

# BEYOND PROTECTED AREAS: EXPLORING OECMS IN MALAYSIA

15 February 2023

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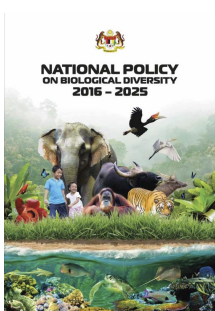


# OUR COMMITMENT TO AREA-BASED IN-SITU CONSERVATION MEASURES



**CBD STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020,  
AICHI TARGET 11**

**POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK, 30X30**



**NATIONAL POLICY ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY 2016-2025, TARGET 6**



Convention on  
Biological Diversity



## AICHI TARGET 11 (2010-2020)

*By 2020, at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of **protected areas** and **other effective area-based conservation measures** and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.*



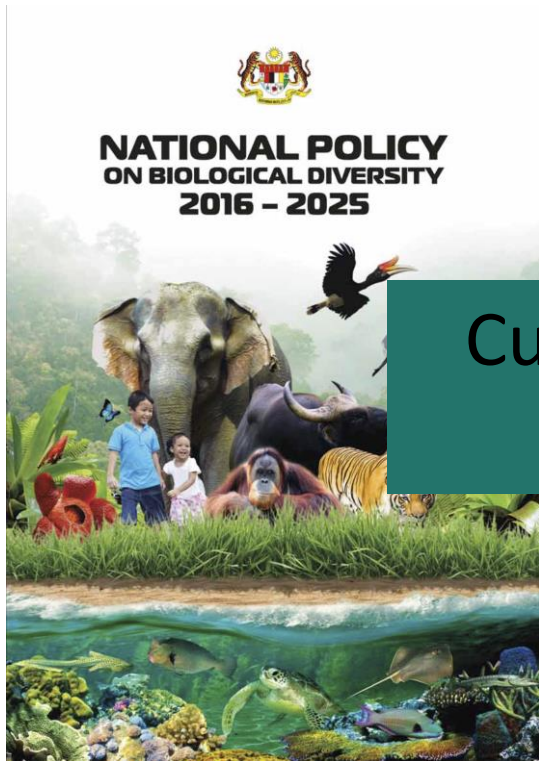
Convention on  
Biological Diversity

## POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY TARGETS (DRAFT ACTION TARGETS 30X30)

### **TARGET 3 :**

***Conserve at least 30 percent each of land, freshwater and sea areas globally, including areas of particular importance for biodiversity, all key biodiversity areas, and recognising indigenous and local community-conserved lands and territories, through effective and equitable, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of **protected areas** and **other effective area-based conservation measures**.***

# MALAYSIA: COMMITMENT & POLICY BASIS



## NATIONAL POLICY ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY 2016-2025

**TARGET 6:** By 2025, at least 20% of terrestrial and 30% of coastal and marine areas through a network of **protected areas** and **other effective area-based conservation measures**.

Currently undergoing a review

# MALAYSIA OECM PROJECT





## FOCAL AREAS



Investigate and **IDENTIFY** potential OECM sites in Malaysia



Analyse and recommend preliminary strategies and pathways to **RECOGNISE** and **REPORT** OECMs



**ENGAGE** stakeholders to explore the potential for an OECM approach in Malaysia



OECMS:

## *Site-based Assessment*

*evaluating whether a site meets  
OECM criteria defined by the IUCN*

 SEARRP  
South East Asia  
Rainforest Research  
Partnership



# ADVISORY GROUP



15

individual  
members



3

alternate  
members



1

SGP Malaysia



1

IUCN WCPA Task  
Force Co-chair

Expertise in:

- Biodiversity, Indigenous Peoples & local communities, and conservation policy, governance & management
- Marine & terrestrial
- Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak & Sabah
- Interest in exploring an OECM approach for Malaysia

# SITE SELECTION PROCESS

## SOCIALISATION

Stakeholder consultations held in Kuala Lumpur, Kota Kinabalu & Kuching + other consultations

## CALL FOR CASE STUDIES

Open call hosted on project website

## SHORTLISTING

Project Team consults Advisory Group to review case studies and shortlist sites for assessment

