



# RAINFORESTS

Produced by the Tenkile Conservation Alliance | Funded by UNDP/GEF

## RAINFORESTS

**This Booklet** written in English and Tok Pisin by the Tenkile Conservation Alliance (TCA), has been produced for the villages of the Torricelli Mountain Range in the hope that their rainforest remains intact and is not exploited by logging and oil palm. TCA, as a non-government organization, is trying to protect this unique area of Papua New Guinea (PNG) by educating the people and by trying to provide alternatives to the unnecessary destruction of the rainforest.

Rainforests are a valuable and irreplaceable asset to the world, PNG and its people. This booklet helps emphasize the importance of the rainforest in the Torricelli Mountain Range – North West PNG.

## INTRODUCTION

### *English*

Rainforests are forests that have a high rainfall, which usually means there is at least 1,500mm of rain per year. In the Torricelli Mountain Range there is about 3,500mm of rain every year.

Worldwide up to 75% of all species are found in rainforests. Tropical rainforests are the “Gold Medal of the Earth” because more than one quarter of natural medicines have been discovered there. Rainforests are also responsible for 28% of the world’s oxygen turn over through photosynthesis from carbon dioxide and storing it as carbon through biosequestration.

The undergrowth in a rainforest is restricted in many areas by the lack of sunlight at ground level. This makes it possible to walk through the forest. If the leaf canopy is destroyed or thinned, the ground beneath is soon colonized by a dense, tangled growth of vines, shrubs, and grasses. There are two types of rainforest, tropical rainforest and temperate rainforest. In PNG there is tropical rainforest and these can be divided into lowland, mid-montane and montane rainforests.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Renfores emi fores we igat planti ren olsem 1,500mm ikam daun long wanpla yia. Long Torricelli Maunten emi olsem 3,500mm long ren long wanpla yia.*

*Long wol olsem 75% long laip istap long renfores. Tropical renfores emi kain olsem gold medal long wol bikos 25% long marasin long wol ikamaut long renfores. Na tu renfores long wol emi wokim 28% long tanim gutpla win – olsem win nogut renfores emi tanim na emi ikamap gutpla win. Disla emi photosynthesis long carbon dioxide na storim carbon long biosequestration.*

*Renfores floor o graun igat lik lik lait so emi esi long wokabut – ino hot tumas. Sapos lain rausim diwai lain nogut bai kisim graun – olsem kunai gras, rop na lik lik diwai. Emi tupla kain renfores long wol – tropical renfores na temperate renfores. Long PNG yugat tropical renfores tasol. Dispela tropical renfores emigat tripla kain – lowland renfores, mid-montane renfores na montane renfores.*



## TROPICAL RAINFOREST

### *English*

A tropical rainforest is a place roughly within 28 degrees north or south of the equator. Tropical rainforests are rainforests in the tropics, found between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.



General distribution of tropical rainforest

So this includes the Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, north-eastern Australia, Sri Lanka, Sub-Saharan Africa from Cameroon to the Congo, South America, Central America and on many of the Pacific Islands including Hawaii. Tropical rainforests have been called the “Earth’s lungs”.

