

BEYOND PROTECTED AREAS: EXPLORING OECM CASE STUDIES IN MALAYSIA

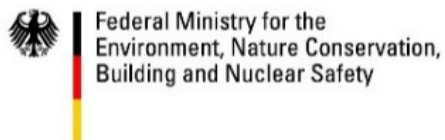
2ND ASIA PARKS CONGRESS

27 MAY 2022, KOTA KINABALU, SABAH

MELISSA PAYNE | melissa@searrp.org

SE ASIA RAINFOREST RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP

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www.searrp.org/pr/oecm-malaysia



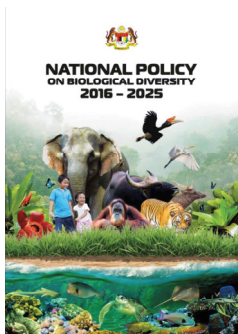
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OUR COMMITMENT TO AREA-BASED *IN-SITU* CONSERVATION



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

POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



**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.*



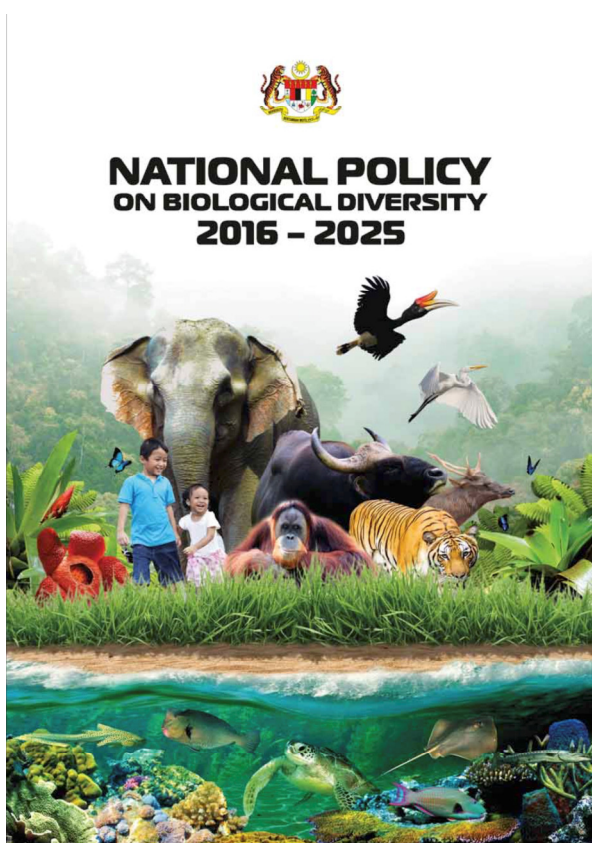
Convention on
Biological Diversity

FIRST DRAFT: POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY TARGETS (2030 ACTION TARGETS)

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 areas and inland waters, and 10% of coastal and marine areas, are conserved through a representative system of **protected areas** and **other effective area-based conservation measures**.

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:

Delivering Conservation Outcomes

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2 APPROACHES: PROTECTED AREAS & OECMs

A Protected Area is:

“a geographically defined area, which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives”

CBD Article 2

An OECM is:

“a geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long term outcomes for the in-situ conservation of biodiversity with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values“.

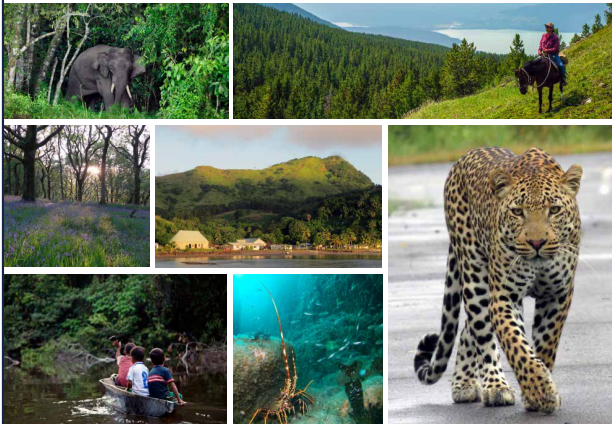
CBD COP Decision 14/8

IUCN WCPA TASK FORCE ON OECMS



Recognising and reporting other effective area-based conservation measures

World Commission on Protected Areas Task Force on OECMs



Protected Area Technical Report Series No 3



- 1 A step-by-step methodology for
- 2 identifying, reporting, recognising, and
- 3 supporting 'other effective area-based
- 4 conservation measures' (OECMs)