## SHORTLISTING RESULTS

42

case studies reviewed

22

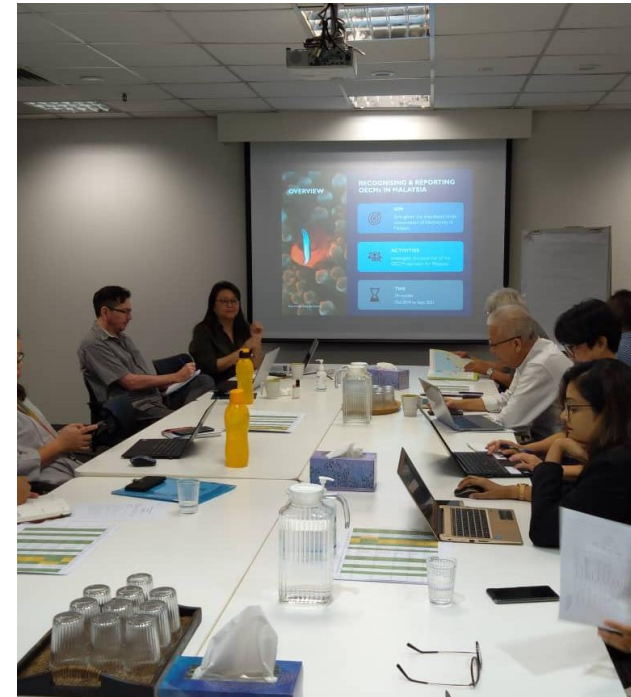
sites shortlisted for assessment

**6 GOVERNMENT** (*Johor, Putrajaya FT, Sabah, Pahang, N.Sembilan*)

**5 PRIVATE** (*Pahang, Sabah, Selangor*)

**7 COMMUNITY** (*Pahang, Sabah, Sarawak*)

**4 SHARED** (*Penang, Sabah*)





# STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS



# Call for Case Studies

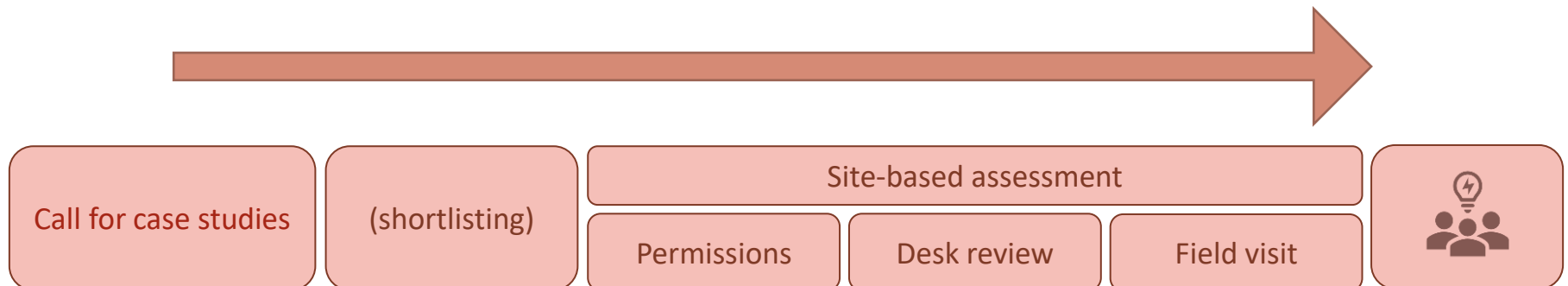
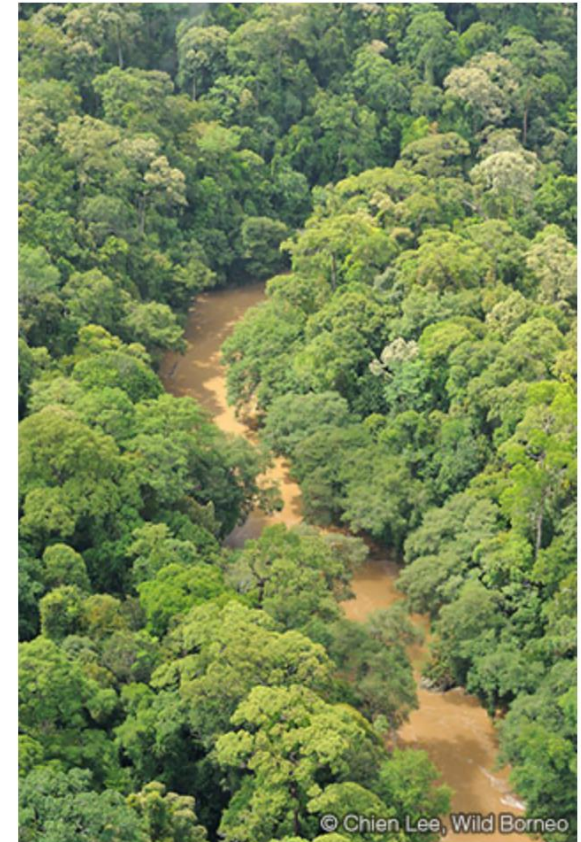
We are calling for case studies of potential OECMs across marine, coastal, freshwater and terrestrial environments in Malaysia. We will use the IUCN guidance and tools as a basis for assessing whether case study sites meet the CBD definition of OECMs. Find out more about the call for case studies here:

[CRITERIA](#)

[SUBMISSION FORM](#)

We will open the call for submissions from December 2019 to the end of January 2020. Once the call is open, you will be able to download a Submissions Form from this webpage.

[Read More](#)



# 22

sites shortlisted  
for assessment

## PERMISSIONS PROCESS

### SOCIAL ENTRY

Project team contacts site authority and conducts introductory briefing

### INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE

If site authority is interested, a formal letter is sent to invite their participation with detailed information on the assessment process

### CONSENT FORM

Once site authority is agreeable, they sign a consent form to formalise permission

2

Unsuitable based on further investigation

3

Withdrawals and/or no further contacts

7

No response but has potential to explore

10

Consent obtained

Proceed to site-based assessment

# SITE-BASED ASSESSMENT PROCESS

## STAGE 1

### DESK-REVIEW

Analysis of materials supplied by the site authority

## STAGE 2

### SITE VISIT

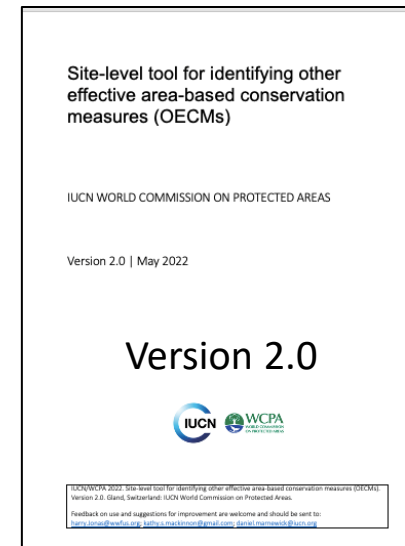
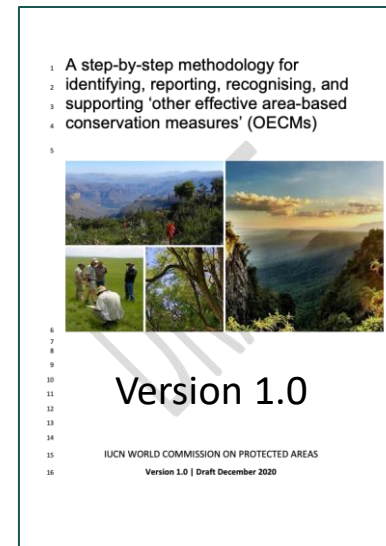
Project Team conducts visit to the site with the site authority

## STAGE 3

### FINAL EVALUATION

Project Team assess the suitability of the site as an OECM

- Assessment process starts once permission has been obtained
- Conducted by project team
- Uses IUCN WCPA guidance on OECMs and site-level tool as a basis





## SITE VISITS AND ASSESSMENTS





2022.03.18 09:08



## SITE VISITS AND ASSESSMENTS





# EVALUATION AGAINST OECM CRITERIA: APPLYING THE OECM SITE ASSESSMENT TOOL

The full evaluation uses further criteria to confirm whether the site meets the OECM definition

- Criterion 3:** The site is a geographically defined area
- Criterion 4:** The site is confirmed to support important biodiversity values
- Criterion 5:** Activities which threaten the important biodiversity values of the site are prevented or mitigated
- Criterion 6:** Governance and management of the site results in the *in situ* conservation of important biodiversity values
- Criterion 7:** Governance and management arrangements are likely to be sustained
- Criterion 8:** Governance and management arrangements address equity considerations

For each of these criterion, the answers would either be :

**YES**

The site satisfies the OECM criterion.

