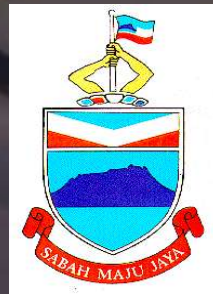


# CROCKER RANGE PARK: Community Use Zone (CUZ)

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Tengku Zainal Adlin & Maklarin Lakim



*“Parks, People, Planet: Inspiring Solutions”*  
IUCN World Park Congress  
Sydney, Australia, 12-19 November 2014.

# Outlines

1. Introduction
2. Crocker Range Park
3. The People in and around CRP
4. Park Management
5. Community Use Zone (CUZ)
6. Challenges of CUZ
7. Biosphere Reserve
8. Ecological Linkages
9. Conclusion



# Introduction

- **Sabah** is part of Malaysia, located in the northern part of Borneo Island
- Sabah was known in ancient times as the "Land Below The Wind" because it lies below the typhoon belt.
- Area: 74,500 sq.km.
- Population: 3,117,405 (multi ethnic)





# Sabah Parks

## Sabah Parks

A statutory body under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Environment



MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE & ENVIRONMENT

SABAH  
WILDLIFE  
DEPARTMENT

SABAH MUSEUM

ENVIRONMENT  
PROTECTION  
DEPARTMENT

SABAH  
CULTURAL  
BOARD

SABAH PARKS  
BOARD OF  
TRUSTEES

SABAH  
TOURISM  
BOARD



# Sabah Parks



- Established in 1964 with the purpose of conserving the scenic beauty, natural ecosystem and historic heritage of the state of Sabah
- Sabah Parks responsible for the management and promotion of the various protected reserves in Sabah, in particular those designated as state Parks.



# MISSION & VISION

## 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**





**POLICY OF PARKS SYSTEM**

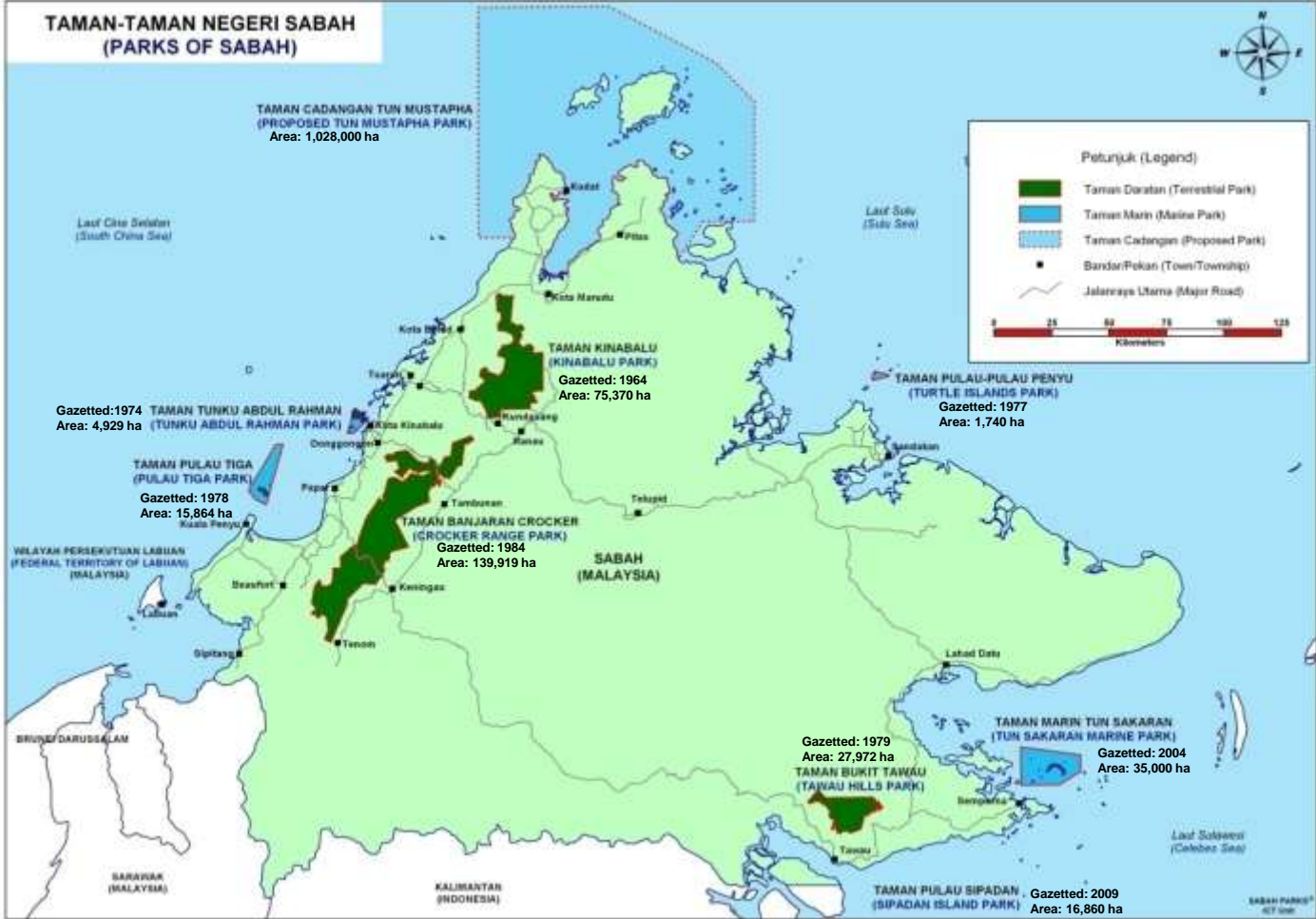
**A National Parks Policy for Sabah, 1978**

