

# BIODIVERSITY

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



## BIODIVERSITY

**This Booklet** has been written by the Tenkile Conservation Alliance for the people of the Torricelli Mountain Range and surrounding areas in North-West Papua New Guinea. The aim of this booklet is to inform the landowners and resource users the meaning and importance of biodiversity. It is hoped that a greater empathy and respect for biodiversity will be generated and that people will make better decisions in regards to the use of their land.

This booklet is written in English and Tok Pisin and is labeled accordingly.

### *English*

Biodiversity is the variety of all life forms on earth – the different plants, animals and micro-organisms and the ecosystems of which they are a part.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Biodiversity emi ol kain kain samting igat laip istap long wol – kain olsem olgeta diwai, abus na lik lik binatang na ol graun we ol istap long en.*



## INTRODUCTION

### *English*

2010, was the International Year of Biodiversity. The survival of mankind is critically dependent on taking care of our natural environments and their biodiversity.

The web of life represents our store of natural resources and from it we get the things we take for granted each day: the clean air we breathe, the fresh water we drink and the variety of foods that we eat.

There are spiritual and ancestral stories from biodiversity. In the Torricelli Mountain Range, for example, there are many tambuna stories relating to the Tenkile (or Scott's Tree Kangaroo). In Papua New Guinea (PNG) people are closely connected to the land. The land is everything to the people of PNG.

Unfortunately PNG has a long legacy of losing biodiversity and the services it provides, including inappropriate land use, industrial logging, unsustainable oil palm and irresponsible mining operations.

Globally there has been a lot of effort to prevent the loss of biodiversity and conserving what is left; nevertheless, biodiversity continues to decline. In PNG little effort to date has been directed towards preserving biodiversity. The Tenkile Conservation Alliance (TCA) feels the best chance to protect biodiversity in PNG is through empowering local people through education, distribution of literature and trying to provide basic services through locally based non-government organisations (NGOs).

### *Tok Pisin*

*Long yia 2010 emi yia bilong Biodiversity. Laip igo pas bilong yumi manmeri emi depend long lukautim bus graun no olgeta samting istap insaid – olsem biodiversity. Web bilong laip emi stoa bilong ol risos bilong nature na olgeta samting yumi kisim ino samting nating – noken tingim olsem samting nating. Olgeta gutpela win, gutpla wara, kai kai long graun na abus tu emi risalt long biodiversity.*

*Planti stori bilong tambuna na spirit wol emi bilong biodiversity. Long Torricelli maunten igat tambuna stori bilong Tenkile – dispela tri kengarau. Long PNG ol lain emi stap wantaim graun. Graun emi olgeta samting long ol pipol. Graun emi bun long sapotim laip bilong olgeta manmeri na pikinini.*

*Emi drango stori stret tasol PNG wokim bikpla bagarap long graun pinis. Namba bilong biodiversity igo daun bikos lain ino wokim gutpla menesmen long graun, logging nogut ikam insaid, nogut oil palm lain bagarapim graun na mining tu.*

*Long ol wol bikpla effort igo long lukautim biodiversity na savim olgeta samting istap nau yet, tasol namba bilong biodiversity igo daun. Long PNG lik lik wok igo long lukautim biodiversity. TCA pilim olsem: num-bawan wei long lukautim ol biodiversity emi long givim pawa long ol pipol. Dispela iken kamap long edukesin, givim ol lain buk na tok save na tu long providim sevis wantaim NGO grup long ples.*

## WHAT IS BIODIVERSITY?

### *English*

Biodiversity is the variety of all living things; the different plants, animals and micro organisms, the genetic information they contain and the ecosystems they form. Biodiversity is usually explored at three levels—genetic diversity, species diversity and ecosystem diversity. These three levels work together to create the complexity of life on Earth.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Biodiversity emi olgeta samting igat laip; olgeta diwai, abus na binatang, olgeta genetics emi gat na hap o graun (kolim ecosystems). Biodiversity igat tripela (3) rot: genetic diversity, species diversity na ecosystem diversity. Diversity emi minim olsem “hamas kain kain”. Dispela tripela (3) rot o level emi stap bung wantaim long kamapim olgeta laip bilong wol (planet Earth).*



