

Name of Protected Area: Cape Wom Memorial Park

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	17/08/2016
Name (or names) of protected area	Cape Wom Memorial Park
Size of protected area (ha)	2
PNG Code or number	
World Database of Protected Areas site code (these codes can be found on www.unep-wcmc.org/wdpa/)	3145
What level or kind of protected area is it? (National Park, Wildlife Management Area, Sanctuary, Reserve, Locally Managed Marine Area etc)	Memorial Park
IUCN Category	
International protected area? e.g. World Heritage or Ramsar?	
Country	Papua New Guinea
Province/s	East Sepik Province
District/s	Wewak
Local level governments	Wewak
Ward/s	18
Nearest big town	Wewak
Location of protected area (brief description)	A small flat area of cleared ground with historical monuments and graves.
Map references	
When was the protected area gazetted or formally established?	1973
Reference for gazettal or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)	
Who owns the protected area? please enter Government Private Community/ customary landowners, private, Other (name) and include Clan name(s)	State land. This is disputed by customary land owners.

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 [add clan names] management committee [how many and what gender])	Clans are: Biyet, Charu, Mandan, Songwe. Protected area is managed by the four clans on a fortnightly rotation.
Total number of staff (this means anyone working on the protected area in paid jobs – whether NGOs, community, rangers or customary landowners	There are approximately four workers on the ground at any one time
<i>Temporary paid workers</i>	K100 per fortnight for each worker
<i>Permanent paid workers</i>	K100 per fortnight now K150
Annual budget (US\$) – excluding staff salary costs	There is an unknown budget
Operational (recurrent) funds	0
Project or special funds	0
Reason for park establishment	To mark the site of the surrender of Japanese forces in Papua New Guinea in 1945.
What are the main values for which the area is designated (Fill this out after data sheet 2)	To commemorate and honour a significant historical event. To honour the deaths of 56 Australian servicemen.
List the primary protected area management objectives (add lines if needed after the most important objectives): <i>Management objective 1</i>	Keep it clean.
<i>Management objective 2</i>	Report any maintenance issues.
<i>Management objective 3</i>	
Number of people involved in answering the assessment questions	4
Name/organisation/contact details of people participating the assessment (<i>Please do not insert return/enter or dot points</i>)	<i>Michael Sakar 73080275; Jeffery Kaitang 73297279; Lawrence Manang; James Rorup 79056851. All from Cape Wom Memorial Park.</i>
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 landowners.
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 site has high historical significance as an historical monument commemorating the sacrifices of Australian servicemen during World War II. The memorial marks the spot where Japanese Lieutenant General Adachi signed the surrender documents and handed his sword to Australian Major General Robertson on 13 September 1945. A pyramidal cairn has a plaque outlining these details. Other plaques commemorate the acts of valour by Lieutenant Albert Chowne on 25 March 1945 and Private Edward Kenna on 15 May 1945, who were each awarded the Victoria Cross. The land was given to the government in colonial times, but the customary landowners want to resume control of the area.

Table 2. Key values of the protected area

No.	Key values	Brief description	Note if endangered species or ecosystem (IUCN)
1	Historical reminder of the end of World War II conflict in PNG	This is the site of the surrender of Japanese forces in Papua New Guinea in September 1945.	
2	Respecting and acknowledging the deaths of 56 Australian soldiers	The Australian War Graves Commission provides financial assistance in maintaining the site.	

Table 3. Checklist of values/benefits

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

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	NA	
2. Presence of rare, threatened, or endangered species (plants and animals)	NA	
3. Ecosystems (e.g. wetlands, grasslands, coral reefs etc) that are rare because they have been cleared or destroyed in other areas	NA	
4. Protecting clean, fresh water	NA	
5. Sustaining important species in big enough numbers that they are able to survive here	NA	
6. Providing a source of employment for local communities now	1	Customary landowners receive wages for maintaining the park.
7. Providing resources for local subsistence (food, building materials, medicines etc.)	NA	
8. Providing community development opportunities through sustainable resource use	NA	
9. Religious or spiritual significance (e.g. tambu places)	NA	
10. Plant species of high social, cultural, or economic importance	NA	
11. Animal species of high social, cultural, or economic importance	NA	
12. Attractive scenery	NA	
13. Tourism now	2	
14. Potential value for tourism in the future	2	
15. Educational and/or scientific value	1	
16. Maintaining culture and tradition on customary land and passing this on to future generations	NA	