..to preserve for all time areas which contain significant geographical, geological, biological or historical features as a national heritage for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the people in Sabah..





# Distribution of Parks





# STATE PARKS OF SABAH

No.	Parks	Year Gazetted	Area (ha)
	<b>TERRESTRIAL</b>		
1	Kinabalu Park	1964	75,370
5	Tawau Hills Park	1979	27,972
6	Crocker Range Park	1984	139,919
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>243,261</b>
	<b>MARINE</b>		
2	Tunku Abdul Rahman Park	1974	4,929
3	Turtle Islands Park	1977	1,740
4	Pulau Tiga Park	1978	15,864
7	Tun Sakaran Marine Park	2004	35,000
8	Sipadan Park	2009	16,860
9	Tun Mustapha Park	Proposed	1,028,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,102,393</b>

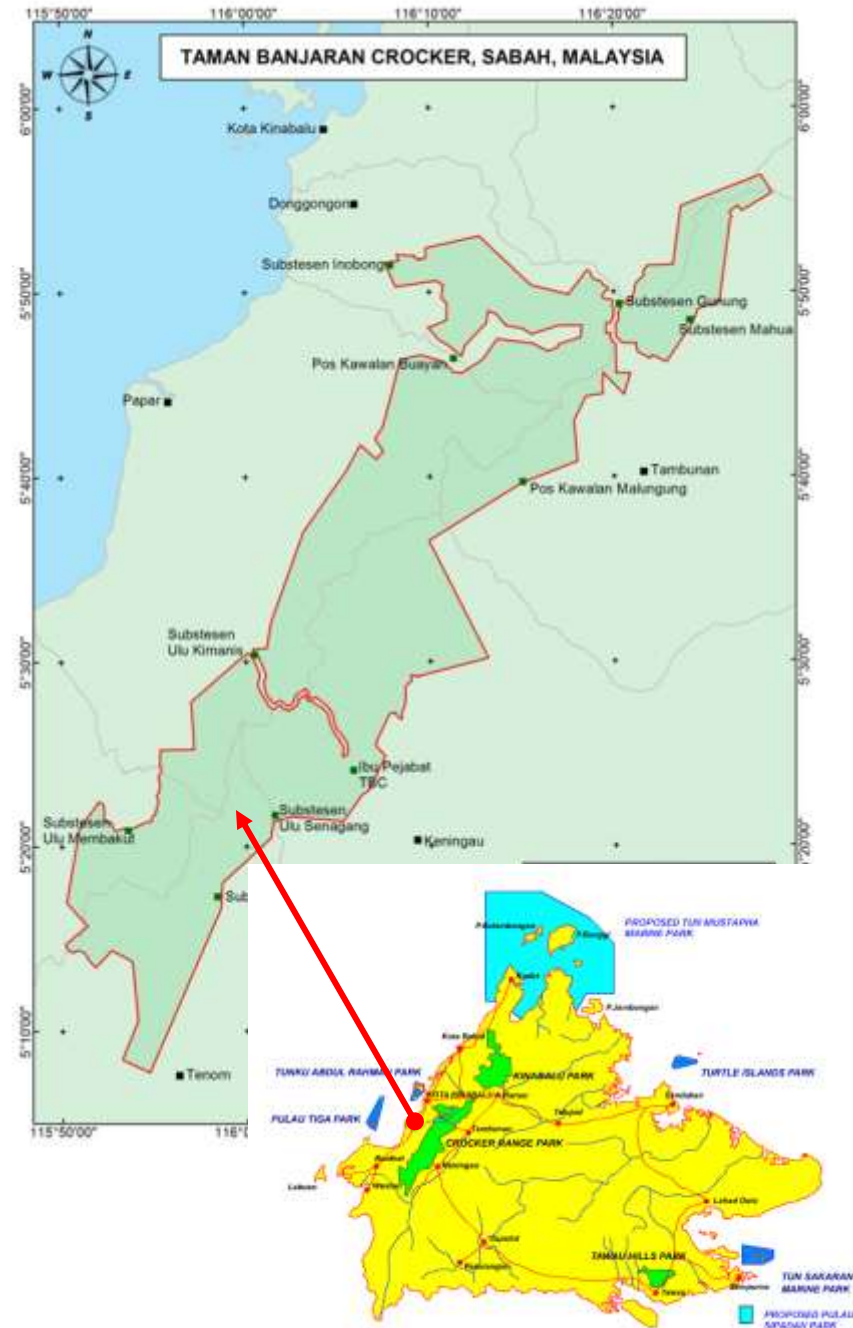
# Parks Management

- The management of Sabah Parks area based on the Park Enactment 1984.
- Under the Park Enactment, there are **no human activities allowed** inside the Park, except for management purpose, scientific research & limited recreation activities