Weimang or  
Golden-mantled  
Tree Kangaroo  
(*Dendrolagus pulcherrimus*)

## Genetic Diversity

### *English*

Genetic diversity—the variety of genetic information contained in individual plants, animals and micro-organisms. Genetic diversity is the variety of genes within a species. Each species is made up of individuals that have their own particular genetic make-up. This means a species may have different populations, each having different genetic compositions. To conserve genetic diversity, different populations of a species must be conserved.

Genes are the basic units of all life on Earth. They are responsible for both the similarities and the differences between organisms.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Genetic Diversity emi kain kain genetic information istap insaid long ol diwai, animal na binatang. Genetic diversity emi kain kain gene istap insaid ol species. Olgeta lain emi gat wan wan we emi gat genetic straksa long ol – kolim individual genetic make-up. Emi minim olsem same lain iken igat narapela lain we emi different lik lik. Olsem yugat Tenkile bilong Torricelli na cousin brada bilong em istap long Bewani Maunten; na tupla emi different lik lik. Long lukautim ol yumi mas protectim different eria we different lain istap; olsem Tenkile bilong Torricelli na Bewani. Genes emi kain olsem baibel bilong laip na emi makim ol kain kain lik lik difference na same – similarities.*

## Species Diversity

### English

Species diversity is the variety of species within a habitat or a region. Some habitats, such as rainforests and coral reefs (or the tropics), have many species. Others, such as deserts and polar regions have fewer species.

In PNG, more than 80% of plant and animal species are endemic, which means that they only occur naturally in PNG. Species are grouped together into families

according to shared characteristics. In PNG, it is not just the individual species that are endemic - whole families of animals and plants are endemic. Most of the birds of paradise occur only in New Guinea. No other country has as many endemic orchid families as PNG.

Invertebrates - animals without backbones - make up about 99% of all animal species, and most of these are insects. Invertebrates include crabs, snails, worms, corals and starfish, as well as insects, such as beetles and flies. Insects fill many vital roles in ecosystems such as pollinators, recyclers of nutrients, scavengers and food for others. While we may mostly notice mammals, they actually make up less than 1% of all animal species.



### Tok Pisin

Species diversity emi ol kain kain laip istap long wanpela hap o eria. Sampela habitat, kainolsem rainforest na coral rif igat planti animal na diwai (kolim species). Arapela eria olsem desert na polar igat lik lik namba long species.

Long PNG, yu gat antap long 80% long plant na animal i bilong PNG tasol (tok English kolim "endemic". Species yumi putim long grup na kolim famili bikos ol i wankain kain olsem. Olsem ol tri kengarua na wallaby emi bilong wanpela famili kolim marcopod. Long PNG sampela famili bilong PNG tasol, noken painim long narapela hap - nogat tru! Kainolsem planti kumul emi bilong PNG tasol.

Ol binatang o insect na invertebrate, animal we inogat bun (o kil long back), emi makim klostu 99% long ol animal istap long wol. Invertebrates emi kuka, guma, worm, coral na starfish, na olgeta binatang, spider. Disla lain emi gat ples long wol (o web of life) - olsem emi pollinatim flawa, wokim gutpela samting (nutrients) igo long graun na givim kai kai long planti arapela animal. Na tu long PNG pipol kai kai binatang tu - em stret! Ol mammal (ol abus igat gras na susu) emi ananit 1% long ol animal long wol.

