

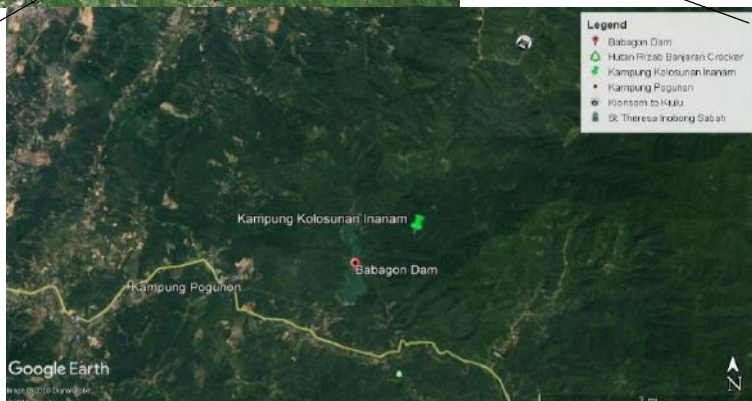
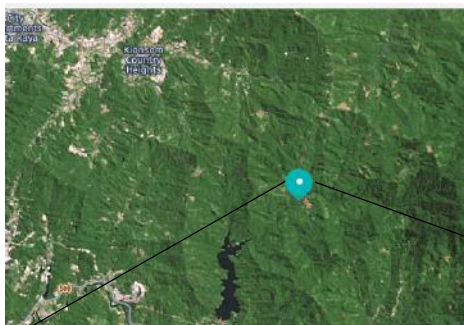
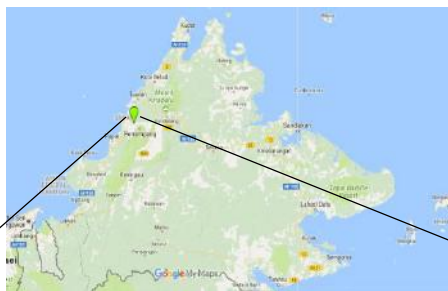
# Introduction of incentives for control activities within water conservation area-study on community readiness for payment for ecosystem services (PES) in Babagon, Penampang, Sabah.

**Gerald Jetony**

Natural Resource Office, Sabah

Contact address:

## Geographic and demographic information



Country	Malaysia
Province	Sabah
District	Kota Kinabalu Penampang
Number of indirect beneficiaries	500,000
Dominant ethnicity	Malaysian

Size of project area	3000 hectare
Number of beneficiaries	1400
Geographic coordinates (longitude and latitude)	Kampung Kolosunan Inanam : 5.9437, 116.2111
Dominant ethnicity	KadazanDusun

## Ecosystem Types

Forest	Grassland	Agricultural	In-land water
Coastal	Dryland	Mountain	Urban/peri-urban

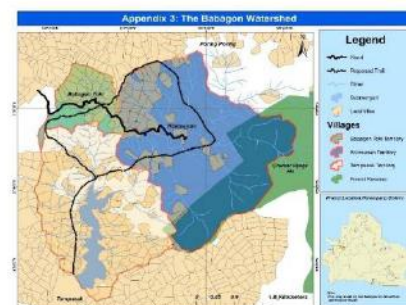
## Important species in the site

English common name (Local name)	Scientific name	Description

## General Introduction

Babagon catchment areas is situated in Penampang District. Babagon Dam was built in 1994 to supply water for Kota Kinabalu city and Penampang areas. Currently 57 % of water supply in these two urban areas are originated from this Dam area. Most of catchment areas are under protected areas but some part are inhibited. There are three villages in the catchment areas with the population of about 1400 people. Some areas outside of the protected areas are still forested but claimed by villagers as their customary areas. Most of villagers are farmers and very much depend on natural resources such as land, river and forest resources for their livelihoods. Furthermore most of the areas outside of protected area are still a state land which subject for alienation. Villagers are complaining that outsiders got land title in the area without their knowledge.

In order to address the problem on increase of human activities, The Sabah state government through Sabah Water Resources Enactment, 1998, intend to introduce development control in the areas. Section 38 of Water Resources Enactment provide for gazettement of particular areas as water conservation areas to prevent pollution and degradation of water. The introduction of this development controls definitely affect the livelihoods of the villagers whom are depend on the natural resources in that areas for their livelihoods. Therefore the state government decided to explore the possibility of implementing the Payment of Ecosystems (PES) mechanism in the areas. Yayasan Hasanah has funded a project implemented by two Non-governmental organisation (NGO), i.e LEAP Spiral and Forever Sabah to study local community's readiness for PES initiative. The project was implemented from April 2017 until April 2018. The objectives among others are to enhance knowledge of villagers about PES and the need for water conservation in the area, enhancing community capacities especially on leadership, livelihoods, management and planning of village area and to establish relationship with the government agencies. Through discussion and dialogues under this project managed to build trust and working relationship between government and the community. This project is also provide the opportunity to get prior inform consent for the implementation of development control in the areas. A number problem related to land in the project areas have also been resolved during the duration of the project. Yayasan Hasanah has also agreed to extend the collaboration for another two years, focusing on finding an alternative livelihoods for the villagers. Relevant government agencies such as Kota Kinabalu City Hall, Sabah Tourism Promotion Board and University Malaysia Sabah(UMS) have been brought in to help in designing and implementing programme for sustainable livelihood of people.



## Contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Targets' Strategic Goal C

		Breakdown Target	How did you measure the outcome?	Result
Strategic Goal C	TARGET 11	At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas are conserved	Gazettment under the relevant laws	Gazettment of forest Reserve (Class 1) and ICCA
		At least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are conserved		
		Areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services conserved		
		Protected areas are ecologically representative		
		Protected areas are effectively and equitably managed		
		Protected areas are well connected and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape		
	TARGET 12	Extinction of known threatened species has been prevented		
		The conservation status of those species most in decline has been improved and sustained		
	TARGET 13	The genetic diversity of cultivated plants is maintained		
		The genetic diversity of farmed and domesticated animals is maintained		
		The genetic diversity of wild relatives is maintained		
		The genetic diversity of socioeconomically as well as culturally valuable species is maintained		
		Strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding genetic diversity		

### Relations to other Aichi Biodiversity Target & SDGs

Please indicate the Aichi Biodiversity Targets other than the targets your working group focuses and SDGs that your activities contribute to if any. Use “●” and “■” to indicate the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the targets.

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (<https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>)

Strategic Goal A				Strategic Goal B					
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			
●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>)

●	●	●	●		●		●	
	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	

Any difficulties you found during your assessment

Key messages for the CBD in planning for the post-2020 Targets