging values but not so badly
- L** Low threats are present but not seriously damaging values
- 0** N/A where the threat is not present in the protected area or where something is happening but is not threatening the values at all

Threat type	Score (H,M,L,0)	Notes
1.1 Housing and settlement	0	
1.1a Population increase in the protected area community	0	
1.2 Commercial and industrial areas	0	
1.3 Tourism and recreation infrastructure	L	Minimal impact from visitors if they stay on the marked paths.
2.1 Customary land owner and community gardens and small crops	0	
2.1a Drug cultivation	0	
2.1b Commercial plantations	0	
2.2 Wood and pulp plantations	0	
2.3 Livestock farming and grazing	0	
2.4 Marine and freshwater aquaculture	0	
3.1 Oil and gas drilling	0	
3.2 Mining and quarrying	0	
3.3 Energy generation	0	
4.1 Roads and railroads (include road-killed animals)	0	
4.2 Utility and service lines (e.g. electricity cables, telephone lines)	0	
4.3 Shipping lanes	0	
4.4 Flight paths	0	
5.1 Hunting, killing and collecting terrestrial animals (including killing of animals as a result of human/wildlife conflict)	H	Animals are poached by the illegal settlers.
5.2 Gathering terrestrial plants or plant products (non-timber)	H	Illegal settlers harvest and sell bamboo (wide application for building material, storage), kunai grass (for ceremonial costumes) and vines.
5.3a Logging and wood harvesting for local/customary use	0	
5.3b Logging and wood harvesting – commercial logging	0	
5.4a Fishing, killing and harvesting aquatic resources for local/customary use	0	No impact as tumbuna (i.e. ancestors) tell us not to harvest eels swimming upstream to the lake because of the spirits. This also applies to crabs and small fish in the creek.
5.4b Fishing, killing and harvesting aquatic resources for commercial use	0	
6.1 Recreational activities and tourism	L	A water poly pipe carries water from inside the park to a lodge located outside the reserve. This pipe is checked regularly by outsiders who cause minor damage to the reserve (e.g. track, slopes, and trees).
6.2 War, civil unrest and military exercises	0	
6.3 Research, education and other work-related activities in protected areas	0	
6.4 Activities of protected area managers (e.g. construction or vehicle use)	0	

Threat type	Score (H,M,L,0)	Notes
6.5 Deliberate vandalism, destructive activities or threats to protected area staff and visitors	M	Cutting trees for no reason; cutting palm fronds to make brooms; setting fire to the grass; and littering.
7.1 Fire and fire suppression (including arson)	L	Fire is only a problem in the dry season. However, fire is also used to flush out animals in order to hunt them.
7.2 Dams, hydrological modification and water management/use	0	
7.3a Increased fragmentation within protected area	0	
7.3b Isolation from other natural habitat (e.g. deforestation)	0	
7.3c Other 'edge effects' on park values	L	Mimosa grass is spreading into the reserve.
7.3d Loss of keystone species (e.g. top predators, pollinators etc.)	0	Blamey's garden was largely planted during World War II.
8.1 Pest plants	L	Mimosa grass is spreading into the reserve.
8.1a Pest animals	0	
8.1b Diseases such as fungus or viruses that make native plants or animals sick	0	
8.2 Introduced genetic material (e.g. genetically modified organisms)	0	
9.1 Household sewage and urban waste water	0	
9.1a Sewage and waste water from protected area facilities	0	
9.2 Industrial, mining and military effluents	0	
9.3 Agricultural and forestry effluents (e.g. excess fertilizers or pesticides)	0	
9.4 Garbage and solid waste	0	
9.5 Air-borne pollutants	0	
9.6 Excess energy (e.g. heat pollution, lights etc.)	0	
10.1 Volcanoes	0	
10.2 Earthquakes/Tsunamis	0	
10.3 Avalanches/Landslides	L	Some minor rock falls occur.
10.4 Erosion and siltation/deposition (e.g. shoreline or riverbed changes)	0	
11.1 Habitat shifting and alteration	M	Trees are growing and reducing the amenity of the reserve.
11.2 Droughts	0	
11.3 Temperature extremes	0	
11.4 Storms and flooding	0	
11.5 Coral bleaching	0	
11.6 Intrusion by saltwater into gardens etc.	0	
11.7 Sea level rise	0	
Other (please explain)		
12.1 Loss of cultural links, traditional knowledge and/or management practices	0	
12.2 Natural deterioration of important cultural site values	L	As the historic relics are unprotected in the open air many are rusting away.
12.3 Destruction of cultural heritage buildings, gardens, sites etc.	L	
Other (please explain)		

**Table 5. Worst threats and ways forward**

<b>Threat No.</b>	<b>Threat (Most significant first)</b>	<b>Threat number or name (copy from Table 4)</b>	<b>Please explain the nature of the threat and what impact is it causing.</b>
1	Vandalism	6.5	Cutting trees for no reason; cutting palm fronds to make brooms; setting fire to the grass; and littering. Mainly as a result of illegal settlers who do not understand the traditional practices.
2	Poaching of resources	5.1, 5.2	Illegal settlers are mainly responsible for poaching of animals and also plant material (e.g. bamboo, palm fronds, kunai grass and vines).
3	Fire	7.1	Fire is a serious concern in the dry season, and it is also used to flush out animals to hunt them. It causes changes in habitat and the invasion of pest plants (e.g. mimosa).