## Ecosystem diversity

### English

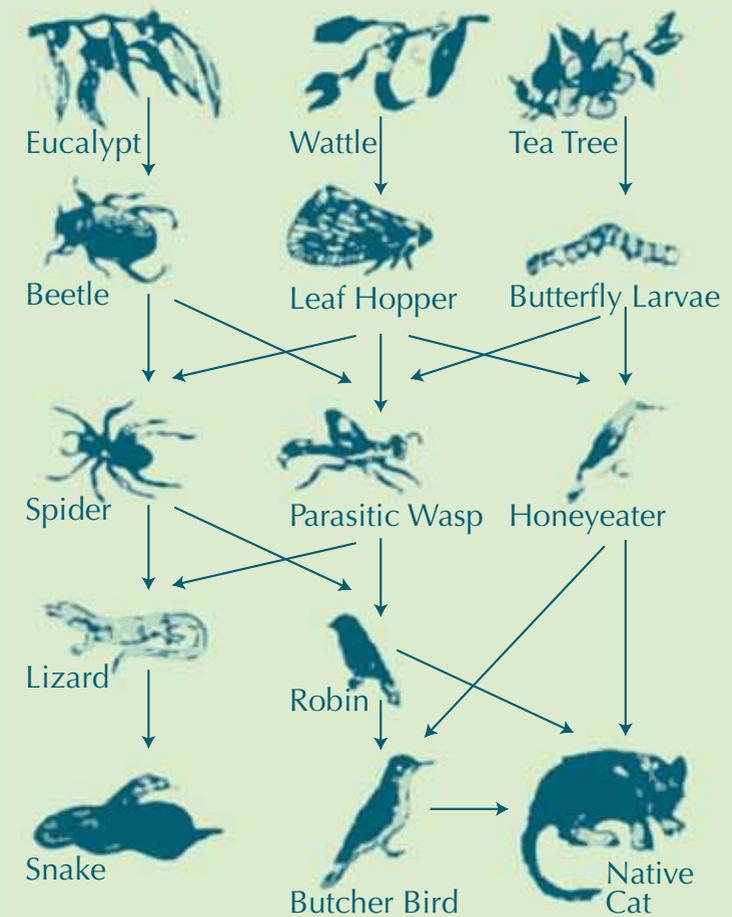
Ecosystem diversity is the variety of ecosystems in a given place. An ecosystem is a community of organisms and their physical environment interacting together. An ecosystem can cover a large area, such as a whole forest – the rainforest of the Torricelli Mountain Range, or a small area, such as a pond, which provides a home to fish, snails and water insects.

### Tok Pisin

Ecosystem diversity emi kain kain ecosystems istap long wanpla hap. Wanpla ecosystem emi komuniti long laip na graun bilong em. Web of life istap insaid wanpela aria emi olsem ecosystem bilong dispela lain. Wanpela ecosystem emi ken bai bikpla eria olsem renfores bilong Toriseli Maunten. Ecosystem emi ken bai liklik olsem wanpela raunwara we emi haus bilong pis, guma na binatang bilong wara.



## EXAMPLE OF THE WEB OF LIFE



## The Role of Ecosystems

### *English*

Ecosystems provide services when they are healthy. The functions of ecosystems are supported by biodiversity and its attributes, including the number of individuals and species, and their relative abundance, composition and interactions.

Ecosystem services are:

- ☛ Provisioning services (e.g. food, protein, fuel, fresh water)
- ☛ Cultural services (e.g. spiritual values, recreation and aesthetic values, knowledge systems)

Ecosystem services comprise of:

- ☛ Components—the identity and variety of genes, species and ecosystems
- ☛ Patterns—the spatial distribution of genes, species, habitats and other resources at a range of scales from small patches to landscapes. This is whether some groups of genes are becoming isolated and whether habitat is distributed evenly or unevenly, or is connected or disconnected throughout landscapes
- ☛ Processes—ecological and evolutionary processes whereby genes, species and ecosystems interact with one another and with their environment

### *Tok Pisin*

*Ecosystems emi givim yupla servis taim emi healthy. Ecosystems sapot biodiversity na namba bilong olgeta laip istap insaid long em – so hamas kain kain laip, namba bilong ol (kain olsem emi planti istap o wan wan tasol) na wanen samting istap namel long ol (kain olsem ol tri kengarua nidim plenti tripela diwai long pilim amamas).*