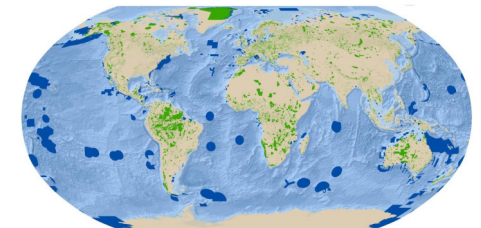


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IUCN WORLD COMMISSION ON PROTECTED AREAS

Version 1.0 | Draft December 2020

User Manual for the World Database on Protected Areas and world database on other effective area-based conservation measures: 1.6





DEFINITION

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

OECMs are:

“a geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long term outcomes for the in-situ conservation of biodiversity with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values”.

CBD COP Decision 14/8

GEOGRAPHICALLY DELINEATED
GOVERNED
MANAGED
BIODIVERSITY VALUE

EFFECTIVENESS

- + Addressed threats
- + Sustained long-term
- + Viable/Sufficient size
- + Year-round
- + Monitoring processes & capacity
- = In situ conservation outcomes

ASSOCIATED VALUES

GOVERNANCE TYPOLOGY

4 broad types:

- A. Governance by Government
- B. Shared governance
- C. Privately governed (individuals or organisations)
- D. Governance by Indigenous People and/or local communities



Governance of Protected Areas

From understanding to action

Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, Nigel Dudley, Tilman Jaeger, Barbara Lassen, Neema Pathak Broome, Adrian Phillips and Trevor Sandwith



Developing capacity for a protected planet

Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No.20



Governance types apply to both Protected Areas & OECMs.

MANAGEMENT: PRIMACY OF CONSERVATION



INTENTION TO CONSERVE
BIODIVERSITY

Primary

- Biodiversity conservation is the primary objective (e.g. ICCAs).

Secondary

- *In-situ* biodiversity conservation is a secondary management objective (e.g. riparian buffers, watersheds)

Ancillary

- Biodiversity conservation is not a management objective.
- *In-situ* biodiversity conservation outcomes are a by-product of management activities (e.g. sacred sites, military areas)

OECMs deliver effective in-situ conservation of biodiversity, regardless of its objectives.

OECMs:

Site-based Assessment

evaluating whether a site meets OECM criteria defined by the IUCN

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SITE SELECTION PROCESS (PRE-COVID)

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

41

case studies reviewed



21

sites shortlisted for assessment

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

5 PRIVATE (*Pahang, Sabah, Selangor*)

7 COMMUNITY (*Pahang, Sabah, Sarawak*)

4 SHARED (*Penang, Sabah*)

Call for Case Studies

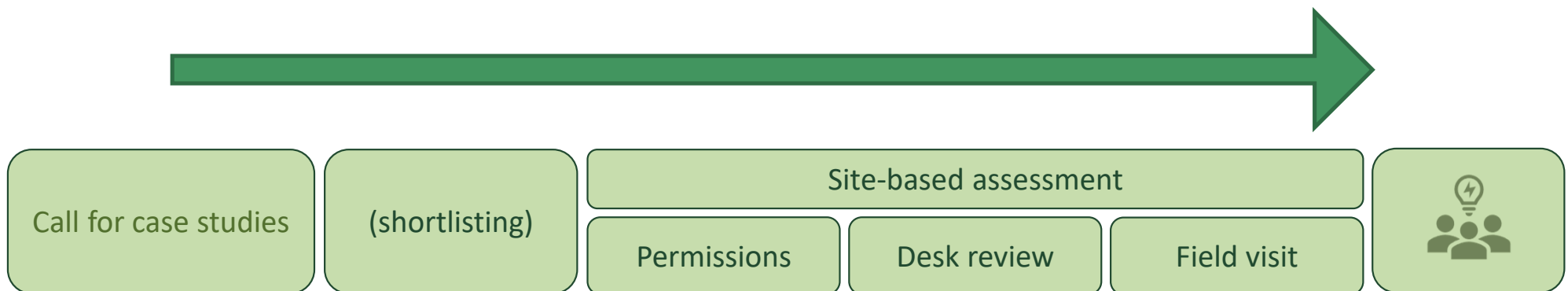
We are calling for case studies of potential OECMs across marine, coastal, freshwater and terrestrial environments in Malaysia. We will use the IUCN guidance and tools as a basis for assessing whether case study sites meet the CBD definition of OECMs. Find out more about the call for case studies here:

[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](#)



21

sites shortlisted
for assessment

PERMISSIONS PROCESS



The process has involved:

POSTPONEMENTS: Due to COVID-19 or site authority is not ready

WITHDRAWALS/NO FURTHER CONTACT: Site authority does not wish to participate or has not responded. Withdrawal can occur at any stage, even during assessment.

SITE-BASED ASSESSMENT PROCESS (ON-GOING)

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

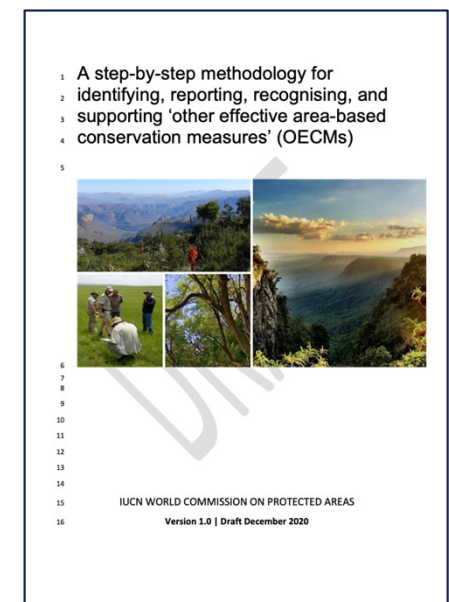


STAGE 3

FINAL EVALUATION

Project Team consults Advisory Group to assess the suitability of the site as an OECM

- Assessment process starts once permission has been obtained
- Uses IUCN WCPA guidance as a basis



EVALUATION AGAINST OECD CRITERIA

GREEN

The site satisfies the
OECD criterion.

YELLOW

5 sites

Sites have completed assessments

4 sites

Undergoing final assessments

RED

The site does not
satisfy the OECD
criterion.

FINAL EVALUATION RESULTS

- Generate a summary site-based report – assessment outcome, justifications, recommendations (if any)
- Collective learning process and experiences

OECD CASE STUDY: SG PIN CONSERVATION AREA, KINABATANGAN

- State: Sabah
- Size: 2,632 hectares of lowland mixed dipterocarp and seasonal freshwater swamp forests
- **Governance and Management:** Private (Sawit Kinabalu)
- **Important Biodiversity Values:**

Plants – 521 taxa from 95 families, 99 are Endemic to Borneo, 12 endemic to Sabah.
IUCN Red List – 13 species (VU),

2 species (EN)

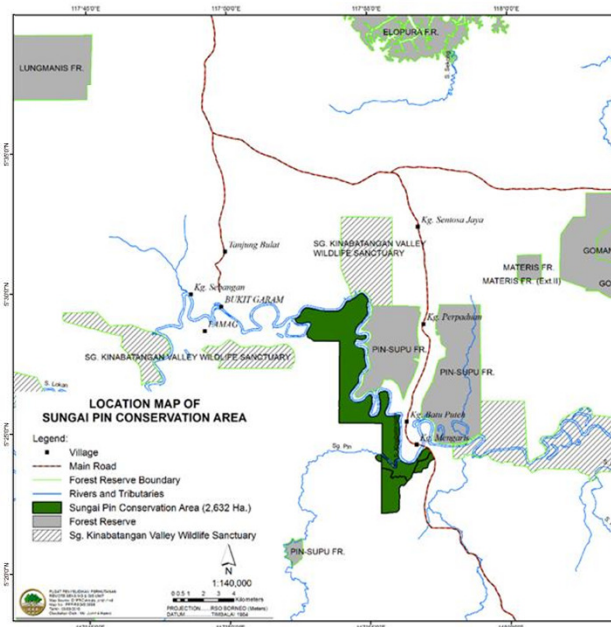
5 species (CR)

Animal diversity – 21 mammal species, 104 bird species, 18 fish species
IUCN Red List – 5 species (VU)

