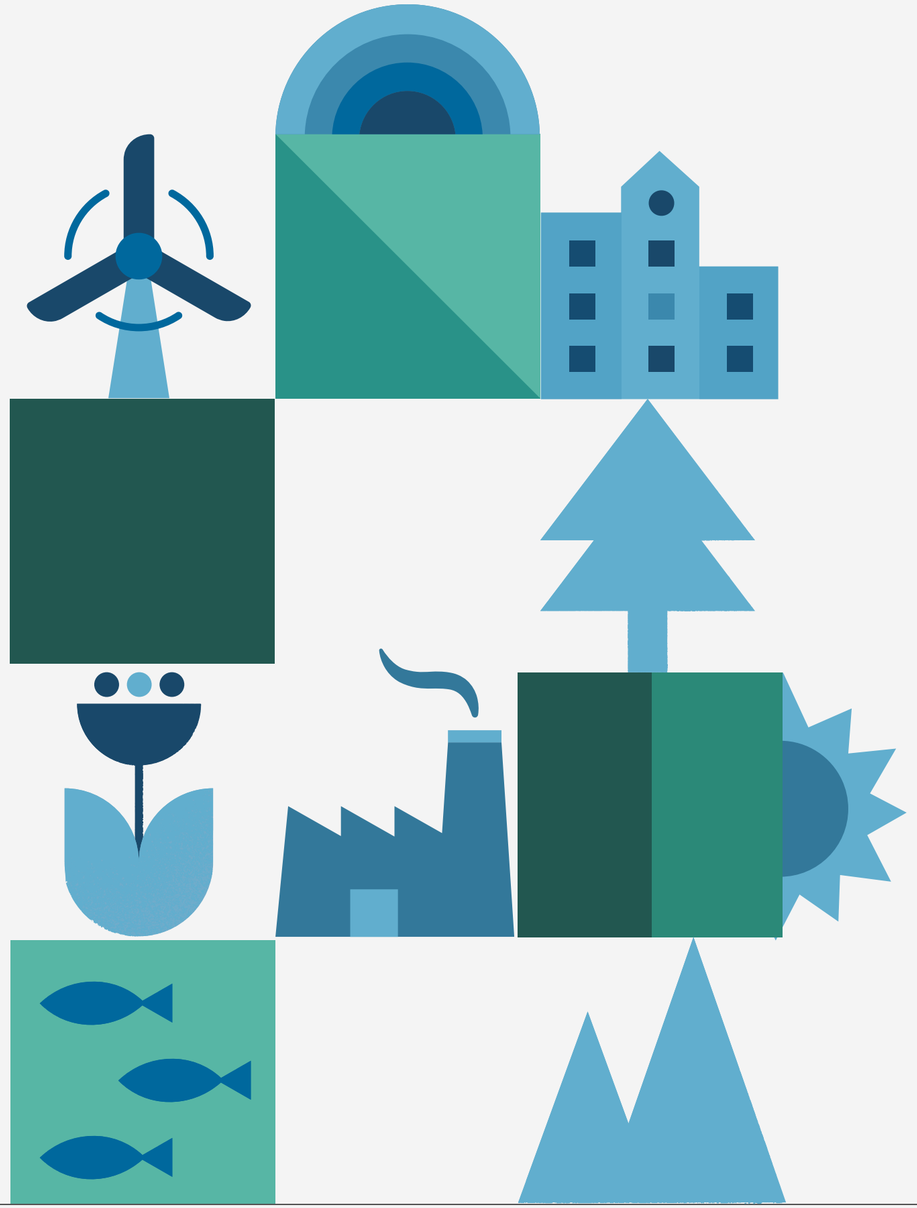
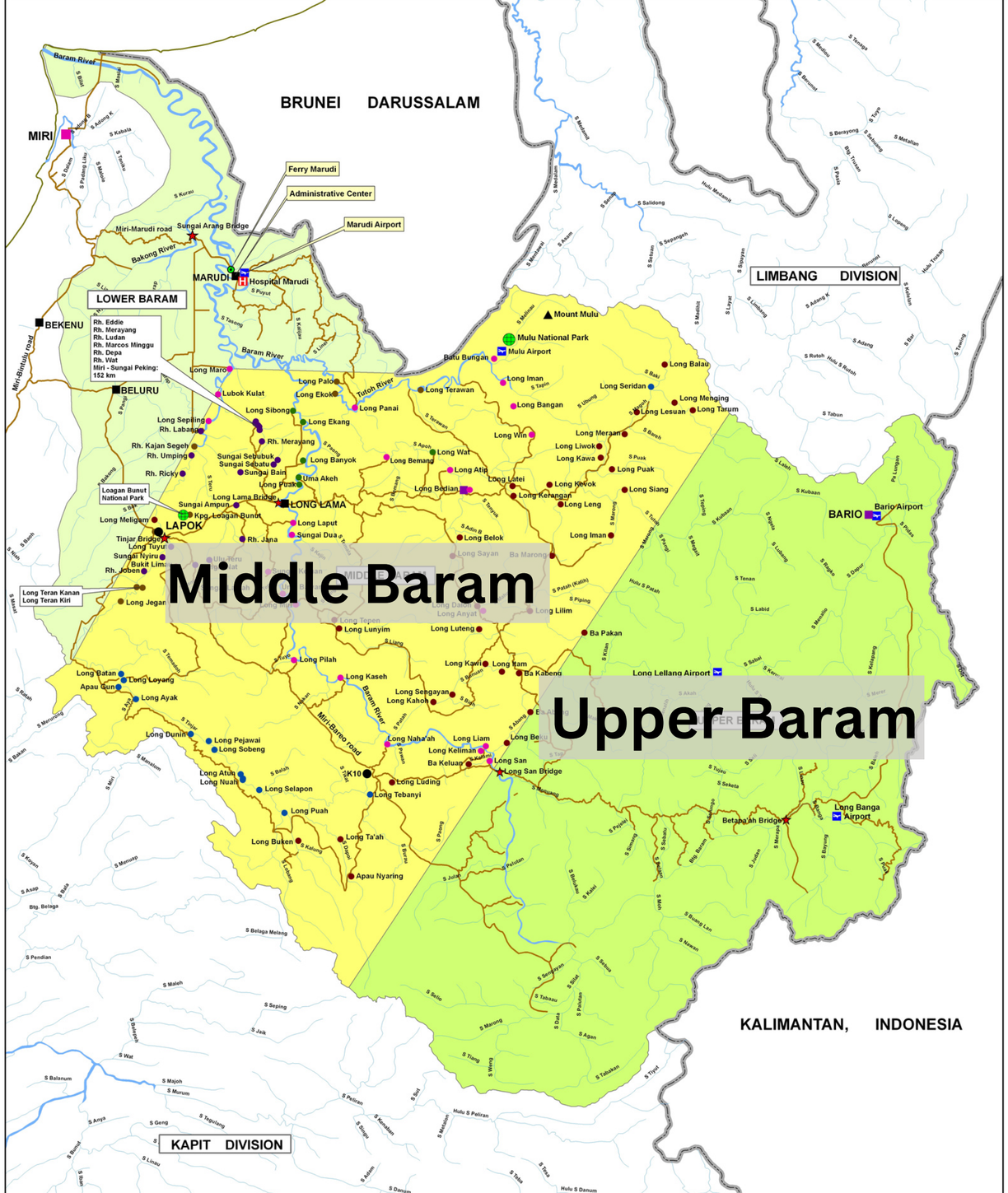
LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