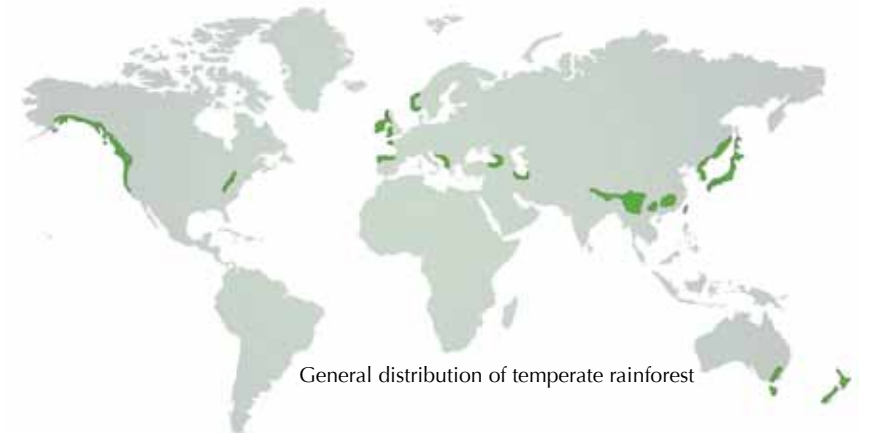
### *Tok Pisin*

*Tropical Renfores emi renfores istap long tropics o ples hot. Yu painim namel long dispela lain tropic of Cancer na tropic of Capricorn. Kantri we emi gat tropical renfores emi Philippines, Indonesia, PNG, nort-eas Australia, Sri Lanka, sampla kantri long Africa, South America, Central America na sampla island olsem Hawaii. Tropical renfores emi olsem nambawan ples long givim gutpela win long wol.*

## TEMPERATE RAINFOREST

### *English*

Temperate rainforests are rainforests in temperate regions. They can be found in North America, Europe, South America and also in Australia and New Zealand.

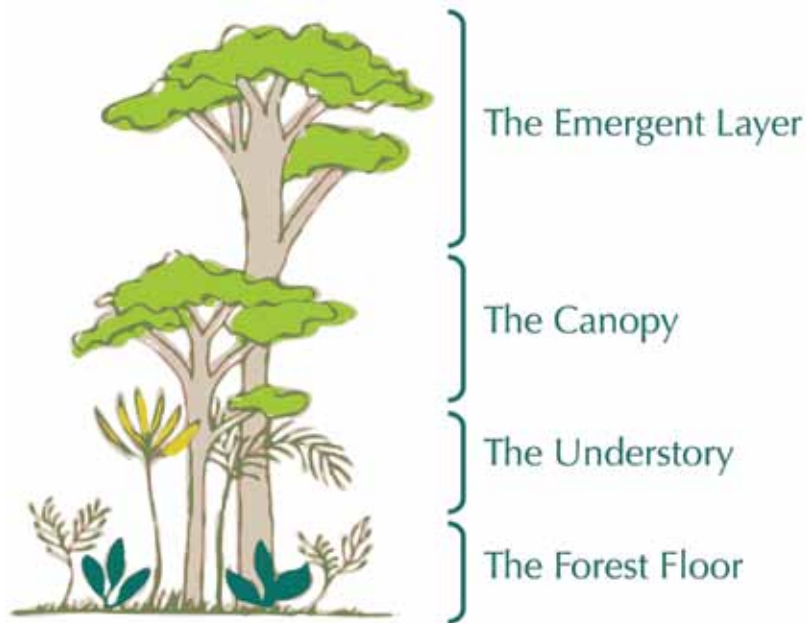


General distribution of temperate rainforest

### *Tok Pisin*

*Temperate renfores emi renfores long temperature o namel aria long wol. Yuken painim long North America, Europe, South America na Australia na New Zealand.*

## RAINFOREST LAYERS



### *English*

A tropical rainforest is typically divided into four main layers, each with different plants and animals adapted for life in that particular area: the emergent, canopy, understory, and forest floor layers.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Tropical renfores emi gat fopla part istap long em. Ol part o layer emi different lik lik na holim kain kain diwai na abus. Yugat emergent layer, canopy layer, understory layer na forest floor layer.*

### Emergent layer

#### *English*

The emergent layer contains a small number of very large trees called emergents, which grow above the general canopy, reaching heights of 45–55 m, and occasionally species will grow to 70–80 m tall. They need to be able to withstand the hot temperatures and strong winds in some areas. Eagles, butterflies, bats, tree kangaroos and some possums inhabit this layer.

