Indigenous Community Conservation Area (ICCA): Sabah Parks initiatives

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&

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1. What is ICCA
2. Sabah Parks and ICCA
3. The Kinabalu ECOLINC
4. The Crocker Community Use Zone (CUZ)
6. Other examples of ICCA
What is ICCA
Indigenous Community Conservation Areas (ICCA)

IUCN definition:

“natural and/or modified ecosystems containing significant biodiversity values, ecological services and cultural values, voluntarily conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities, both sedentary and mobile, through customary laws or other effective means”

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)
Three Characteristics of ICCA

1. A people or community is closely connected to a well defined territory area or species (because of historical and cultural reasons)

2. The community is the major player in decision-making (governance) and implementation regarding the management of the territory, area or species and;

3. The community management decisions and efforts lead to the conservation of the territory, area or species and associated cultural values.
International ICCA Recognition

World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003):

The concept of “governance of protected areas” has been clarified that indigenous peoples and local communities - a crucial actor in conservation and should be fully recognized in their governance role.

Convention on Biological Diversity COP 7: Kuala Lumpur (2004): Approved the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA). PoWPA supports a “new approach” to protected areas, calling for attention to governance types and quality, equity in conservation, and indigenous peoples’ rights.
**International ICCA Recognition**

**Barcelona World Conservation Congress (2008):**
“approved new IUCN technical guidelines for protected areas, explicitly stating that different governance types – including ICCAs – can fully contribute to developing national protected area systems”

At **CBD COP 10 in Nagoya (2010)**, decision X/31 stressed again the role of indigenous (peoples) and community conserved (territories and) areas and invited Parties to recognise their organisations and contributions.
However, most of the ICCAs are still struggling for recognition. We are still working on the legislation side.
Kg Takutan, Ranau
Indigenous Community Conservation Area (ICCA): Some Sabah Parks Initiatives
MISSION

To preserve for all times areas in Sabah which contain outstanding natural values as a heritage for the benefit of the people, now and in the future

VISION

People of Sabah live in harmony with Nature
GOAL 6: There is symbiotic harmony between us and all our stakeholders.

1. Solving land disputes amicably and cultivate harmonious relations with the local and indigenous communities in and around parks areas;

2. Expand the concept of the Community Use Zone (CUZ) and aims to make it a world model for effective protected area management approach;
The Kinabalu ECOLINC
Kinabalu Ecolinc – a demonstration site for the EU-REDD+ Climate Change Action Programme

“Tackling Climate Change Through Sustainable Forest Management & Community Development”

January 2014 – December 2017

In June 2014 – Kinabalu Ecolinc Project Team established
THE KINABALU-CROCKER RANGE ECOLINC PROJECT

PROJECT GOAL

To improve the ecological connectivity (habitat & species) between the Kinabalu Park (WHS) and Crocker Range Park (MAB)

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

“To implement a network of Community conserved areas to connect Kinabalu park and crocker range park”
PROJECT AREA: KINABALU-CROCKER RANGE ECOLINC PROJECT

Kinabalu Park (WHS)

Crocker Range Park (MAB)

Kinabalu - Crocker Range Ecolinc Zone
METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

FOUR (4) MAIN ACTIVITIES

1. The establishment of CCAs – managed by the local communities – supports from govt. and its agencies.
2. Community-based restoration of degraded habitat
3. Development of sustainable agriculture for livelihoods and enhanced land management
4. Enhancing forest-related community tourism options to support forest management
Kinabalu ECOlogical Linkage (conserving Sabah’s heritage, empowering INdigenous Communities)
STUDY ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ECOLOGICAL LINKAGES CONNECTING THE KINABALU NATIONAL PARK AND THE CROCKER RANGE PARK
9 ICCA identify:
3 ICCA targeted to be establish (2014-2017) (1,851.3 ha)