MIDDLE AND UPPER BARAM
SARAWAK



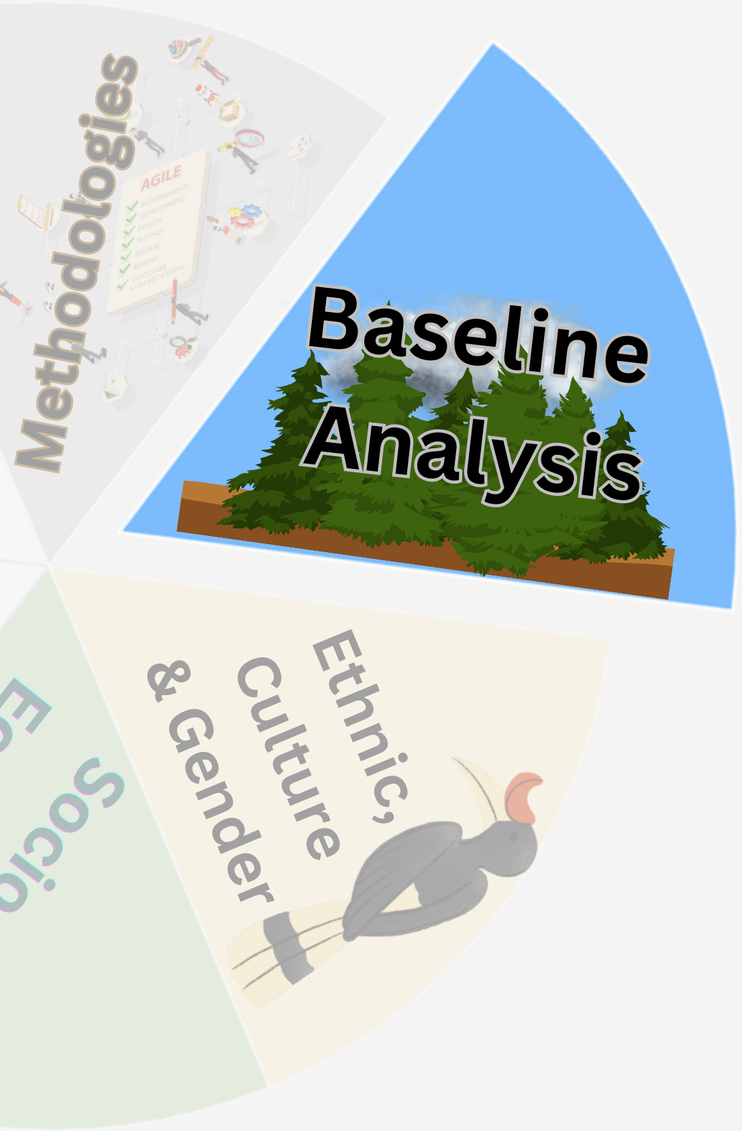
VIETNAM
Palawan
PHILIPPINES
THAILAND
Perlis
Kedah
Pulau Pinang
Terengganu
Perak
Kelantan
Pahang
Selangor
Klang Valley
Negeri
Sembilan
Melaka
Johor
Malacca Straits
Sumatera
INDONESIA
SOUTH
CHINA SEA
SULU SE
Crocker Range
Biosphere
Reserve
PACOS Trust
Sabah
WormingUp®
BRUNEI
Baram (Telang
Usan District)
Sarawak
CELEBES SEA
Kalimantan
INDONESIA