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	0	
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)	0	
5.2 Gathering terrestrial plants or plant products (non-timber)	0	
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	
5.4b Fishing, killing and harvesting aquatic resources for commercial use	0	
6.1 Recreational activities and tourism	0	
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	H	Graffiti, damage to the memorial and damage to plants.
7.1 Fire and fire suppression (including arson)	L	
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	Trees falling down and damaging fences.
7.3d Loss of keystone species (e.g. top predators, pollinators etc.)	0	
8.1 Pest plants	L	
8.1a Pest animals	L	
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	L	
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	0	
10.4 Erosion and siltation/deposition (e.g. shoreline or riverbed changes)	0	
11.1 Habitat shifting and alteration	0	
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	0	
12.3 Destruction of cultural heritage buildings, gardens, sites etc.	0	
Other (please explain)		

Table 5. Worst threats and ways forward

Threat No.	Threat (Most significant first)	Threat number or name	Nature of the threat, impact and how to reduce the impact.
1	Vandalism	6.5	Education and public awareness program. Security presence.
2	Trees falling down	7.3	Controlled felling of problem trees

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, NA)	Comment	Next steps
1a. Legal status	3	Legally gazetted.	Consultation with relevant stakeholders is needed to clarify the status of this protected area under the proposed PNG Protected Area policy.
1b. Legal status			
2a. Protected area regulations	1	There are agreements concerning the role of the Australian government in managing the site. The traditional owners have no traditional rules relating to the site.	Clarify the role of the state and that of the customary landowners.
2b. Protected area regulations			
3. Law enforcement	2	The Australian Government provides funding to maintain the site and customary landowners are employed to perform this role. This close management assists in protecting the values for which the site was dedicated. However, issues do arise and the supervisor has no authority to deal with them.	
4. Protected area objectives	3		
5. Protected area design	3		
6. Protected area boundaries	3		
7. Management plan	0		
7a. Planning process	0		
7b. Planning process	0		
7c. Planning process	0		
8. Regular work plan	2	Checklist exists that is regularly filled in and sent to the contractor. There is regular maintenance.	
9. Resource inventory	2	There is sufficient information for the visitors that come to the site. There is a web page with information.	
10. Protection systems	0		
11. Research and monitoring	0		
12. Resource management	2	It is built on an airfield and is close to the coast and there may be some problems from this.	
13a. Staff numbers	3		
13b. Other people working on the protected area	3	For special occasions the larger community help to clean up.	

Issue	Score (0,1,2,3, NA)	Comment	Next steps
14. Training and skills	1	Training in plant management and lawn mower repair and maintenance.	
15. Current budget	3	The budget to manage the site is provided by the Australian Government.	
16. Security of budget	3	There is long term security in the provision of the budget.	
17. Management of budget	3		
18. Equipment	1		Need 2 more lawnmowers, brush cutters, dump truck to remove rubbish.
19. Maintenance of equipment	0	No budget to undertake repairs. Must contact contractor to get money.	
20. Education and awareness	1	There is some information about the historical significance of the site.	
21. Planning for land use or marine activities	0		
22. State and commercial neighbours	0		
23. Indigenous people/ Customary landowners	0		
24a. Impact on communities	0		
24b. Impact on communities	0		
24c. Impact on communities	0		
25. Economic benefit	2	Each temporary worker gets paid K100 for two weeks of full-time work.	
26. Monitoring and evaluation	1	Occasional and ad hoc visits from Australian War Graves Commission and the contractor and district and provincial governments.	
27. Visitor facilities	0	No facilities. However, on special days like Remembrance Day and the anniversary of the signing of peace, a temporary bush material shelter is constructed. When big cruise ships are in port, local villagers perform dances and sell traditional items.	
28. Commercial tourism operators	2	There are some links to the cruise ship industry.	
29. Fees	NA		
30. Condition of values	2		
30a. Condition of values	0		
30b. Condition of values	0	Lack of relationship to our military heritage values.	
30c. Condition of values	1		

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 IMPROVED
Historical reminder of the end of World War II conflict in PNG	G	S	Historical values remain largely unchanged.
Respecting and acknowledging the deaths of Australian soldiers with 56 graves on site	G	S	

Table 8. Recommendations and ways forward

1.	2.	3.
Visitor facilities e.g. toilet, shade house, rubbish bin, and bigger information board.	Gate to stop entry of cars after hours.	Training in basic horticulture.

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

	Strengths	Challenges
1	Significant site acknowledging the end of military conflict in a part of the Pacific theatre of conflict during World War II.	Minimizing and reducing vandalism.
2	Services are held at special times during the year when overseas officials visit and pay respect.	The site of Cape Wom Memorial Park is customary land occupied by German colonists at the end of the 19 th century. It has been occupied by successive governments since. The customary land owners want to restore their ownership of the land. The current customary land owners want the Cape Wom Memorial Park to remain unchanged.
3	Tourists with an interest in World War II visit, sometimes in large numbers, when a cruise liner is in port.	
4	Located close to major town of Wewak.	