#### *Tok Pisin*

*Emergent layer igo lik lik numba bilong diwai istap long em – kalim emergents. Disla kain diwai igo antap long canopy na ken kamap olsem 45-55m na sampla bai go go go inap long 80m. Dispela kain diwai imas igat strong olgeta bikos emi bai kisim planti win na hot long san. Balus pisin (Eagle), bataplai (butterfly), bilak bokis (flying fox), tri kengarua na sampla kapul bai stap long dispela hap.*

### Canopy layer

#### *English*

The canopy layer contains the majority of the largest trees, typically 30–45 m tall. The densest areas of biodiversity are found in the forest canopy. There is almost a continuous cover of foliage formed by tree-tops. The canopy is home to approximately 50 percent of all tropical rainforest species, this means that about half of all life in PNG is found in the rainforest canopy. Epiphytic plants, such as orchids, attach to trunks and branches, and obtain water and minerals from rain and debris that collects on the host plants.

### *Tok Pisin*

Layer bilong canopy igat planti bikpa diwai – olsem majority, na ol emi 30 igo inap long 45m. Yugat moa biodiversity long canopy, planti moa laip istap long dispela hap ya!

Kainolsem canopy emi hap we ol diwai emi join. Canopy emi haus long 50% long ol laip long PNG – emi importen samting tru. Ol epiphytes, olsem okid, emi stap long diwai na kisim wara na kai kai long ren na wut long diwai husat istap long em.

### Understory layer

#### *English*

The understory layer lies between the canopy and the forest floor. The understory is home to a number of birds, snakes, and lizards, as well many other animals such as tree kangaroos. The leaves are much larger at this level. Insect life is also abundant. Many seedlings that will grow to the canopy level are present in the understory. Only about 5% of the sunlight shining on the rainforest reaches the understory.



### *Tok Pisin*

Understory layer emi stap namel long canopy na forest floor. Understory emi haus bilong kain kain abus olsem pisin, snek, palai, frok na tri kengaru tu. Lip bilong diwai long dispela layer emi bikpela moa long ol arapela layer. Planti binatang istap long understory tu. Planti sidling istap na bai grow bikpela esi esi, behain bai stap insaid long canopy layer. Long understory layer yu nogat planti lait, lik lik lait tasol – olsem 5%.

### Forest floor

#### *English*

The forest floor, the bottom-most layer, receives only 2% of sunlight. Only plants adapted to low light can grow in this region. The forest floor is relatively clear of vegetation because of the low sunlight penetration. It also contains decaying plant and animal matter, which disappears quickly due to the warm, humid conditions promoting rapid decay. Many forms of fungi grow here which help decay the animal and plant waste.

### *Tok Pisin*

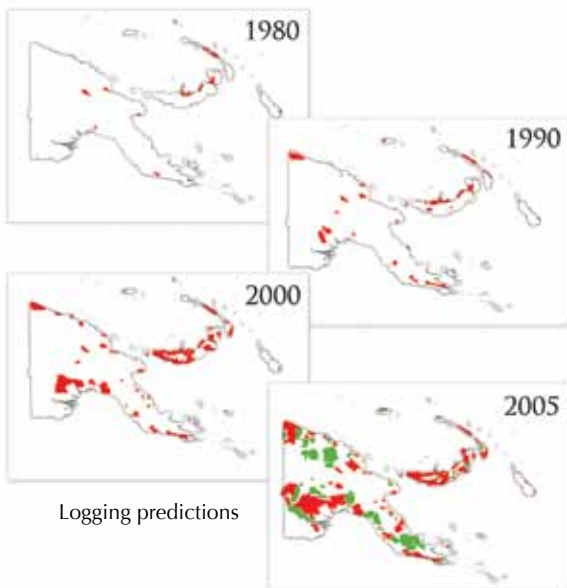
Fores floor emi las layer na emi kisim 2% long lait tasol. Diwai we emi gat rot long kisim lik lik lait bai stap long dispela hap. Long fores floor emi ples klia bikos lik lik lait ikam insaid. Planti diwai na abuse mi dai long disla hap – kalim decay. Ol samting idai ino stap planti taim. Bikos renfores emi hot decay rate emi bikpla. Long fores floor yugat planti kain kain talinga (mushroom o fungi) na emi mekim ol pipia long diwai sting ariap.