Middle and Upper Baram

- District of Telang Usan
- Miri Administrative Division
- Northeast part of Sarawak

SITUATION ANALYSIS



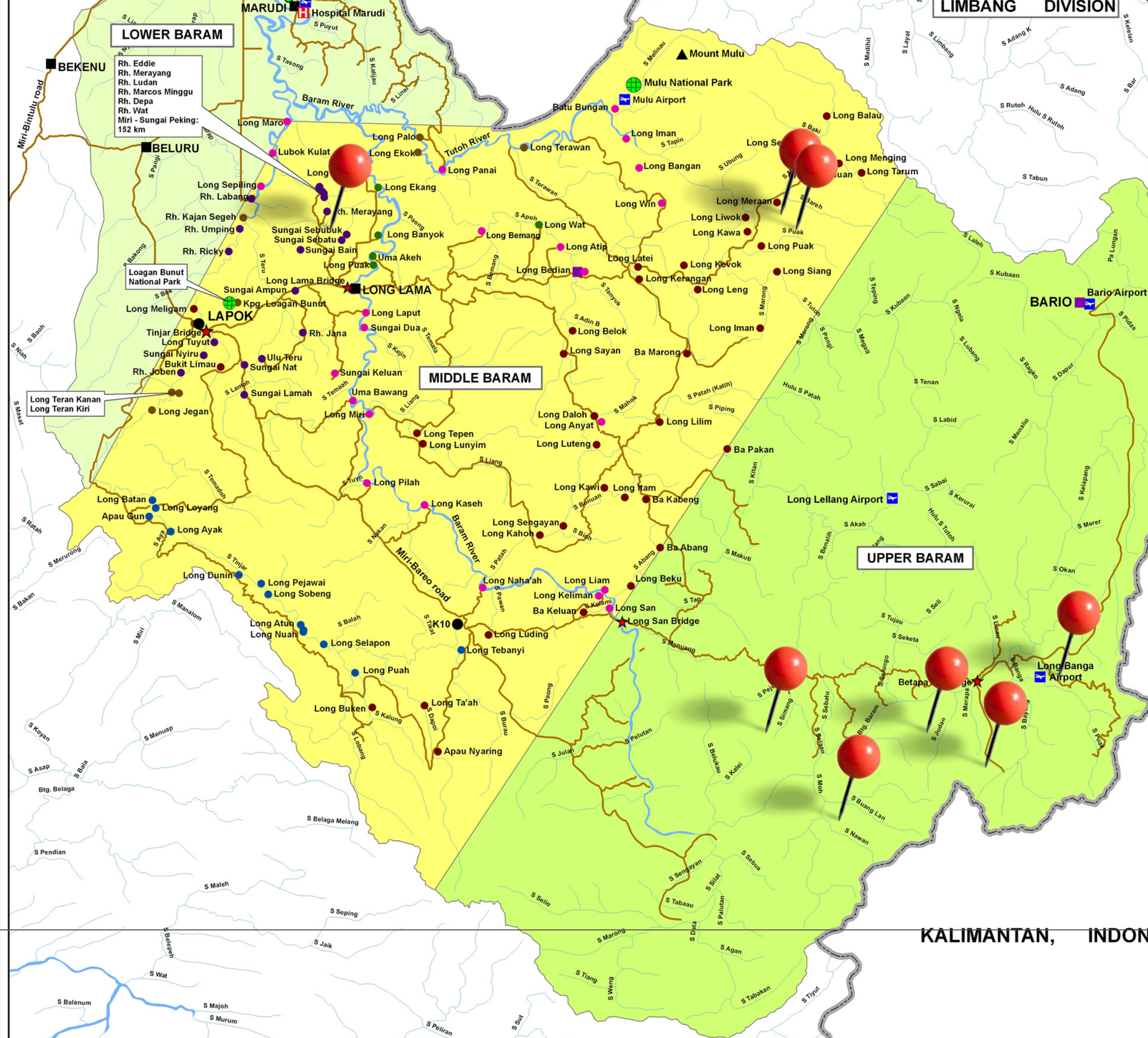
Feb - July 2023

- On-ground visit & community consultation
- **Focus Group Discussion(FGDs):** ~90 communities
  - indigenous communities, community leaders, active NGOs, farmers and women groups
- **Process**:
  1. Introductory session,
  2. FDGs,
  3. Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes (SEPL) assessment,
  4. Observations,
  5. Individual survey,
  6. Visit farm etc