*Servis bilong ecosystem emi:*

- ☛ *Providim servis (kai kai, protin, fuel, klin wara)*
- ☛ *Cultural servis (spiritual, tambuna, ples masalai, pilai, long save na ai gris o lukluk naispela)*

*Servis bilong ecosystem emi gat:*

- ☛ *Components—nem na kain kain bilong ol gene, species lo laip na ecosystems*
- ☛ *Patterns—wei gene emi spaceim (spreadaut), wei species emi spread aut, wei habitat na ecosystems emi spreadaut; kain olsem sampela emi isolated olsem island o disturbed long logging, oil palm o tumas gaden*
- ☛ *Processes—rot bilong ecology na evolution we genes, species na ecosystems stap bung wantaim namel long ol wantaim environment*

## WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO CONSERVE BIODIVERSITY?

### *English*

Biodiversity occurs in all environments on Earth—terrestrial, aquatic and marine. Biodiversity is not static; it is constantly changing. Genetic change and evolutionary processes can increase it, and it can be reduced by threats, which lead to population decline and extinction. Biodiversity in PNG is currently declining because of the impacts of a range of threats.

Conserving biodiversity is an essential part of safeguarding the biological life support systems on Earth. All living creatures, including humans, depend on these life support systems for the necessities of life. For example, we need oxygen to breathe, clean water to drink, fertile soil for food production and physical materials for shelter and fuel. These necessities can be described collectively as ecosystem services. They are fundamental to our physical, social, cultural and economic well-being.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Biodiversity istap long olgeta environmen bilong Earth o wol – terrestrial (long graun), aquatic (long fresh wara) na marine (long sol wara). Biodiversity ino sindaun nating emi senis olgeta taim. Senis bilong genetics na evolution emi kamap bikpla taim samting nogut, olsem logging na tumas gaden, ikamap bikpla. Dispela samting emi min olsem sampela samting iken kamap extinct (min olsem dai pinis olgeta).*

*Long lukautim biodiversity emi bikpela samting long wol nau. Ol samting igat laip, na pipol tu, nidim gutpela win long survive, klin wara long daunim, gutpela graun long wokim gaden kai kai na olgeta samting long wokim haus na hotim skin. Ol dispela samting yumi nidim, sapos nogat yumi bai dai pinis tu. So servis bilong ecosystem emi tripla nambawan samting. Noken tingim emi rubis o samting nating o samting miken selim long developmen kampani hariap long lik lik moni wanpela taim tasol.*

### *English*

If we continue to live unsustainably, we risk the degeneration of the ecological systems that support our life and PNG's productivity. We also risk eroding the legacy we leave future generations. Collectively we have a moral responsibility to help sustain our living world. Conserving biodiversity is central to living sustainably.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Long lukautim biodiversity emi tripela samting long banisim (o safeguard) ol lain long laip istap long wol. Biodiversity emi cousin brada bilong rot long ecosystem na servis emi givim ya! Biodiversity emi strongim laip na economy bilong yumi PNG. Sapos yumi ino senis, we yumi givim tok orait long bagarapim bus graun, bikpela bagarap bai kamap bihain taim. Laip, productivity na sindaun bilong yumi bai kamap drango stret. Yumi igat responsibility igo long future generations. Ting ting gut long ol pikinini. Yumi olgeta pipol imas halivim environmen. It is our responsibility! Long lukautim biodiversity emi namel long sindaun we emi safe.*

## THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY

### *English*

Biodiversity is under threat worldwide. Many scientists consider that the Earth has now entered a global biodiversity extinction crisis. That is, they believe that many of the species alive today are under threat of rapid extinction. In response to this crisis, PNG needs to start to manage its biodiversity. PNG needs to place conservation in that of paramount importance. The sustainable use of PNG's biodiversity has to be at the forefront of our minds, hearts and actions.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Bikpla hevi istap long biodiversity long wol nau. Planti lain long saiens tok olsem yumi lukim wol crisis bilong biodiversity extinction i stat long kamap nau. Kain olsem ol bilip planti animal bai die pinis – kamap extinct. Long harem dispela PNG imas take action long menesim biodiversity long wokim tru tru wok long konseveisin na sustainability long biodiversity bilong PNG. Dispela emi importen nambawan samting ino samting nating. Biodiversity bilong PNG imas stap long het, klok na action bilong yumi olgeta.*

### *English*

Ecosystem resilience is the capacity of an ecosystem to respond to changes and disturbances, yet retain its basic functions and structures.



The resilience of ecosystems in PNG is currently being reduced by a number of threats, such as:

- ☛ habitat deforestation – industrial logging, mining and agriculture (cash crops)
- ☛ habitat degradation – fragmentation from urbanization and subsistence agriculture
- ☛ invasive species – such as feral dogs, cats, rats and plants such as strangler vines “bakuk rope”,
- ☛ unsustainable use and management of natural resources – overharvesting of fish, overhunting, pollution
- ☛ changes to the aquatic environment and water flows – damming for hydropower, siltation and water pollution.

In PNG the primary concern is mostly logging, oil palm, mining, agriculture (cash crops) and subsistence gardening. All of these actions contribute to the greenhouse effect and thus speed up climate change as well as loss of biodiversity. For ecosystems to be resilient to these and other threats, they need a healthy diversity of individuals, species and populations.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Pawa bilong ecosytems emi igat kik long kam bek long sik emi kisim. Sampela taim graun iken kam bek taim bagarap long graun igo pinis. Tasol, long PNG dispela pawa emi go daun bikos sik na bagarap long bus graun emi antap tumas. PNG emi gat tumas logging, oil palm, gardening na mining. Plenti lain long PNG ino ting ting gut long behain taim. Ting ting emi olsem nau yet, nau yet na moni igo insaid long poket tasol. Dispela kain pasin o tingting emi nogut long biodiversity na emi rot igo long climate change. PNG nidim gutpela pasin, olsem pasin long bipo we tambuna i lukautim na respectim bus graun.*

## PNG'S BIODIVERSITY IS DISTINCT, IRREPLACEABLE AND UNDER THREAT

### *English*

The ever increasing human population increases the rate at which we are losing biodiversity due to the increase of existing pressures to biodiversity. Loss of biodiversity will diminish the quality of our lives and the quality of the planet. PNG will lose the capacity to produce food and thus people to live off the land if present practices do not change or stop. We need to take immediate and sustained action to conserve biodiversity.

TCA feels the following need to be seen as guidelines for the preservation of the remaining biodiversity in PNG:

- ☞ Educate the importance of biodiversity to the people of PNG
- ☞ Assess the damage already done to biodiversity and balance these against the needs of the existing environment
- ☞ All Papua New Guineans including, farmers, land managers, industry, government, community and NGOs must work together to conserve biodiversity
- ☞ PNG has to reduce the impacts of existing threats such as logging and oil palm so that their impact on biodiversity is negligible
- ☞ PNG has to address the impacts of climate change to the extent that the threat to the environment is minimised and the damage is reversed.

It is everyone's responsibility to conserve biodiversity. Governments will play a critical role, but unless the whole community works together to take up the challenge, then we are unlikely to stop the decline in biodiversity.

### *Tok Pisin*

Namba bilong pipol emi bikpela tumas na yumi lusim plenti biodiversity pinis. Sindaun bilong yumi bai igo daun taim biodiversity igo daun. Quality long laip na wol igo daun taim biodiversity igo daun. Disla emi tru tok stret! PNG bam bai lusim capacity long wokim kai kai long graun na pipol tu bai nogat wei long wokim inap kai kai long ol supos yumi ino senis. Yumi imas sanap nau na take action long protectim environmen na lukautim biodiversity. Disla yumi imas wokim nau yet, bipo emi late tumas. Nogut biodiversity emi kamap stori tasol.