## Part 4: What is the management like in the protected area?

**Table 6. Management effectiveness scores, comments, next steps**

Issue	Score (0,1,2,3)	Comment	Next steps
1a. Legal status	3	Legally gazetted.	
1b. Legal status			
2a. Protected area regulations	2		
2b. Protected area regulations			
3. Law enforcement	0	There is a 'don't care' attitude. Intruders come into the reserve to check on the poly water pipe which supplies water from inside the nature reserve to a lodge outside the nature reserve.	A copy of the regulations is required to show intruders what is required before they enter and cause damage.
4. Protected area objectives	0		
5. Protected area design	2	The design largely reflects the boundaries of Blamey's garden.	The area could be expanded to protect sandalwood.
6. Protected area boundaries	2		
7. Management plan	1	A management plan has been extensively researched and written but not yet implemented.	Implement and adequately resource the proposed management plan.
7a. Planning process	0		
7b. Planning process	0		
7c. Planning process	0		
8. Regular work plan	0		
9. Resource inventory	2	Both natural and cultural resources have been researched.	
10. Protection systems	2	Effective for foreign tourists but not for local people, who engage in vandalism and poaching of resources.	
11. Research and monitoring	1	Two phases of research were conducted to write the draft management plan.	
12. Resource management	1	Some resources are being maintained and their condition has now increased.	
13a. Staff numbers	0		
13b. Other people working on the protected area	3		
14. Training and skills	1		
15. Current budget	0		
16. Security of budget	0		
17. Management of budget	NA		
18. Equipment	1	Only one brush cutter, spades and knives.	Need a wheel barrow for moving stones.
19. Maintenance of equipment	3	The limited equipment works satisfactorily.	
20. Education and awareness	1	One pamphlet about bird species and information about Kokoda.	A more extensive information pack is being prepared for tourists to Kokoda.
21. Planning for land use or marine activities	0	There is no management plan and no land use plan.	



Issue	Score (0,1,2,3)	Comment	Next steps
22. State and commercial neighbours	0		
23. Indigenous people/ Customary landowners	1	Some initial consultation between customary land owners and CEPA.	Tourists have asked the customary land owner to set up a bird watching area and CEPA has been asked to facilitate this.
24a. Impact on communities	0		Requesting that CEPA respond positively to landowner requests.
24b. Impact on communities	0		CEPA support is needed to ensure a continuous supply of fresh clean water.
24c. Impact on communities	1	The people support the reserve. We are just waiting for CEPA to provide assistance.	
25. Economic benefit	2		There are plans to improve the gardens to sell the produce at the market.
26. Monitoring and evaluation	0		
27. Visitor facilities	1	There is a resting place for visitors.	It is important to have a toilet for the visitors to the reserve.
28. Commercial tourism operators	0		Would like to build a guest house.
29. Fees	0	No fees are collected on site because there are no facilities and it would be unfair to charge. A 20 kina entry fee is charged by CEPA and must be paid in Port Moresby. There is no provision for fee payment at the site.	An effective fee payment system is need to return some benefits to the reserve.
30. Condition of values	2		
30a. Condition of values	1	Traditional research has been undertaken.	
30b. Condition of values	0		
30c. Condition of values	1	Traditional research and on-site customary landowner oversees the site.	

## Part 5: Condition and trends of protected area values

**Table 7. Values, condition and trend**

Key value (from Table 2)	Condition Score (VG, G, F, P, DK)	Trend Score (I, S, D, DK)	Information source and justification for Assessment and HOW the condition can be <b>IMPROVED</b>
Bird watching	G	S	Bird numbers depend on fruit availability in PA.
Cultural value	G	S	It is vital to continue the traditions of the ancestors.
Historical value	G	D	We need to increase awareness of the site's historical values.
Views and scenery	F	I	We must continue to keep the site in good shape.

**Table 8. Recommendations and ways forward**

1.	2.	3.
Provide visitor facilities e.g. toilets, a resting place, viewing platform, and track.	Build a footbridge across the stream to improve access to the site for tourists.	Install a poly pipe to provide water to Gideon's (the customary landowner/caretaker's) house.

**Table 9. Strengths and challenges (facilitator/recorder synthesis)**

	Strengths	Challenges
1	There are no human settlements in the protected area and impacts are thus low.	Implementing the priority actions identified in the Cultural Heritage Management Plan.
2	The release of Cultural Heritage Management Plan which provides priority actions for conservation and management.	

### References:

Kelly M & Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions 2016. Blamey's Garden, Hombrom Bluff, Papua New Guinea Cultural Heritage Management Plan – Draft. Report prepared for PNG Conservation and Environment Protection Authority, AHMS, np.