# Crocker Range Park

- Crocker Range was designated as a Forest Reserve in 1969
- Converted to a Crocker Range National Park in 1984
- The largest terrestrial Park in Sabah (139,919 ha)
- CRP stretches over 8 administrative districts
  - *Keningau, Tambunan, Tenom, Beaufort, Papar, Penampang, Tuaran & Ranau*
- Global significance of ecosystem functions, biodiversity, and very important water resource for west coast and interior plain of Sabah.



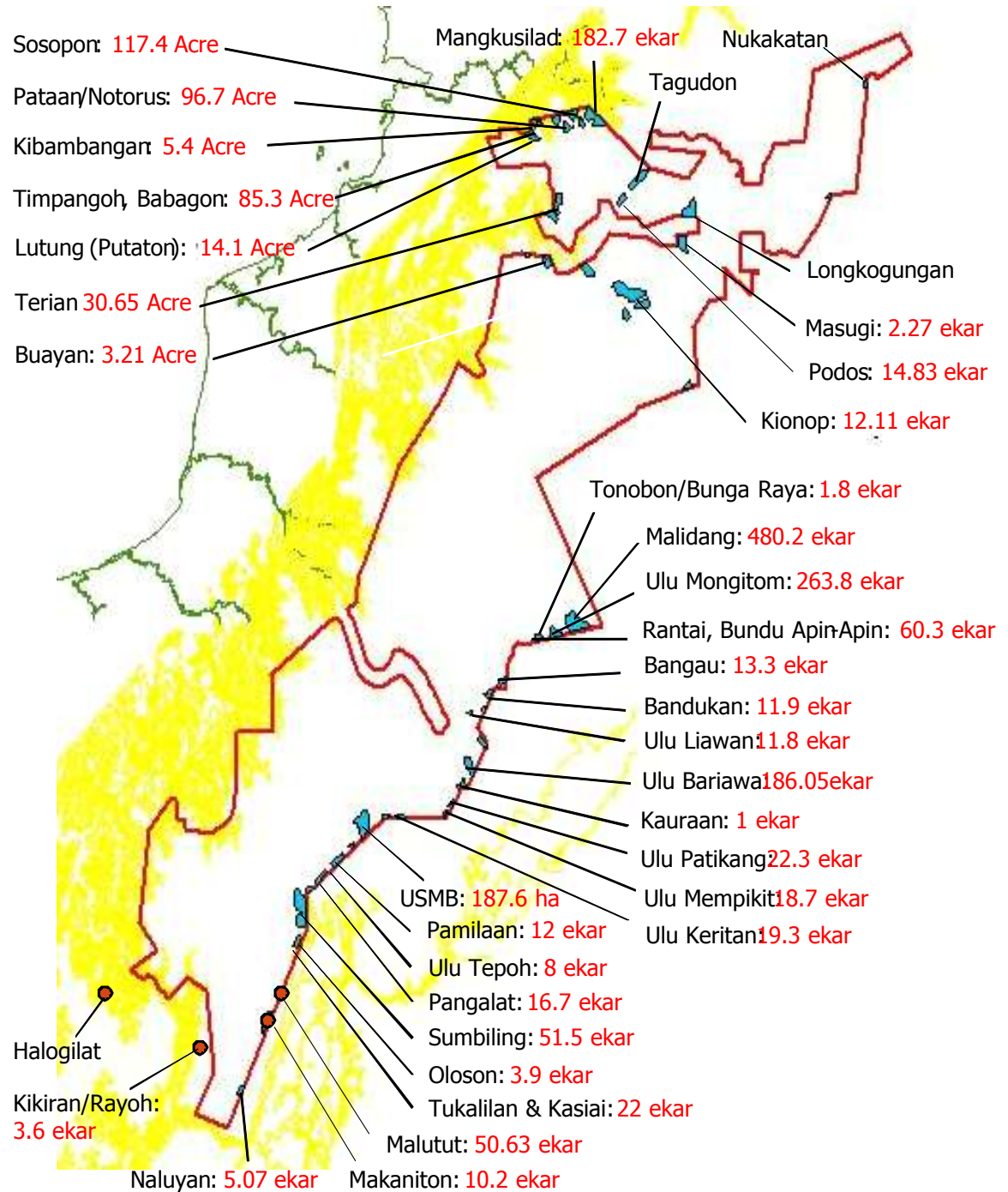
# Management Issues

## 1. Community

- **Settlement** - 2 types of settlement
  - Inside the Park (Crocker Range Park - CRP)
  - Outside the Park but subsistence activities inside the park
- **Community Activity**
  - Practice shifting cultivation
  - Permanent crops (eg. Rubber, cocoa, coffee)
  - Gathering and collecting of natural resources
    - Hunting, fishing, housing materials, collecting NTFP (eg. firewood, medicinal plants)
- Social dispute between local communities and protected area authority