**UNCERTAIN/PARTIAL**

The site partially meets the OECM criterion (or you are uncertain), which may be acceptable under certain circumstances, or where additional interventions or changes may be necessary for the site to fully satisfy the criterion.

**NO**

The site does not satisfy the OECM criterion.

# OECM Case study: Sg Pin Conservation Area, Kinabatangan

- **Size:** 2,632 ha of lowland mixed dipterocarp and seasonal freshwater swamp forests
- **Governance and Management:** Private (Sawit Kinabalu)

- **Important Biodiversity Values:**

**Plants & Animals** – IUCN Red List species (RTE) and legally protected under State laws including the Bornean orang-utan, Bornean gibbon, White-crowned hornbill, Wrinkled hornbill, *Durio acutifolius*, *Shorea mecistoptery*

- **Effectiveness and Sustainability:** Robust protection, enforcement, and monitoring. Inter-agency MoUs and 10-year management plan.



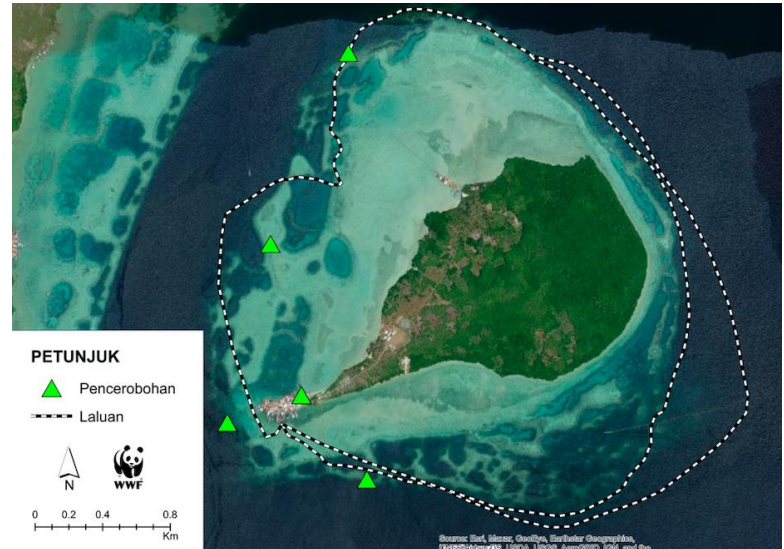
# OECM Case study: Sekar Imej Conservation Area, Beluran



- **Size:** 2,469 ha of lowland mixed dipterocarp and seasonal freshwater swamp forests
- **Governance and Management:** Private (Wilmar)
- **Important Biodiversity Values:**  
**Plants & Animals** – IUCN Red List Species (RTE) including the Bornean Gibbon (*Hylobates muelleri*), Pangolin (*Manis javanica*), Slow Loris (*Nycticebus coucang*), Western Tarsier (*Cephalopachus bancanus*), *Shorea palembanica*, *Shorea leprosula*.
- **Effectiveness and Sustainability:** Robust protection and enforcement, RSPO certified (require regular HCV monitoring and reporting), HCV Management and Action Plan renewed every 5 years.

# OECM Case study: Larapan Island, Semporna

- **Governance and Management:** Shared (Island community and local government)
- **Important Biodiversity Values:**
  - 13 coral species never been recorded
  - IUCN Red List (RTE) including *Lobophyllia serrata*, *Astraeosmilia maxima*, *Galaxea acrhelia* and *Pectinia teres* (all coral species)
- **Effectiveness and sustainability:** Small Scale Fishery Management Plan and currently developing a community protocol. No formalised arrangements/support/ agreement with government



# Potentials: Indigenous Peoples' & Community Conserved Areas (ICCA)

ICCA is an abbreviation for “**territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities**” or “**territories of life**”.