Community Based Organizations

Middle Baram:
Sg. Peking,
Long Meraan,
Long Selulung,
Long Puak (Ballong),

Upper Baram:
Long Anap,
Long Siut/Tungan,
Long Moh,
Long Lamai,
Long Semiyang,
Long Banga



- **SEPL Indicator Scorecard** and **Capture Tool**
  - set of resilience indicator to measure the status of environment and its impact
- **SEPL** modified from standardized tools develop by Satoyama initiative
  - translate to Bahasa Melayu, convenience to local community
  - Rate Indicator start from 1 to 5 in ascending order from Poor condition to Excellent Condition

- Trends tallied from each scoring and tool divided into 5 categories;
  1.Landscape Diversity And Ecosystem Protection
  2.Biodiversity (Including Agricultural Diversity)
  3.Knowledge And Innovation
  4.Governance And Social Equity
  5.Livelihoods And Well-Being

- Radar diagram generate through individual survey/group discussion

- **Category 1:** Landscape Diversity And Ecosystem Protection and **Category 2:** Biodiversity Including Agricultural Diversity **mostly high in score except for Sg.Peking** (surrounded with oil palm plantation)

  - composed of diverse natural ecosystems
  - communities still rely on the forest for natural recourses
  - aware ecological reaction & adept with diverse array express concern about deforestation

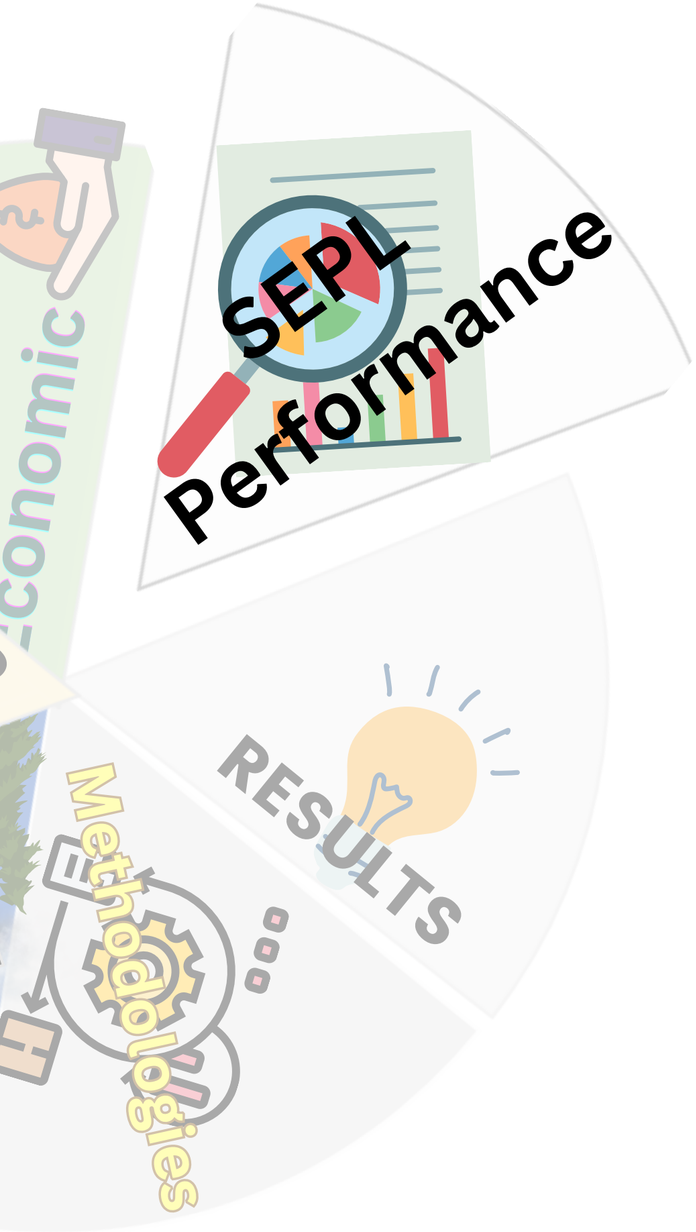
- **Category 3:** Knowledge & Innovation and **Category 5:** Livelihood & well-being **have the lowest score**