TCA pilim olsem long savim biodiversity istap nau yet yumi imas wokim:

- ☞ Ol lain long PNG imas kisim edukesin long biodiversity so ol i luk-save long nid na importance long em.
- ☞ Ol lain long saiens imas wokim assessment o studi long rot long bagarap ikamap pinis long biodiversity na skelim nid bilong environment long sanap strong long nau.
- ☞ Ol PNG lain, olsem: farmer, papa graun, mama graun, industry, government, community na NGO imas stap wok bung wantaim (kain olsem team) long lukautim biodiversity.
- ☞ PNG imas daunim o rausim logging na oil palm inap long dispela lain ino bagarapim biodiversity.
- ☞ PNG imas wokim assessment long climate change na wokimaut strategy o rot long so bagarap long environmen igo daun na biodiversity iken kam bek.

Dispela samting emi wok bilong ol insaid long PNG. Noken tingim olsem "emi wok bilong gavmen o emi rot bilong NGO" nogat tru. Olgeta manmeri long ples, long taun na long olgeta hap imas sanap stong long apim rait bilong biodiversity.

## CHALLENGES IN PROTECTING PNG'S BIODIVERSITY

### *English*

Society operates on the basis of economic sustainability and gain. One of the difficulties we face is how to bring the values which we place on biodiversity and the environment into perspective alongside other values held by society, such as those which support economic growth.

Sustainable economic growth is a product of intelligent management of natural and human resources, and we should promote sound and responsible actions to move PNG in a sustainable way, to conserve biodiversity and the productive capacity of PNG landscapes and seascapes.

The endangered species and their environments, of which there are many in PNG, are the tip of an ecological iceberg—for each species listed as endangered or threatened, there are many more affected by loss of habitat and other threats.

Plant and animal species are less resilient to external pressures when the ecological communities of which they are a part shrink, or when populations become isolated from each other. Habitat loss and fragmentation affect the well-being and survival of individual populations as well as entire species, and in time may affect the functioning of entire ecosystems.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Ol diwai na animal painim hat long pait bek taim graun bilong em isot o taim rot bilong tupela hap emi cut off. Taim namba bilong biodiversity igo daun emi bagarapim laip olgeta na iken mekim ecosystem pol daun*

*olgeta. Olsem yu lukim Tenkile na Weimang emi kamap klostu klostu pinis tasol ol lain nau emi tambuim long was long bus – so em minim olsem dispela abus ikam bek gen. Sapos yumi ino wokim dispela hunting moratorium dispela tupela tri kengaru bai kamap olsem stori tasol.*

### *English*

Local landowners and government workers face many challenges trying to maintain a balance in economic growth for the country and fulfilling their cultural obligations. People that are lead into the temptation of greed and personal gain often do so to the detriment of the environment, the people and biodiversity. The greatest challenge facing PNG's biodiversity is overcoming the increasing trend to sell the land and its natural resources for quick financial gain.

### *Tok Pisin*

*Ol papa na mama graun na ol lain long gavman igat ol kainkain challenge ol bai facim nau. Ol imas lukluk long economic developmen bilong Papua niugini na kainkain kastom na kalcha ol imas lukluk long em tu. Plenti pipol nau oli seksek long moni na wanpela sin I stat long kamap bikpela emi 'greed'. Greed emi samting long kisim nau yet nau yet na yu no inap tingting long ol bagarap yu bai wokim bihain. Tasol problem taim oli kisim dispela temptation long kisim moni ariap ol bus graun bai bagarap, ol lain long ples no inap amamas na biodiversity bai pinis. Dispela emi nambawan sik long PNG tude na emi gro moa yet. Bikpela challenge ol pipol na gavman igat long PNG emi lukluk long kilim dispela sik long kisim moni nating na lukluk moa long savim ol biodiversity.*

## WHAT YOU CAN DO TO PROTECT PNG'S BIODIVERSITY

### Conservation Areas

#### *English*

The best way to conserve and protect existing biodiversity in PNG is to establish Conservation Areas at the village level and try to then have it recognized by government. In PNG the power of the people is its greatest ally. Many laws concerning the environment are conducive with fast development, which has little or no concerns for land or its people. Fortunately, the people own most of the land in PNG. Therefore if people are educated correctly about land and resource management then better decisions can be made.