# Land use around CRP: *By 41 Villages*



## Active Land Use Within Park Area

1. Keningau District	: 1554.02 Acre
2. Penampang District	: 738.24 Acre
3. Tenom District	: 183.9 Acre
<b>Total</b>	<b>: 2476.16 Acre</b>



Crocker Range National Park



**Land Use Around CRP**

- Alienated land for small & big scale agriculture

**Land Issue**

- Overlapping land title with park area

# Management Issue

## 2. Encroachment

- Hunting
  - Fishing
  - Collecting other forest resources  
(*e.g: Sandal wood*)
- Huge area with limited staff and capacities. How do we manage / control?



## How Sabah Parks address these issues?

- **Co-management**
  - *Community Use Zones (CUZ's)*
- **Empowering local community**
  - *Kinabalu Crocker ECO – LINC*



## COMMUNITY USE ZONE (CUZ)

- An innovated concept as a management option to address the issues concerning indigenous communities living and utilising resources within the Protected Areas – *(Initiated during BBEC Programme).*

## CUZ - *Definition*

- Defined as “**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**”.
- CUZ divided in to two main zone
  - *Settlement and Agricultural Zone*
  - *Multiple Use Zone*
    - *Natural Resources Use & Agricultural zone*
    - *Conservation zone*



# CUZ - Objectives

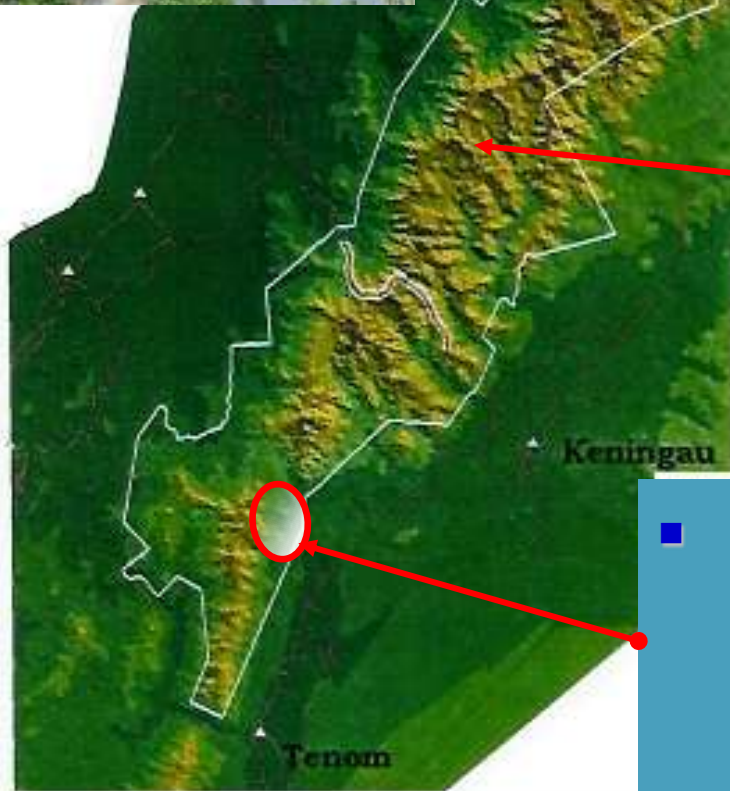
- Objectives of this prescribed zone are:
  - to balance the existing local communities' needs and conservation,
  - encourage participation and collaboration of the local communities in Park management, and
  - preserve the cultures and traditional knowledge of the local communities.



# PILOT STUDY SITES



Ulu Papar Community Use Zone, District of Penampang



Ulu Senagang & Mongool Baru village (District of Keningau & Tenom)

20 0 20 Kilomet



# PILOT-STUDY SITES... Brief Demography

## 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



## Ulu Papar

- Population : 1,700 appx.
- Ethnic group : Dusun
- Total of household: 200 appx.
- Sources of income: As a farmer (shifting cultivation), rubber tapping , hunting, and private and government employees
- Occupied area = 2,700 ha appx.

# Stakeholders Participation & Consultations

- Series of consultations concerning the pilot-study sites were conducted in corporation with relevant government agencies, JICA experts, and NGOs such as PACOS (Partner of Community Organisation, Sabah) & GDF (Global Diversity Foundation)
- Communities at the pilot-study sites receptive of the concept.