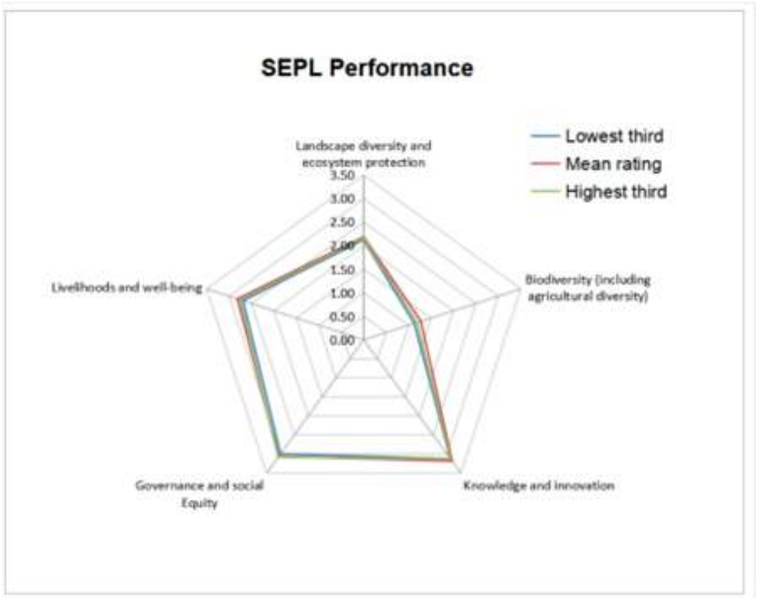
Category 3: Knowledge & Innovation

- not familiar with documentation work
- mostly verbal/traditional knowledge transmission
- limited presence of younger generation wiling to stay in village

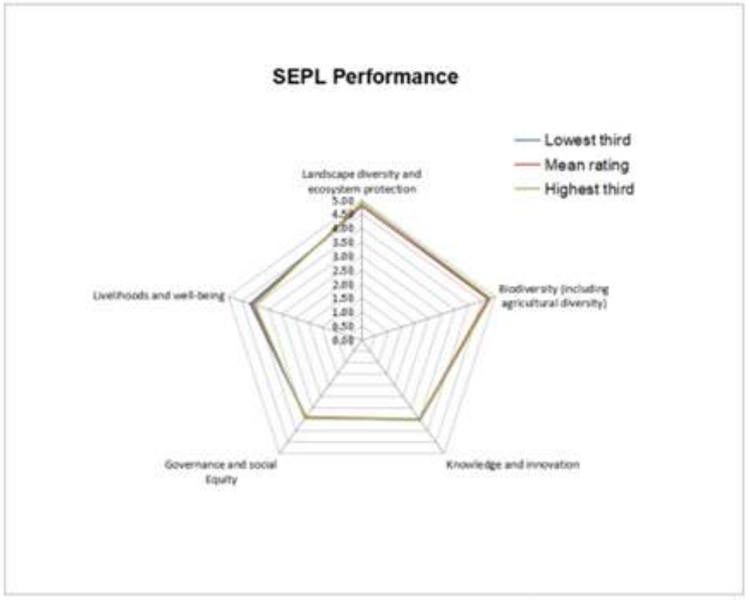
Category 5: Livelihood & Well-being

- lack of income generation opportunities
- remote location
- mostly older generation stay in the village and younger generation mostly working in Miri city
- diminishing natural resources
- lack of marketing activities