## FLORA AND FAUNA

### *English*

More than half of the world's species of plants and animals are found in the rainforest. Rainforests support a very broad array of fauna including mammals, reptiles, birds and invertebrates. These species are rapidly disappearing due to deforestation and habitat loss. Logging and gardening in PNG is causing local extinctions which means a huge loss of biodiversity and rainforest. Many plants and animals are found nowhere else in the world, so once they are gone they are gone forever. There is a lot of logging in and around the Torricelli Mountains. The threat from logging is here right now. Environments are being destroyed at a rapid rate. These rainforests are your history, culture and tambuna. You must protect them and say no to logging.



With the human population increasing there is more pressure on the land. More gardens are being made which means more rainforest is being cut down. Programs such as family planning have to develop as well as alternative gardening methods.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Antap long 50% long divai na abus long wol istap long renfores. Renfores emi givim planti supot long ol mammal (abus igat gras na susu), reptiles, pisin na binatang. Ol dispela lain long PNG emi go pinis long planti hap bikos logging na garden emi bikipela tumas.*

*Logging na gaden emi as long planti samting igo pinis olgeta long sampela hap long PNG. Planti samting istap long hia na yu no inap pianim long arapela hap – nogat stret! Taim samting igo pinis long PNG emi go pinis olgeta – extinct! Nau yet planti logging lain istap long said long Torricelli Maunten. Bagarap bilong logging istap nau yet na emi gat laik long wokim planti moa bagarap long renfores na environmen. Namba bilong environmen igo daun bikos long logging. Renfores emi histori, kalcha na tambuna bilong yupela ya. Yumas lukautim bus graun bilong yu na tok nogat long logging.*

*Nau yet tu namba bilong ol pipol igo antap so yumi gat moa pressure long graun long wokim gaden. Dispela emi minim olsem moa renfores yu katim long wokim kai kai. Yumi mas traim wokim moa famili plening na wokim arapela rot long gaden na kai kai.*



## DEFORESTATION

### *English*

Tropical and temperate rainforests have been subjected to heavy logging and agricultural clearance throughout the 20th century and the area covered by rainforests around the world is shrinking. Biologists have estimated that large numbers of species are being driven to extinction.

Another factor causing the loss of rainforest is the increasing human population. The forests are being destroyed at a rapid pace. Almost 90% of West Africa's rainforest has been destroyed. Since the arrival of humans 2000 years ago, Madagascar has lost two thirds of its original rainforest. At present rates, tropical rainforests in Indonesia would be logged out in 10 years and Papua New Guinea in 13 to 16 years (Shearman et. al. 2008).

### *Tok Pisin*

*Tropical na temperate rainfores ikisim planti bagarap long logging long las 100 yia samting. Eria bilong ol renfores igo daun. Ol lain bilong saiens itok olsem planti kain kain diwai na abus emi klostu klostu pinis. Na tu emi planti pipol tumas long wol so demand long timber emi bikpela. Kain olsem long West Africa klostu 90% long renfores emi go pinis nau, Madagascar olsem 66% igo pinis. Long nau supos logging igo pas refores long Indonesia bai pinis long next 10 yia na long PNG olsem next 13-16 yia refores bai pinis – ol logging lain bin kai kai plenti diwai bilong yupela pinis.*

### *English*

Deforestation in Papua New Guinea — the eastern half of the island of New Guinea — primarily results from industrial logging, subsistence agriculture oil palm plantations. Logging has the largest impact, resulting both in direct deforestation and the degradation of biologically-rich primary forest. Logging also promotes the conversion of forest land for oil palm.

“Contrary to forest industry claims, the results of the analysis suggest that logging practices in PNG have resulted in permanent damage to the country's forest estates. These findings complement a number of reports produced in recent years that have established, beyond all reasonable doubt that the PNG logging industry is more akin to a “timber mining” operation than a well-managed, ecologically sustainably industry.” (Shearman et. Al. 2008).