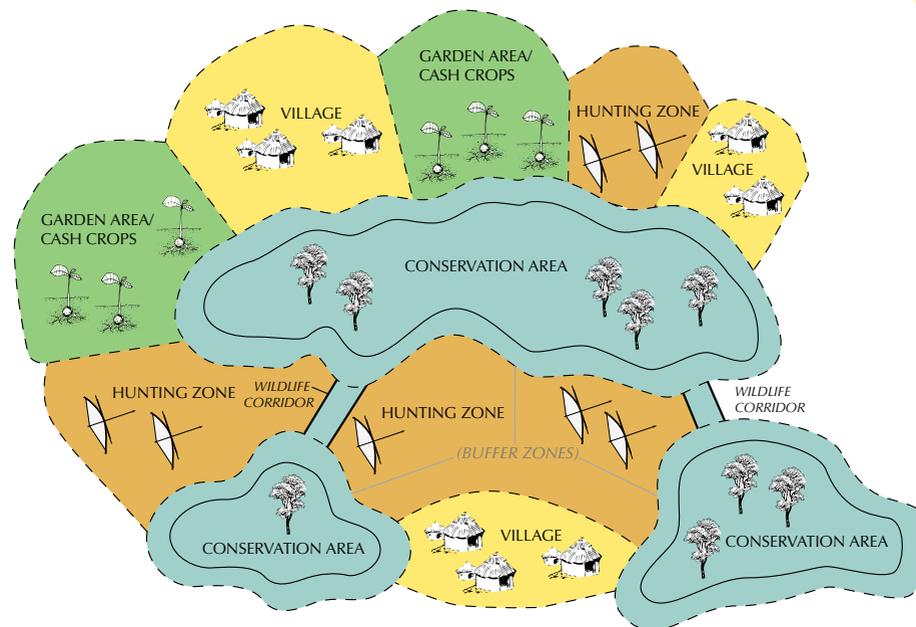
#### *Tok Pisin*

Nambawan rot long savim biodiversity insaid long PNG emi long kamapim Conservation Eria wantaim ol village o grass roots lain na kisim luksave long ol gavman. Long PNG pawa bilong pipol emi numbawan samting. Planti law nau insaid long PNG emi stap wantaim kampani, ino bilong papa graun. Dispela emi min olsem; sapos yupela kisim gutpla edukesin long biodiversity, environmen yuken wokim gutpela menesmen na decision bai stap long han bilong yu ol papamama graun.

#### *English*

When considering a Conservation Area you must consider your customs and land needs. It is important that land is left for the

- ☞ village
- ☞ gardening
- ☞ and traditional hunting



Therefore people need to establish village, garden and hunting areas as well as a Conservation Area.

If there are a number of villages wanting to establish Conservation Areas this is a good thing because it means more biodiversity will be protected. However, we need to try and have as much of the habitat joining as possible. Having isolated areas for biodiversity is not preferred. This leads to establishing what are called "Wildlife Corridors". These are areas that allow the movement of wildlife from one area to another. Wildlife Corridors are best placed along rivers and streams where there is usually more biodiversity, also known as "buffer zones". Another reason is to ensure your water is kept clean.

### *Tok Pisin*

Taim yupela ting ting long kamapim wanpela Conservation Area yumas ting ting gut long ol nid na kustom bilong yu yet. Emi importen sampela graun emi bilong ples, gaden na was (traditional hunting). Yupela mas lukim na skelim ol graun yugat na kamapim wanpela eria bilong ples (village), makim graun long wokim gaden, graun long was (hunting) na graun long konservesin (tambu eria).