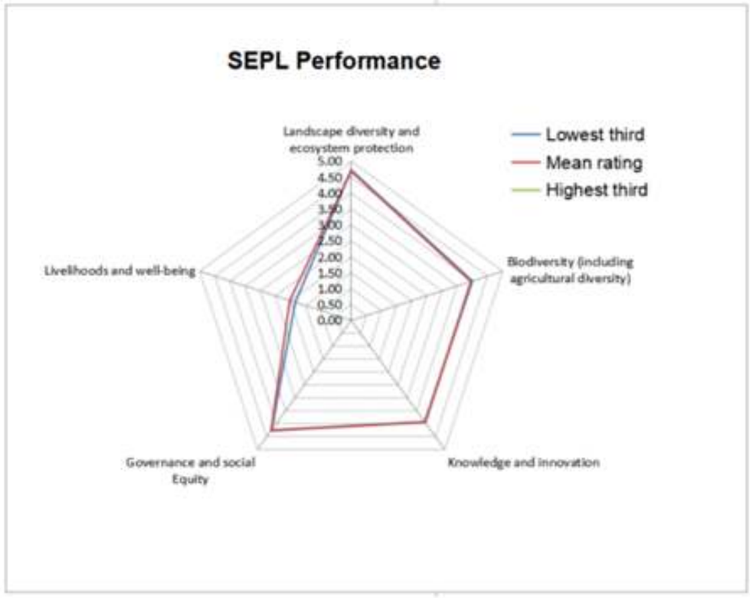




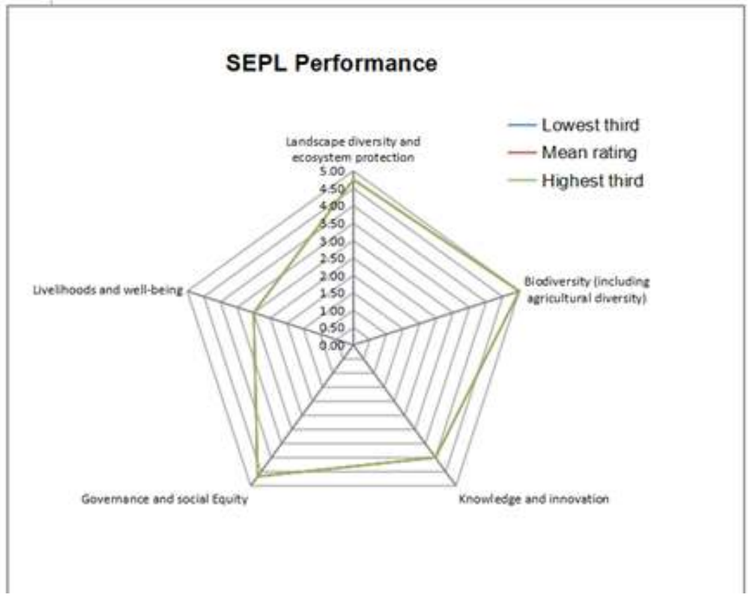
Sg. Peking



Long Lamai



Long Anap



Long Siut,Meraan & Selulung

Problem and Threats

Deforestation & Biodiversity loss

Land competition for oil palm used & logging industry

Native Customary Right (NCR) land

Coordination & collaboration among stakeholder

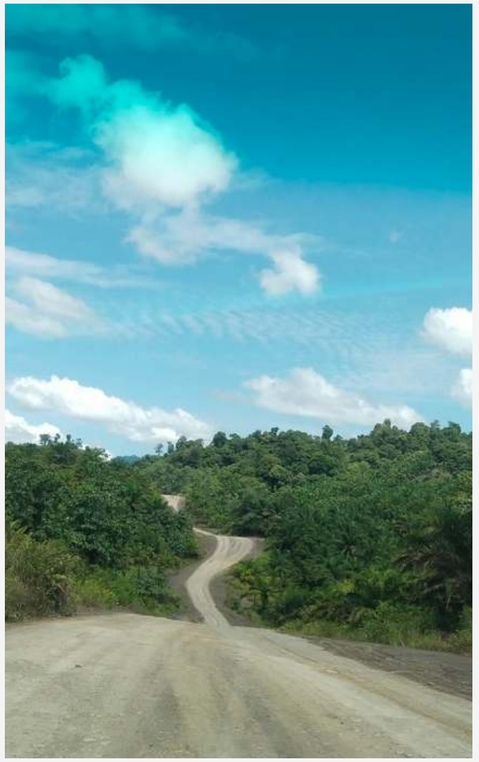
Women’s right & opportunities

Basic infrastructure (school, road, clinic etc)

Economic opportunity

River pollution

Problem and Threats



Socio-Economic Characteristic of Communities in Rural Baram

- subsistence agriculture
- hunting & fishing
- handicraft pre-order sales
- oil palm and rubber cultivation
- raising livestock
- transporters (4WD/boat ride)
- canteen business
- local groceries from home
- eco-tourism
- day paid job on land clearing
- working at logging areas, plantations areas
- offshore
- pipelines

Basic facilities: SARES, Jendela and ConnectMe

Ethnic and Culture

Indigenous groups : Penan, Kenyah, Iban (lower Baram), Kayan, Lunbawang, Sa’ban etc

- Some ethnicity having sub-ethnic group
- Penan community is among the ethnic groups that have transitioned from a nomadic lifestyle to permanent settlement relatively later