All landowners must be aware of the tricks logging companies play in PNG. These tricks include empty promises of development such as building roads, bridges, schools and hospitals. This development never comes to the expectation of the people. Roads are made for the duration of the logging companies needs and the bridges are made from timber, which rarely last more than a few years. Companies also disguise logging by establishing eco-forestry projects for oil palm, cocoa and vanilla. What the companies fail to tell the people is that the area will be clear-felled beforehand.



Once landowners have signed an agreement there is no turning back. If you protest when you see the destruction to your land and you see the loggers taking more than what was agreed upon they will hire the police to fight you until you submit. The results from protesting against a logging company will usually mean more damage is done to you and your land. The best option is not to sign any agreement with any logging company.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Deforestation long PNG – olsem east said bagarap emi long logging, gaden na oil palm. Bagarap bilong logging emi winim ol arapela na tu emi rot long wokim oil palm. Wanpela ripot itok olsem logging long PNG ino gutpla na ino sustainable.*

*Ol papa graun imas save long trik bilong ol logging kampani. Planti trik tru istap wantaim ol logging kampani. Olsem emi wokim planti empti promis olsem road, bris, school na aid post bai kamap. Ol rot emi giaman rot – em bai stap inap long ol logging lain nidim, behain disla em bai poldaun. Olsem bris tu – lain bai usim diwai tasol na sampla yia behain em bagarap pinis. Ol kampani bai giaman yu tu long iko-fores projek we ol cash crop bai ol bai planim. Lain ino tok save yupla em bai katim olgeta diwai pastaim bipo arapela samting bai kam. Disla emi sotkat long stilim diwai.*

*Taim yu signim agreement pinis nogat we long senis ting ting nau. Sapos yu protes taim yu lukim ol bagarap long graun na lain stilim diwai we yu no givim tokorait ol bai baim polis long brukim het bilong yu. Taim yu protes moa nogut bai kam long yu, famili bilong yu na graun bilong yu. Numbawan rot emit ok nogat long firs taim logging kampani kam insaid.*

## IMPACTS OF DEFORESTATION

### *English*

Deforestation and degradation is diminishing PNG's high levels of cultural and biological diversity. PNG contains more than six percent of the world's terrestrial biodiversity and more than 10 percent of the planet's spoken languages. Logging and deforestation is degrading important ecological functions — including regulation of water, global and regional climate stabilization, soil and nutrient retention, pest control, crop pollination, and the maintenance of fish stocks — provided by healthy forests.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Deforestation na degredation emi daunim namba bilong PNG. PNG igat high level long kalcha na biodiversity tasol logging wokim bikpela bagarap na daunim namba bilong tupela. PNG igat 6% long biodiversity istap*

*long wol na olsem 10% long tok ples long wol – logging dauim namba bilong tupla; emi tru tok stret. Logging wantaim deforestation emi bagarpim importen function long wol – kolim ecological functions; emi olsem gutpela wara, balance bilong climate,*



*holim gutpela samting long graun kolim nutrient retention, kontrol long ol pest kain olsem binatang nogut, pollination long crop, maintenance long pis – fores bilong helt igivim.*



## THE DISAPPEARING RAINFORESTS

### *English*

Rainforests once covered 14% of the earth's land surface; now they cover a mere 6% and experts estimate that the last remaining rainforests could be consumed in less than 40 years.

Rainforests are being destroyed because the value of rainforest land is perceived as only the value of its timber by short-sighted governments, multi-national logging companies, and land owners.



Nearly half of the world's species of plants, animals and microorganisms will be destroyed or severely threatened over the next 15 years due to rainforest deforestation.