Sapos yugat planti liklik ples husat igat laik long wokim konservesin eria emi gutpela bikos dispela tingting bai lukautim moa biodiversity. Moa graun bai stap safe. Tasol yumi mas traim bungim ol dispela graun wantaim na joinim so graun na olgeta biodiversity istap insait iken wokabut long olgeta hap insait long konsevesin aria. No gut yugat tupela aria bilong konservesin na nogat rot long joinim ol. Taim yu joinim ol rot yu kolim "Wildlife Corridor". Dispela rot (bus graun) bai givim access long ol animol o wildlife long wokabut na go kam, go kam. Emi gutpela moa long wokim Wildlife Corridors long wara we yugat moa biodiversity. Arapela rison emi bikos emi minim olsem wara bai stap klin. Sampela lain oli kolim "buffer zone".

### *English*

Sometimes areas have already been cleared, for whatever reason, and there is no existing wildlife corridor to work with. In this instance it is best to re-vegetate an area. This will mean gathering seedlings from the

Conservation Areas and planting along the wildlife corridor. This will mean cooperation is needed between villages and the area will have to be monitored frequently to ensure the plants are growing successfully.

### *Tok Pisin*

Sampela taim graun emi klia pinis long gaden bipo kain olsem. Emi min olsem yumas plantim sid o sidling long dispela aria. So yumas kisim sidling long konseveisin eria na planim long dispela wildlife corridor. Olgeta lain insait long ples imas sindaun na bung na wokim agreement long wokim dispela wildlife corridor. Na yu ol lain imas lukautim nupela diwai na sekim planti taim so emi kamap gut.



Other things you can do to help protect biodiversity include:

- ☛ Establish your own alternative protein sources such as rabbit, chicken, fish, pig farming to alleviate hunting pressures
- ☛ Follow family planning procedures at the local health clinic (Aid Post). The less people in the family means the less resources you need to use.
- ☛ Become a conservationist and encourage others in your community to practice sustainable living and support TCA.
- ☛ Be a good citizen and role model in your community by exercising honesty, integrity and respect for you, your people and your environment.
- ☛ Do not be tempted by “fast money”. Think of the future and your children’s future when making decisions on how to use your land.

Remember you don’t inherit the land from your ancestors you borrow it from your children.



## Last words (Las ting ting)

### *English*

Remember biodiversity is the safeguard or insurance policy of the planet. Without biodiversity there will be no people. We will not be able to survive without biodiversity. PNG is lucky in that it can still save a lot of what is left. Many countries around the world have lost much of their biodiversity and now they are sorry. A lot of people in PNG are already sorry because they have sold their biodiversity cheaply to industrial logging companies or oil palm developers, which are not sustainable. Those of you still in forested areas have the ability to make the right decisions and protect your biodiversity. Think about the future, your children and grandchildren. Protecting biodiversity and doing conservation is very important for your own peace of mind and for the future of the planet.

### *Tok Pisin*

*No ken lus ting ting biodiversity emi win na bun bilong wol. Sapos biodiversity ino stap pipol ino inap stap. Yumi no inap stap laip sapos biodiversity igo pinis. PNG emi laki stret bikos sampela biodiversity istap yet. Planti kantri long wol lusim planti biodiversity pinis na emi sori nogut tru. Planti lain insaid long PNG emi sori nogut tru bikos emi salim biodiversity pinis long lik lik moni go long logging kampani o oil palm lain. Sapos yugat forest istap yet ting ting gut na wokim stret rot long lukautim biodiversity. Ting ting long bihain taim. Ting ting long ol pikinini bilong yu na bubu bilong yu long bihain taim. Long lukautim biodiversity na wokim knoservesin emi tripla samting stret long givim yu peace long yu yet na long wol.*

References: Wikipedia <http://en.wikipedia.org>



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**SGP** The GEF  
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