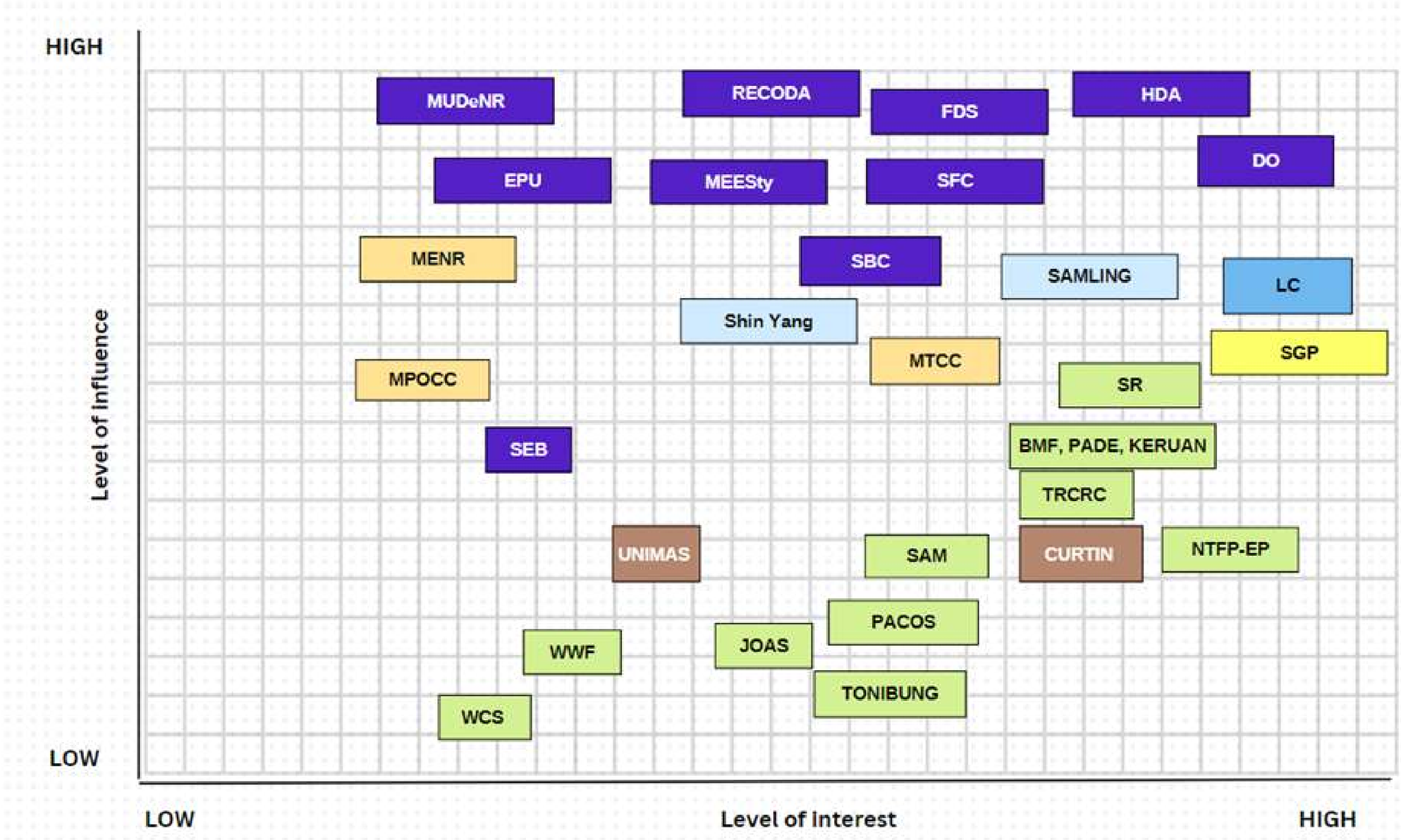
Community-owned reserve forests are areas set aside by specific communities to preserve their cultural heritage, biodiversity, and traditional practices

- some plants in the forest believed: to have spiritual properties and are used as ghost repellents/ protective barrier against negative energies and spirits
- own-made tobacco
- some give poison for blowpipe darts

Gender Equality

- Gender mainstreaming
- Inclusive and equitable participation of women in training
- No land-related concerns hindering women's right to inherit land from their ancestors (collected info from Kenyah)
- Average 60-70% men and 30-40% women for a village population
- Biro Wanita (women group) in the village will be prioritized during the project planning for consultation and exploring potential projects

Key Stakeholders Analysis Influence-Interest Diagram



STRATEGY GEF-SGP PHASE-7 IN MIDDLE AND UPPER BARAM

Strategy of Intervention (Outcomes and Impact Indicators)

- The Middle and Upper Baram Landscape Strategy will strive to achieve the following outcomes;
  - **Mandatory Indicator, GEF-7 Core Indicator 3**: Area of land restored (300 hectares)
  - **Mandatory Indicator, GEF-7 Core Indicator 4**: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (19,000 hectares)
  - **Mandatory Indicator, GEF-7 Core Indicator 6**: Greenhouse gas emission mitigated (335,000 tCO2e carbon sequestered or emissions avoided (sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land) Use (AFOLU) and 6,500 CO2e avoided through Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy)
  - **Mandatory Indicator, GEF-7 Core Indicator 11**: Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as a co-benefit of GEF investment (~3,150 individuals)

Strategy of Intervention (Outcomes and Impact Indicators)

Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection

- Outcome 1.1: Resilient landscape for sustainable development and global environment protection
- Outcome 1.2: Increased adoption of renewable energy (RE) and energy efficient (EE) technologies and mitigation solutions at community level.

Component 2: Durable landscape resilience through participatory governance, partnership building and knowledge management.

- Outcome 2.1: Strengthened community institutions for participatory governance to enhance socio- ecological resilience.
- Outcome 2.2: Enabling environment for upscaling and replication strengthened through effective knowledge management of best practices and approaches.

Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation.

- Outcome 3.1: Sustainability of project results enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation

Overall Results

200ha

Area of degraded agricultural land restored

100ha

Area of forest and forest land restored

8,000ha

Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity

8,000ha

Area of landscape that meets national or international third-party certification and that incorporates biodiversity considerations

3,000ha

Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

~3,150 beneficiary

POTENTIAL TYPOLOGY OF COMMUNITY-BASED PROJECTS AND CRITERIA OF ACTIVITIES

Potential Typology of Community-based Projects

Mandatory Indicator, GEF-7 Core Indicator 3 : Area of lands restored (300 hectares);

- ***Sub-Indicator 3.1;*** *Area of degraded agricultural land restored (200 ha)*

Agroforestry

Seed collection/nursery

Syntropic farming/
TJT (Tanam, Jaga, Tuai)