Experts estimate that we are losing 137 plant, animal and insect species every single day due to rainforest deforestation. That equates to 50,000 species a year. As the rainforest species disappear, so do many possible cures for life-threatening diseases. Currently, 121 prescription drugs sold worldwide come from plant-derived sources. It is estimated that 25% of pharmaceuticals are derived from rainforest ingredients.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Bipo renfores long wol emi 14%, long nau emi 6% tasol. Sapos logging igo pas olgeta refores long wol by pinis olgeta insaid next 40 yia. Long PNG ol renfores bai pinis insaid 15 yia sapos yumi ino sanap na tok nogat long logging.*

*Renfores igo pinis bikos lain long logging na gavman ting ting olsem-value long diwai emi wanpla samting na nogat arapela value. Dispela emi rong ting ting! Dispela emi ting ting long nau yet na ting ting bilong hariap na pilimapim poket tasol.*

*Klostu 50% long laip bilong wol, diwai na animal, bai dai pinis olgeta long next 15 years bikos long logging.*

*Lain long siens ting ting olsem 137 diwai, animal na binatang go pinis olgeta long olgeta dei. Em minim olsem 50,000 species emi dei pinis, igo extinct, every yia. Taim renfores idai yumi lusim sans long painim marasin long planti sik istap long wol. Long nau yet 121 kain marasin istap we ikam long diwai. Olsem 25% long marasin long wol ikamaut long renfores.*

## THE WEALTH OF THE RAINFORESTS

### *English*

Rainforests have been described as the “Lungs of our Planet” because they provide the essential environmental world service of continuously recycling carbon dioxide into oxygen. More than half of the world’s estimated 10 million species of plants, animals and insects live in the tropical rainforests. One hectare (2.47 acres) may contain over 750 types of trees.

At least 80% of the world’s diet originated in the tropical rainforest. Food from rainforests include the following fruits: avocados, coconuts, figs, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, bananas, guavas, pineapples, mangos and tomatoes; and the following vegetables: corn, potatoes, rice, and yams; spices such as black pepper, cayenne, cocoa, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, sugar cane, tumeric, coffee and vanilla and nuts.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Ol refores emi olsem lungs bilong wol bikos emi givim bikpla servis igo long enviroment long wokim win nogut long gutpla win – olsem carbon dioxide into oxygen. Olsem 10 million kain diwai, animal na binatang istap long tropical renfores – disla numba emi olsem 50% long laip long wol. Wan hectare iken kolim 750 kain diwai.*

*Olsem 80% long kai kai long wol as ples bilong em emi tropical renfores. Olsem avocado o diwai buta, coconas, fig, kain kain muli, banana, pineapple, mango, tomato, con, kau kau, rais, yam, pepa, sili, cocoa, ginga, suga, kofi, vanilla na nuts.*

## LET’S SAVE THE RAINFORESTS

### *English*

Experts agree that by leaving the rainforests intact and harvesting it’s many nuts, fruits, oil-producing plants, and medicinal plants, the rainforest has more economic value than if they were cut down for timber.

Sufficient demand of sustainable and ecologically harvested rainforest products is necessary for preservation efforts to succeed. Purchasing sustainable rainforest products can effect positive change by creating a market for these products while supporting local people’s economy and provides the economic solution and alternative to cutting the forest just for the value of its timber.

The majority of our current plant-derived drugs were discovered by examining the traditional use of plants by the indigenous people who lived where the plants grew.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Ol save lain wanbel long larem ol refores na kisim ol kai kai na marasin bilong em. Renfores emi gat moa value long larem istap. Long larem refores istap value bilong em winim logging. Yugat planti deman long samting istap insaid long refores pinis. Long baim dispela imas wokim gutpela menegmen na maket. Dispela emi ansa long ekonomi na emi gutpla tru long wokim. Emi samting bilong nau yet na behain. Logging emi samting long nau yet tasol.*

*Planti marasin long wol ikam long renfores na long save long grass roots lain – ol lain long ples ya!*



## INDIGENOUS PEOPLE, A VALUABLE RESOURCE

### *English*

With new methods, drug development has actually returned to its roots, being traditional medicine. It is now understood that the people of the rainforests around the world represent the key to finding new and useful tropical forest plants. The level at which local people understand and are able to use their plants diversity sustainably is remarkable.

Of the 121 pharmaceutical drugs that are plant-derived today, 74 percent were discovered through follow-up research to verify the authenticity of information concerning the medical uses of the plant by indigenous peoples.