1 species (EN)

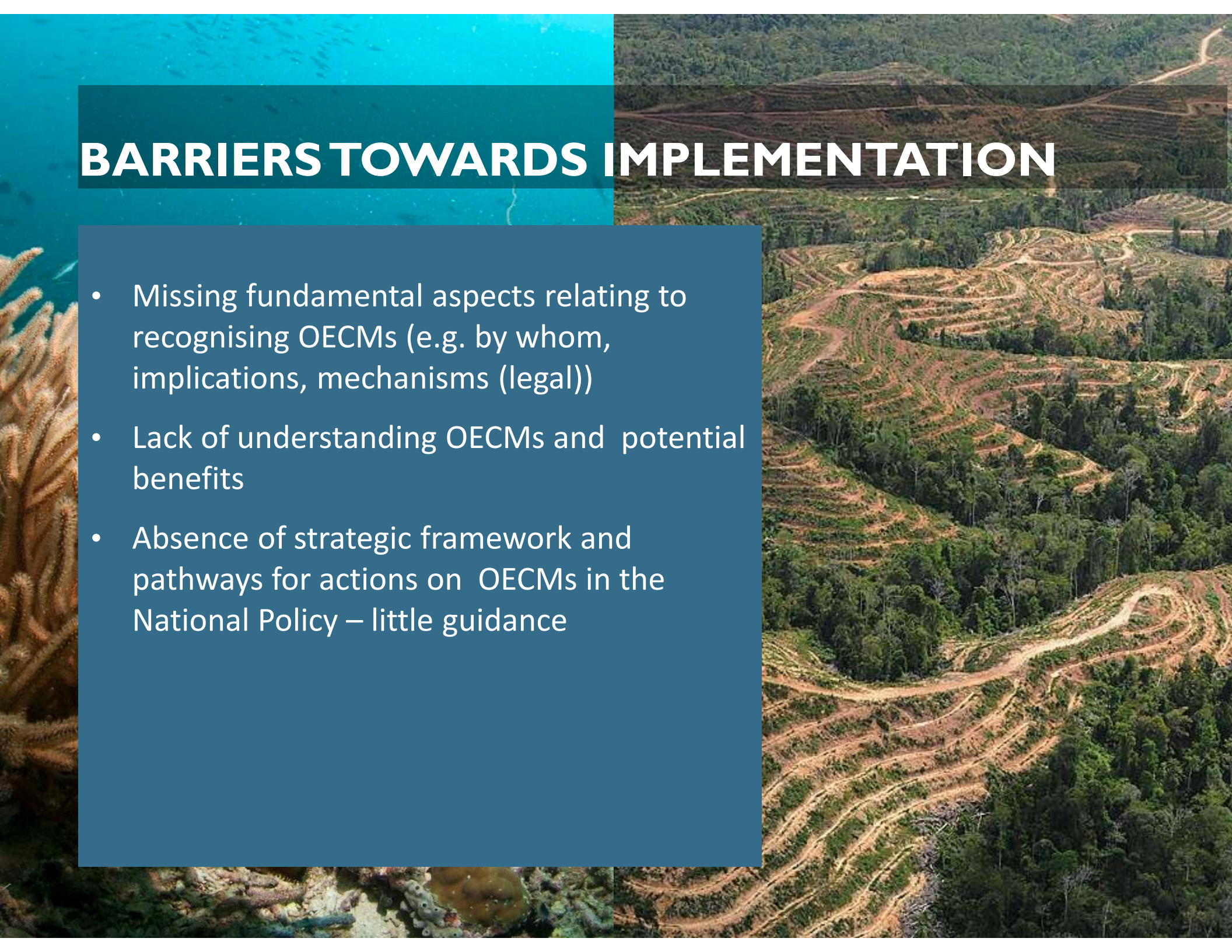
2 species (CR)

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



BARRIERS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION

- Missing fundamental aspects relating to recognising OECMs (e.g. by whom, implications, mechanisms (legal))
- Lack of understanding OECMs and potential benefits
- Absence of strategic framework and pathways for actions on OECMs in the National Policy – little guidance



OPPORTUNITY

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
- Assist towards achieving qualitative and quantitative targets in the international treat and national context



THANK YOU

Melissa Payne | melissa@searrp.org

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