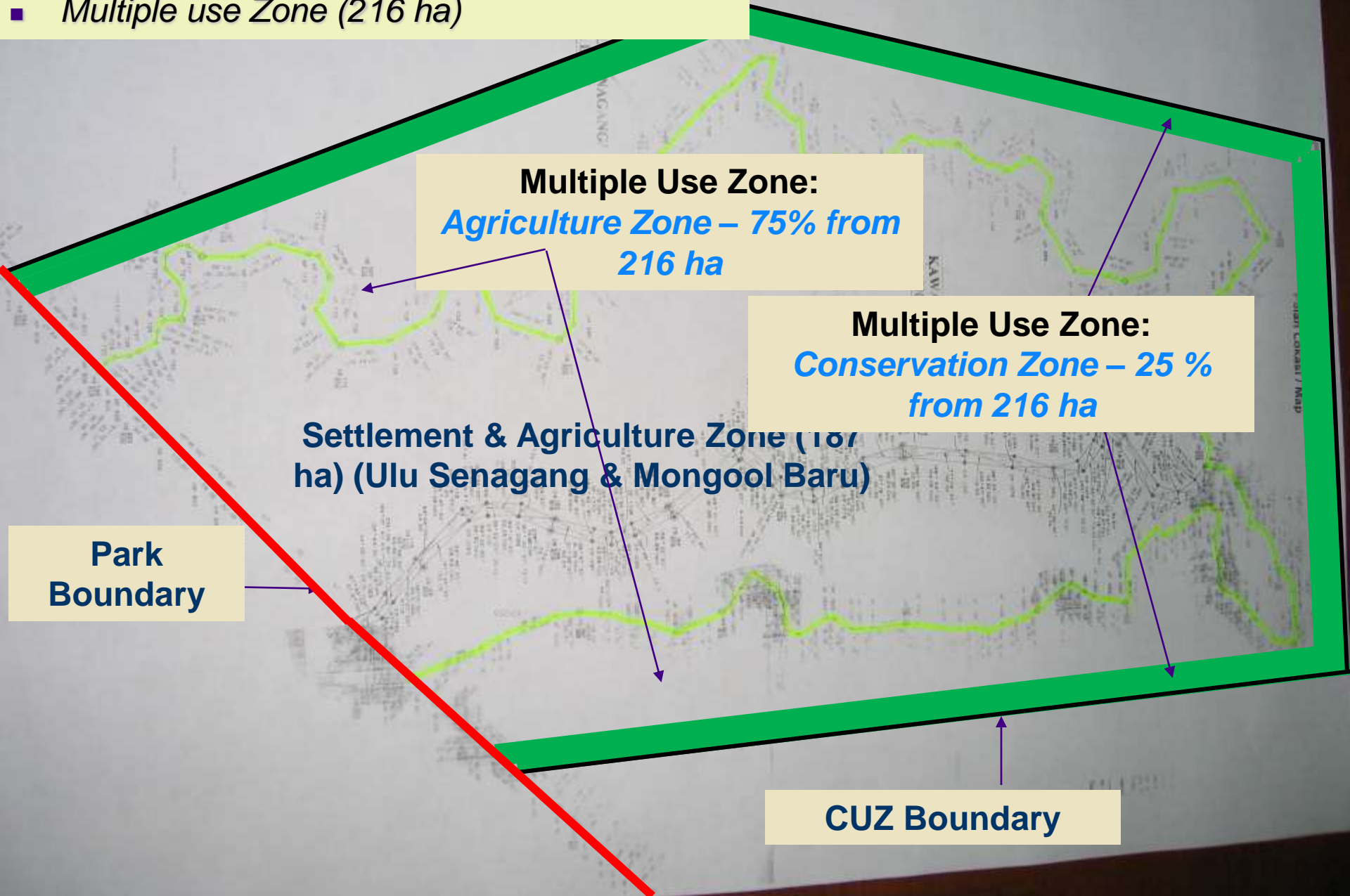
# CURRENT STATUS

- The CUZ Management Committee for **Ulu Senagang – Mongool Baru** was established in 15 February 2014 consist of
  - 1 - Park Authority
  - 5 - Relevant Government Department / Agency (stakeholder)
  - 5 - Local community
- CUZ Management Committee was established to monitor the implementation of co-management and regulated activities.
- Final draft of CUZ Management Plan were prepared and waiting for the endorsement from stakeholder (community)



# Ulu Senangang & Mongool Baru CUZ

- Settlement & Agriculture Zone (187ha)
- Multiple use Zone (216 ha)



**Multiple Use Zone:**  
*Agriculture Zone – 75% from 216 ha*

**Multiple Use Zone:**  
*Conservation Zone – 25 % from 216 ha*

**Settlement & Agriculture Zone (187 ha) (Ulu Senangang & Mongool Baru)**

**Park Boundary**

**CUZ Boundary**



## Implementation of CUZ: *Benefits & Implications*

- Secure the right of the people to remain where they are
  - No relocation
  - Secure, free from prosecution/legal action
- Legalize their village/settlement
  - Local Government will be able to support for infrastructure development
- Opportunity to co-manage the areas

- To generate additional or alternative income and jobs opportunities such as:
  - *Eco-tourism development*
  - *Home-stay Programme*
  - *Training in various field conduct by Sabah Parks and relevant agencies*
  - *Bees keeping*
  - *Handcraft*
  - *Systematic agriculture*
  - *Gaharu (Sandal tree) project*

# ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

- Establishment of CUZ has become an emerging responsibility to the Park Management Authority in which require supporting resources and financial.
- The effectiveness of the CUZ in relation to conservation of the Park has to be evaluated regularly to determine its future appropriateness.
- Adaptive CUZ Management Plan is needed and alternative livelihood has to be created as the population within the CUZ area increase

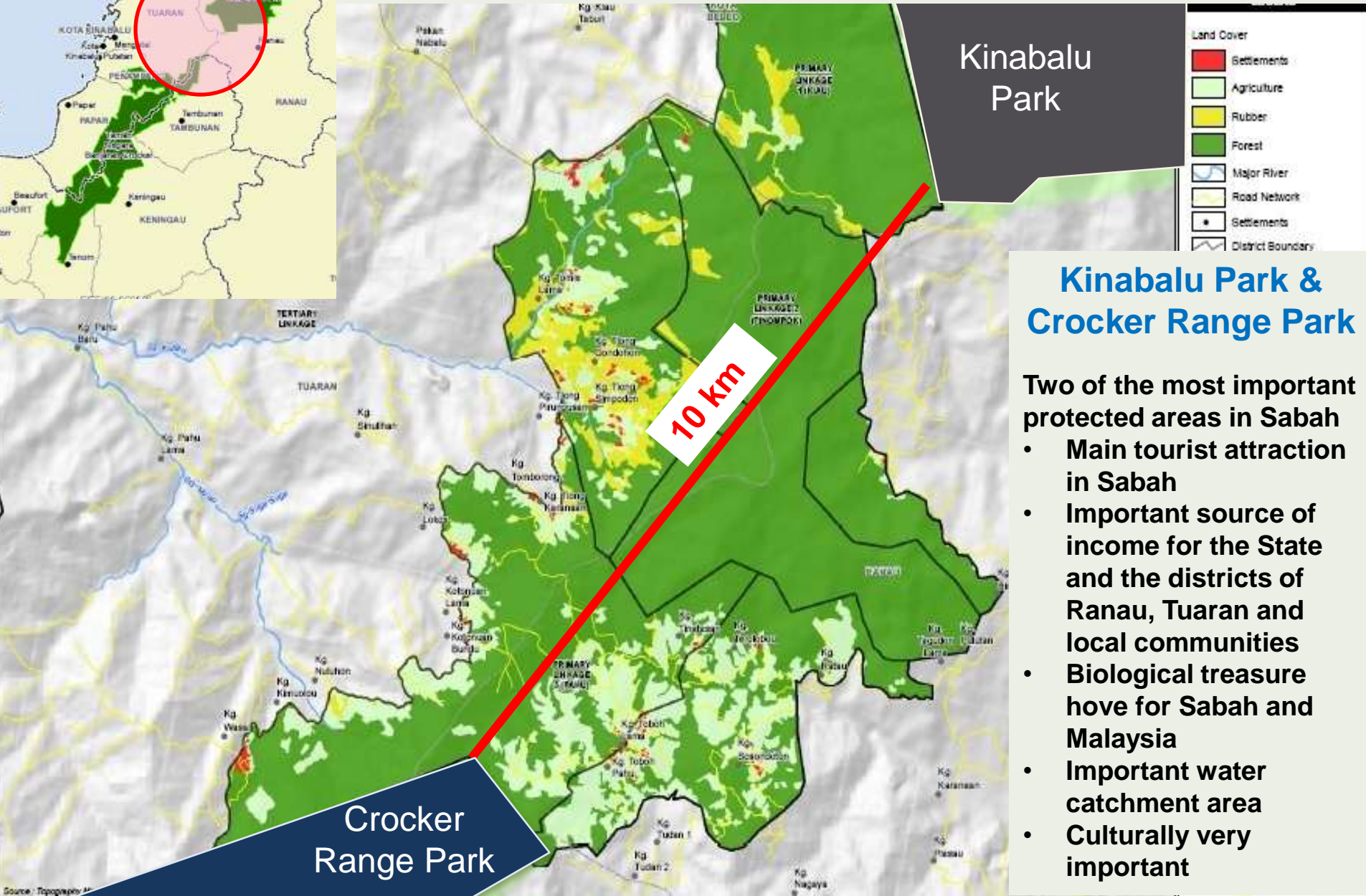
# Biosphere Reserve

- Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve (CRBR)- June 2014
- Crocker Range Park as the main Core area of CRBR.