The destruction of the rainforest has followed the pattern of seeing natural land and natural world peoples as resources to be used, and seeing wilderness as idle, empty, and unproductive. Destruction of rainforests is not only causing the extinction of plant and animal species, it is also wiping out indigenous peoples who live in the rainforest. Obviously, rainforests are not wasteland, nor are they uninhabited. Indigenous peoples have developed technologies and resource use systems that have allowed them to live on the land, farming, hunting, and gathering in a complex sustainable relationship with the forest. But when rainforests die, so do the indigenous peoples.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Nau yet ol save lain igat nupela rot long wokim marasin; dispela rot emi go bek long grass roots na luk luk gut long traditonal marasin. Ol lain nau save ol lain long refores emi importen long painim arapela marasin. Lain long ples emi gat bikpla save long ol diwai na marasin istap long ol. Olsem yu yet emi gutpela risos tru long painim nupela marasin.*

*Long 121 marasin ikamaut long diwai olsem 74% ikamaut long save lain long ples. Emi minim olsem 74% long marasin bilong diwai o plant ikamaut bikos grass roots lain emi save use long em. So tambuna na yu-pela yet halvipim wol long painim marasin. Dispela ino PNG tasol emi arapela kantri tu.*

*Bagarap bilong renfores emi minim olsem graun na pipol emi dai. Taim graun bagarap kalcha dai lik lik na pipol tu. Taim ol diwai igo pinis animal tu indai. Wantaim dispela pipol indai. Noken tingim olsem – ol abus na pipol bai go long narapela hap, dispela emi rong. Renfores ino samting bilong timber tasol - nogat olgeta. Ol grass roots lain emi wokim planti wok pinis long sanapim sindaun inap long nau. Yupla ol igat save long wokim gaden, was long bus, wokim haus na kisim bus marasin. Taim renfores indai, olsem behain logging, save bilong yupla indai tu. Dispela emi tru tru na emi bikpela wari long wol.*





### *English*

Throughout the rainforest, forest-dwelling peoples whose age-old traditions allow them to live in and off the forest without destroying it are losing out to logging, mining, and oil palm. About half of the original Amazonian tribes in South America have already been completely destroyed.

As PNG continues to be invaded and destroyed, rainforest people and their cultures are disappearing. When these indigenous peoples are lost forever, gone too will be their empirical knowledge representing several generations, stories and traditional knowledge and culture of the medicinal value of plant and animal species in the rainforest.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Long renfores long wol ol tambuna stap long bus na ino bagarapim. Tambuna ino salim diwai long logging, mining na oil palm. Long tudei olsem 50% long grass roots lain long Amazon long South America emi dai pinis – rison emi logging.*

*Nau yet PNG emi gat planti samting we ino gutpela developmen. Renfores na kalcha idai pinis tu. Taim ol lain lusim refores yumi bai lusim save tu. Save bilong tambuna emi dai. Ol stori, tradition kain olsem emi dai taim renfores em aut.*

## THE SOLUTION

### *English*

The problem and the solution of the destruction of the rainforest are both economic. Governments need money to service their debts, people and landowners need money to feed their families, and companies need to make profits. The simple fact is that the rainforest is being destroyed for the income and profits it yields, however brief. Money makes the world go around and with PNG rainforests it is a quick sell to the logging companies and the government. Generally, in PNG, the people get little or no benefit from selling their trees.

If landowners and governments were given a viable economic reason not to destroy the rainforest, it would be saved. A viable economic alternative does exist, and it is working today. Many organizations have demonstrated that if the medicinal plants, fruits, nuts, oils, and other resources like rubber, cocoa, vanilla and coffee are harvested sustainably, rainforest land has much more economic value today and more long-term income and profits for the future than if just timber is harvested or cleared for oil palm. However, if medicinal plants, fruits, nuts, rubber, cocoa, and other renewable and sustainable resources are harvested the rainforest provides an income not only today, but year after year - for generations. These sustainable resources are the true wealth of the rainforest.