[www.iccaconsortium.org](http://www.iccaconsortium.org)



# GUMANTONG-INTOB COMMUNITY FOREST



Coalition of 10 villages in Matunggong, Kudat

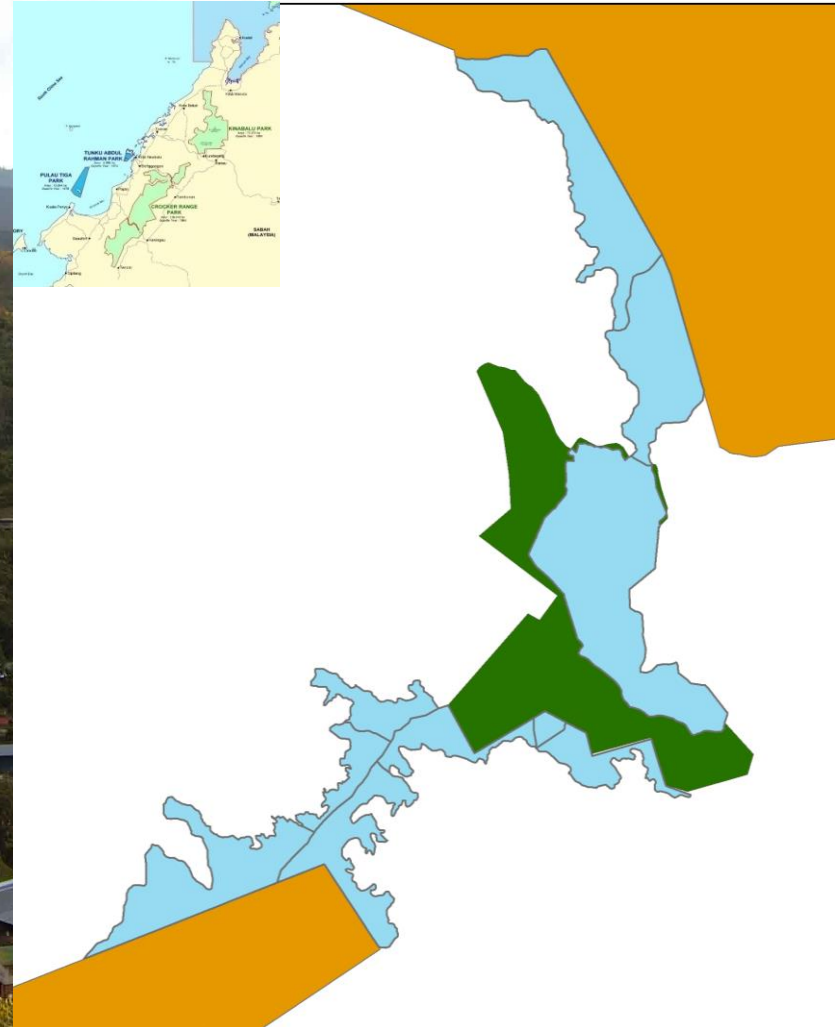
# BUNDU TUHAN WINOKOK FOREST



Minister's Special Award at the 2011 Sabah Environmental Awards

# KINABALU ECOLINC

Ecological linkage made up of 9 Community Conserved Areas






# POLICY CONTEXT: BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTATION

- Missing fundamental aspects relating to recognising OECMs in Malaysia e.g. by whom, implications, legal mechanisms
- Absence of strategic framework and pathways for actions on OECMs in the National Policy – little guidance
- No consensus building to establish agreed criteria for identification of OECMs, given that land and parts of marine water are State matters
- Lack of understanding on OECMs and the potential benefits



# POLICY CONTEXT: OPPORTUNITIES



An OECM approach in Malaysia can:

- Enable inclusion of non-state actors (e.g. private, local communities or mixed governance) in delivering conservation outcomes
- Strengthen conservation of biodiversity outside of Protected Areas
- Connect fragments of ecosystems and between PAs
- Assist towards achieving qualitative and quantitative targets in the international treat and national context

A photograph of an elderly woman in a red shirt and blue pants with red stripes, carrying a large woven basket full of firewood on her back. She is holding a long wooden staff and looking back over her shoulder. The background is a lush green forest with a waterfall visible in the distance.

THANK YOU

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SE Asia Rainforest Research Partnership