# Ecological Linkages

- Heart of Borneo Initiative (HoB)
- Crocker Range, the backbone of Sabah's West Coast.
- Connecting two neighbouring parks:
  - 1) Crocker Range Park
  - 2) Kinabalu Park

# To improve the ecological connectivity between the Kinabalu Park (KP) and Crocker Range Park (CRP)



## Kinabalu Park & Crocker Range Park

Two of the most important protected areas in Sabah

- Main tourist attraction in Sabah
- Important source of income for the State and the districts of Ranau, Tuaran and local communities
- Biological treasure hove for Sabah and Malaysia
- Important water catchment area
- Culturally very important

# Basic Principles Of Eco-linc



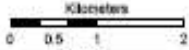
1. No new parks or forest reserves shall be gazetted in this area
2. Agricultural activities shall not be disturbed
3. The local communities must be fully involved in the implementation and management
4. Land managed for the proposed ecological linkage should be secure in the long-term
5. Threats to biodiversity must be reduced

# The CCA Network

## 9 Community Conserved Areas (CCA)

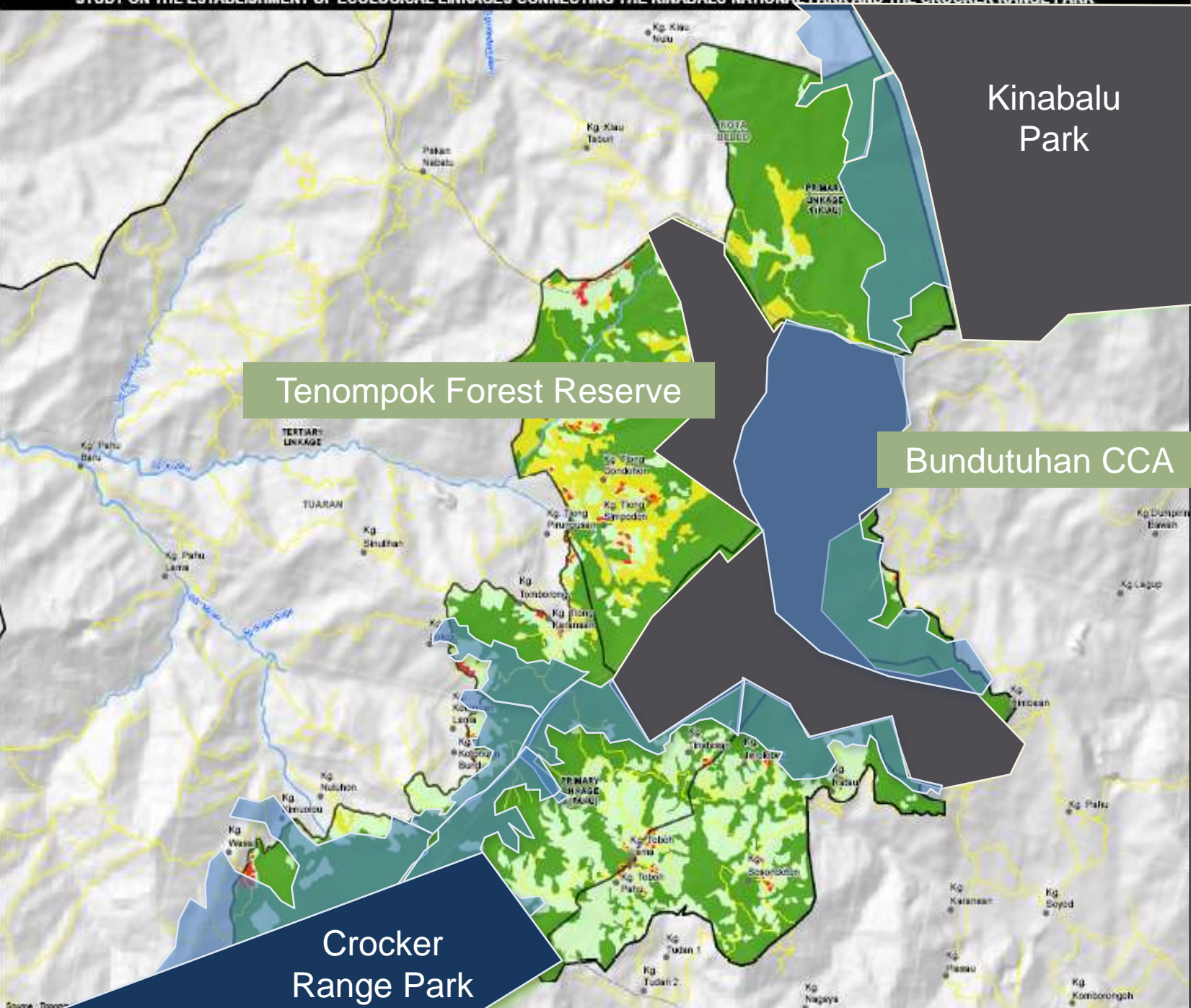
- Kiau Nuluh-Bersatu CCA
- Kiau Taburi CCA
- Bundu Tuhan CCA
- Terolobou-Ratau CCA
- Lokos CCA
- Toboh-Tinatasan CCA
- Kotonuan CCA
- Nuluhon-Kimolou-Wasai CCA
- Toboh Pahu CCA





LEGEND

- Land Cover
  - Settlements
  - Agriculture
  - Rubber
  - Forest
  - Major River
- Road Network
- Settlements
- District Boundary
- Linkage