This is no longer a theory. It is a fact, and it is being implemented today. Just as important, to wild-harvest the wealth of sustainable rainforest resources effectively, local people must be employed. Today entire communities can

earn five to ten times more money in wild-harvesting medicinal plants, fruits, nuts, and oils than they can earn by chopping down the forest for a one time payment or to start oil palm. This much-needed income source creates the awareness and economic incentive for people in the rainforest to protect and preserve their land for long-term profits for themselves and their children and is an important solution in saving the rainforest from destruction.

When the timber is harvested for short-term gain and profits, the medicinal plants, nuts, oils, and other important sustainable resources that thrive in this delicate ecosystem are destroyed. The real solution to saving the rainforest is to make the people see the forest and the trees by creating a consumer demand and consumer markets for these sustainable rainforest products. Markets that are larger and louder than today's tropical timber market. Markets that will put as much money in their pockets and government coffers as the timber companies do. We need markets that will give them the economic incentive to protect their sustainable resources for long-term profits, rather than short-term gain.

Rainforests are your past, present and future. In PNG the land is everything but many people have become short sighted and overwhelmed with getting money quickly. Everyone in PNG has to think about the future before it is too late. It is better for people to act now because if we don't it will be too late for you and your rainforest.



### *Tok Pisin*

Hevi na ansa long bagarap long renfores emi moni; emi economic. Gavman nidim moni long rausim dinau, pipol na papa graun nidim moni long givim kai kai long famili long ol na kampani nidim moni long wokim profit. Fact emi olsem - lain katim renfores daun long kisim moni, tasol emi wantaim paymen. Moni emi bikpla samting long wol na long PNG renfores emi fas moni. Long PNG pipol kisim lik lik benefit na lik lik moni long salim diwai.

Sapos papa graun na govman emi gat rison long lukautim renfores yumi ken savim. Gutpla rot long savim renfores istap nau yet

na emiken wokaut gut. Planti lain long bisnis emi soim diwai bilong marasin, fruit, nut, rubber, cocaa, vanilla na kofi emi gat moa benefit long logging na oil palm. Tasol marasin diwai, cocaa, vanilla nabaut ino bilong nau yet emi bilong behain tu. Emi minim olsem emi renewable risos. So pikinini bilong yu bai kisim benefit long dispela samting. Sustainable risos emi tru tru wealth bilong renfores.

Dispela ino stori tasol emi fact – emi tru tru samting. Cash crops emi wok long tude long planti hap. Sapos yugat sapot na gutpela menegmen yuken kisim faiv inap long tenpla moa moni long logging. Na tu logging emi wanpla peimen tasol – olsem nogat diwai nogat peimen. Dispela cash crop igivim ol lain awareness na opim ai long ol. Taim lain kisim benefit long cash crop emi gat laik long lukautim renfores na savim bikos long-term benefits istap.

Taim ol logging lain rausim diwai emi wantaim peimen tasol na emi sot winim bilong yupela. Taim logging lain pinis noken wokim cash crop nau – graun emi bruk na bagarap. Ansa emi long givim ol lain skul na edukesin long dispela. Na tu yumi mas opim maket long salim ol cash crop. Taim yugat gutpela cooperative grup na menegmen sanap stong ol lain bai kisim benefit. Yumi nidim maket we gavman emi amamas tu so oli ken lusim ting ting long logging. Yumi nidim maket long givim bikpela interest long benefit long behain. Sot term profit emi rot bilong bagarap. Olgeta samting ikam hariap bai minim bagarap; olgeta samting we emi gutpela bai kamap esi esi.

Renfores emi samting long bipo, nau yet na behain. Long PNG graun emi olgeta samting long ol lain. Graun emi importen samting na tu emi gat plenti histori long em. Tasol planti lain nau emi ting ting plenti long moni na long kisim moni hariap. Olgeta manmeri long PNG imas ting ting long behain bipo emi late tumas. Emi moa gutpela long wokim action nau bikos behain em bai late tumas long yu na refores bilong yu.

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