**Ranau**
1. Bundu Tuhan
2. Terolobou – Ratau
3. Toboh – Tinatasan
4. Toboh Pahu

**Kota Belud**
1. Kiau Nuluh – Bersatu
2. Kiau Taburi

**Tuaran**
1. Lokos
2. Kotunuan
3. Nuluhon-Kimulau-Wasai

3,057.2 hektar
Awareness Campaign & Introduction; 7th August – 14th Sept 2014

Kg. Bundu Tuhan (7th Aug 2014)
Kg. Kotunuan Lama (15th Aug 2014)
Kg. Toboh Lama (21st Aug 2014)
Kg. Wasai (31st Aug 2014)
Kg. Kiau Nuluh-Bersatu (6th Sept 2014)
Kg. Lokos (12th Sept 2014)
Kg. Kiau Taburi (14th Sept 2014)
2D/1N Trip to Kiau Community Forest Reserve Invited by GOMPITO; 15th – 16th Sept 2015
GPS data sampling for CCA area of Kg. Kotunuan (14th Mei 2015)
The MoU Signing Ceremony between Bundu Tuhan Community & Ecolinc Sabah Parks

2nd December 2014

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING SIGNING CEREMONY KINABALU ECOLINC PROJECT (Tackling Climate Change through Sustainable Forest Management & Community Development)

2nd December 2014

KAMPUNG BUNDU TUHAN COMMUNITY & KINABALU ECOLINC, SABAH PARKS
4. The Crocker CUZ (Community Use Zone)
2. COMMUNITY USE ZONE (CUZ)

An innovative concept as a management option to address the issues concerning indigenous communities living and utilising resources within the Crocker Range Park

(Initiated during BBEC Programme - 2004).
Crocker Range Park: A Biosphere Reserve

The Community Use Zone: one of the best example in the world of harmony between nature-local communities
Boundary encroachments
Landuse inside Parks
Introduce Community Use Zone (CUZ)

What is CUZ?

“Areas where existing cultivation and forest resource collection are found to occur inside the Parks and where traditional human activities will be allowed to continue under the supervision of the Parks Authority”.

How Sabah Parks Address These Issues?
CUZ Objectives

- To balance the existing local communities’ needs and conservation,
- To encourage participation and collaboration of the local communities in Park management, and
- To preserve the cultures and traditional knowledge of the local communities.
Kg. Ulu Senagang & Mongool Baru

- Population: 380 appx
- Ethnic group: Murut
- Total of household: 43 appx
- Sources of income: As a farmer (shifting cultivation), rubber tapping, hunting, and private, and government employees;
- Occupied area = 187 ha appx
Ulu Senagang Mongool Baru : Land use Zoning System (403 ha)

- Settlement and Agricultural Zone (187 ha)
- Conservation and Utilization Sub-Zone
- Recreation & Tourism Sub-Zone
- Permanent Plot
- Park Sub-Station
- Agricultural Sub-Zone
- Waterfall
- Park Boundary
CUZ Management committee is a platform between communities, Park Authority and other relevant departments to discuss issues.
USMB-CUZ Livelihood Activities

- Coordination of development project through CUZ Management Committee;
- Handicraft
- Homestay programme
- Gaharu project
- Honey Bee Project
- Ecotourism
- EE Program (REEP)
Success of USMB-CUZ

- No translocation communities to the other areas.

- Local communities participated in decision-making together with the Park Authority and other government departments to achieve the CUZ objectives;
Other examples of ICCA
Sabah Park areas surrounded by local communities

Some of them, own Homestay or villagestay, and operate reactional activities (hiking, bird watching, rafting etc).

Most of the attractions areas are located inside the park areas.

Sabah Parks grant special permits
Five (5) Communities Eco-Tourism Associations had been given such permit inside Kinabalu Parks:

1. Kg. Sayap Eco-Tourism Association (Kinabalu Park)

2. Nopungguk Home Stay, Kg. Gunsurai Kota Belud (Kinabalu Park)
3. Kg. Lahanas Eco-Tourism Association (Kinabalu Park)

4. Malangkap Baru Eco-Tourism, Kota Belud (Kinabalu Park) and;

5. Ganger Trail, Kg. Kibambangan, Penampang (Crocker Range Park)
Other example of ICCA
ICCA at Kg Singgaron Baru
CONCLUSION

The Kinabalu ECOLINC

The Crocker Community Use Zone

The Kadamaian ecotourism coolspots

Beyond the boundaries

Sabah Parks’ VISION:
People of Sabah live in harmony with Nature
Penduduk Sabah hidup harmoni dengan alam semulajadi

The SATOYAMA concept at work......
ICCA IS A LIFELINE...A BRIDGE TO THE FUTURE...SUNSUYON KOPOSION!

THANK YOU