KEY PLAN



FIGURE 3-3

LAND COVER IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY LINKAGE

Prepared for :-



Prepared by :-

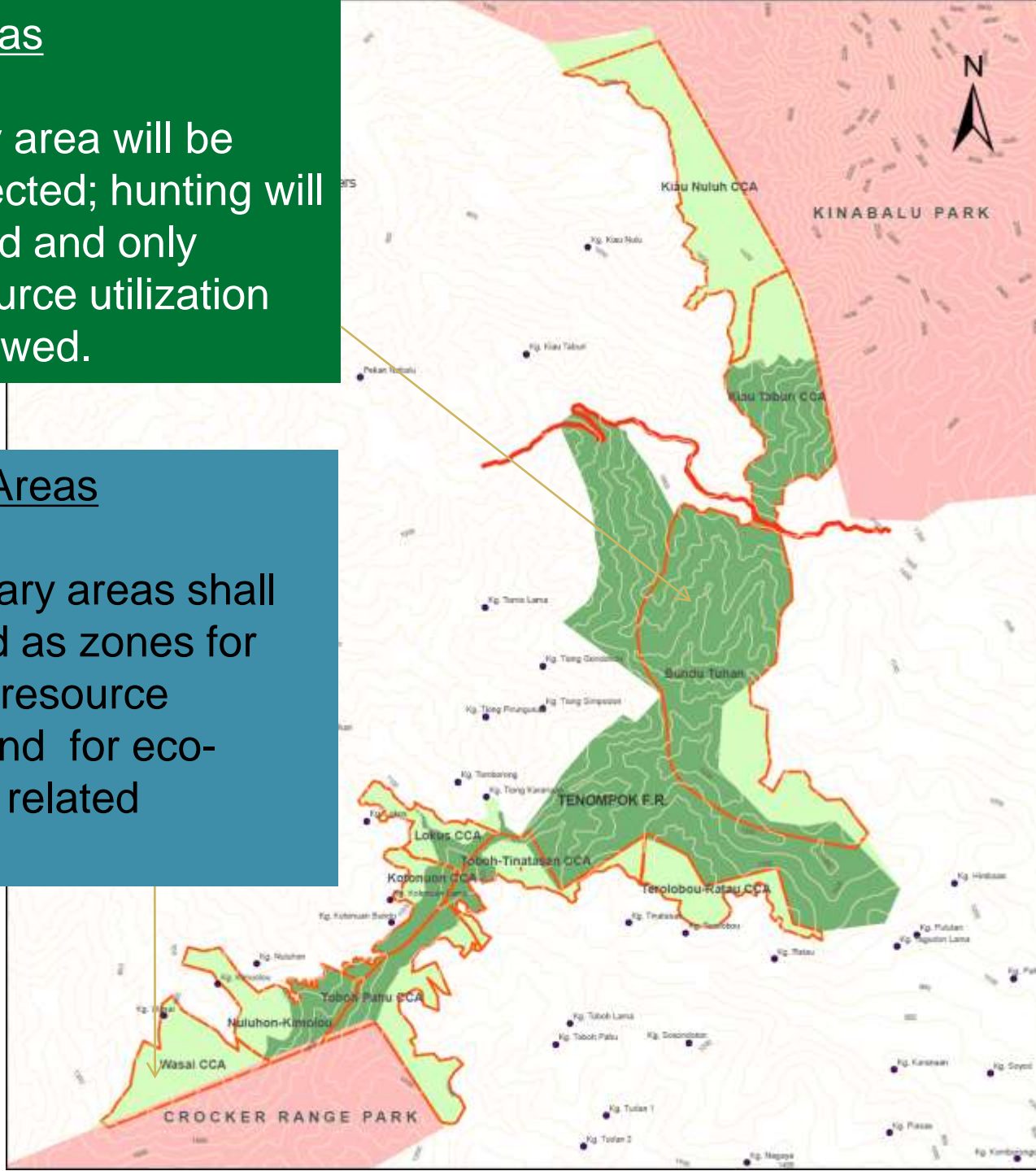


## Primary Areas

The primary area will be strictly protected; hunting will be prohibited and only limited resource utilization shall be allowed.

## Secondary Areas

The secondary areas shall be managed as zones for sustainable resource utilization, and for eco-tourism and related activities.



# Overall Plan

## **A corridor with multiple custodians**

- 2 TPA managed by Sabah Parks
- 1 FR managed by SFD
- A network of 9 CCA - managed by local communities with technical support from the government

## Enablers

1. Improving sense of ownership (land)
2. Controlling hunting
3. Strengthening community's capacity
4. Strengthening govt agencies' capacity
5. Enhancing goodwill among partners
6. Enhancing income
7. Improving road permeability

# STRATEGIES

1. Establishment of CCAs
2. Restoration of habitats
3. Improving Agriculture
4. Enhancing Tourism

# CONCLUSION

- The CUZ concept was acknowledged by the National Commission on Human Right of Malaysia, Government of Sabah, stakeholders and communities as a good and innovative approach.
- The establishment of the CUZ will hopefully enable to balance between conservation needs and human needs without harming the local communities' well-being.
- Successfully implemented, Kinabalu ECO-LINC can be Sabah's showcase to the world.
  - A good model for retaining forest connectivity
  - A good model of empowering local communities in natural resources management.



**Thank You**  
**Terima Kasih**