- ***Sub-Indicator 3.2;*** *Area of forest and forest land restored (100 ha)*

Vegetation restoration, reforestation and enhance food source

Erosion control and soil stabilization

Water management and restoration

Participatory restoration of degraded forest land

Potential Typology of Community-based projects

Mandatory Indicator, GEF-7 Core Indicator 4 : Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (19,000 hectares)

- ***Sub-Indicator 4.1****; Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (8,000 ha)*

<u>Community Forest Management</u>

Community forest management

Capacity building

Community forest areas patrol

Conserve virgin forest

Demarcation & Community Mapping

<u>Ecotourism/Edutourism</u>

Nature-based Ecotourism/Edutourism

Build basic facilities and increase marketing

Conserve riparian reserve adjacent to rivers

Baseline biodiversity surveys

Resource conservation (rivers/salt lick)

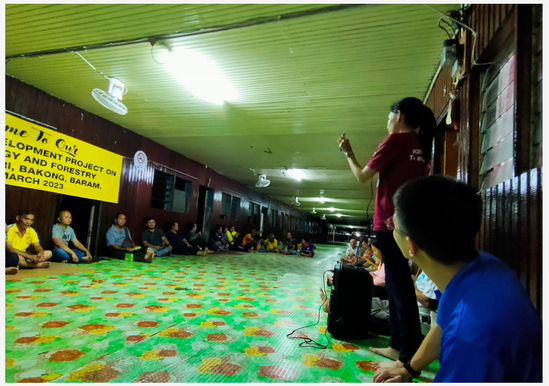
Potential Typology of Community-based projects

- ***Sub-Indicator 4.2;*** *Area of landscape that meets national or international third-party certification and that incorporates biodiversity considerations (8,000 ha)*

Community rules and protocols
(eg: set restricted zones)

Partnership with logging concession holders under the certification processes of the Malaysian Timber Certification Council (MTCC)

- ***Sub-Indicator 4.3***; *Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (3,000 ha)*



Capacity building (focus livelihood enhancement)

Promote potential products
(eg: rattan, durian etc)

Tagang system

Market access & promote non-perishable food products

Potential Typology of Community-based projects

Mandatory Indicator, GEF-7 Core Indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emission mitigated (tCO2e carbon sequestered or emissions avoided (Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and CO2e avoided through Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy)

Community-conserved areas

Tree planting
(Meranti, Belian etc)

Crop cultivation

Promotion of cultivation of carbon-sequestering plants

Avoid deforestation and land degradation

Notes: Renewable energy might not be the main priority

- **most of the areas were covered by the SARES scheme**
- **foreseen that the small-scale installation of solar panels will be needed for some of the communities' usage (set up huts)**
- **micro-hydro, biogas for cooking, and/or improved cooking stove for the community that still uses wood for cooking are subject to the community buy-in**

Potential Typology of Community-based projects

Mandatory Indicator, GEF-7 Core Indicator 11 : Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (3,150 individuals, of whom 1,575 are female and 1,575 are male)

Women empowerment

Strengthening women socioeconomic

Alternative income generation from agroforestry

Potential Typology of Community-based projects

Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection.

Outcome 1.1: Strengthened conservation of biodiversity and protection of ecosystem services through community collaborative management and sustainable livelihood interventions.

Indicator 5: Sustainable management of common resources (CBOs & stakeholder)

Indicator 6: Gender equality and women's empowerment

Indicator 7: Documentation of traditional knowledge

Outcome 1.2: Increased adoption of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies and mitigation solutions at community level.

Indicator 8: Livelihood co-benefits

Indicator 9: Strengthened resilience and increased energy security

Potential Typology of Community-based projects

Component 2: Durable landscape resilience through participatory governance, partnership building and knowledge management

Outcome 2.1: Strengthened community institutions for participatory governance to enhance socio-ecological resilience.

Indicator 10: Participatory landscape management

Indicator 11: Empowering women in natural resource governance

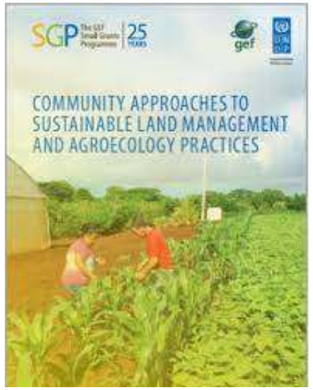
Indicator 12: Strengthening socioeconomic benefits for women

Indicator 13: Landscape priority actions

Outcome 2.2: Enabling environment for upscaling and replication strengthened through effective knowledge management of best practices and approaches.

Indicator 14: *Mainstreaming* gender equality

Indicator 15: Upscaling initiated



Indicator 16: Knowledge shared

Potential Typology of Community-based projects

Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation

Outcome 3.1: Sustainability of project results enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation

Delivering participatory and **timely M&E feedback**, consolidating inputs from the individual grantees and evaluating progress towards achievement of the overall project objective

The **CBO grantees** to be **involved in monitoring and evaluating** the outcomes of their community-based projects. Through capacity-building initiatives, technical support, and regular engagement, the CBOs are responsible to track the progress and impact of their projects.

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM

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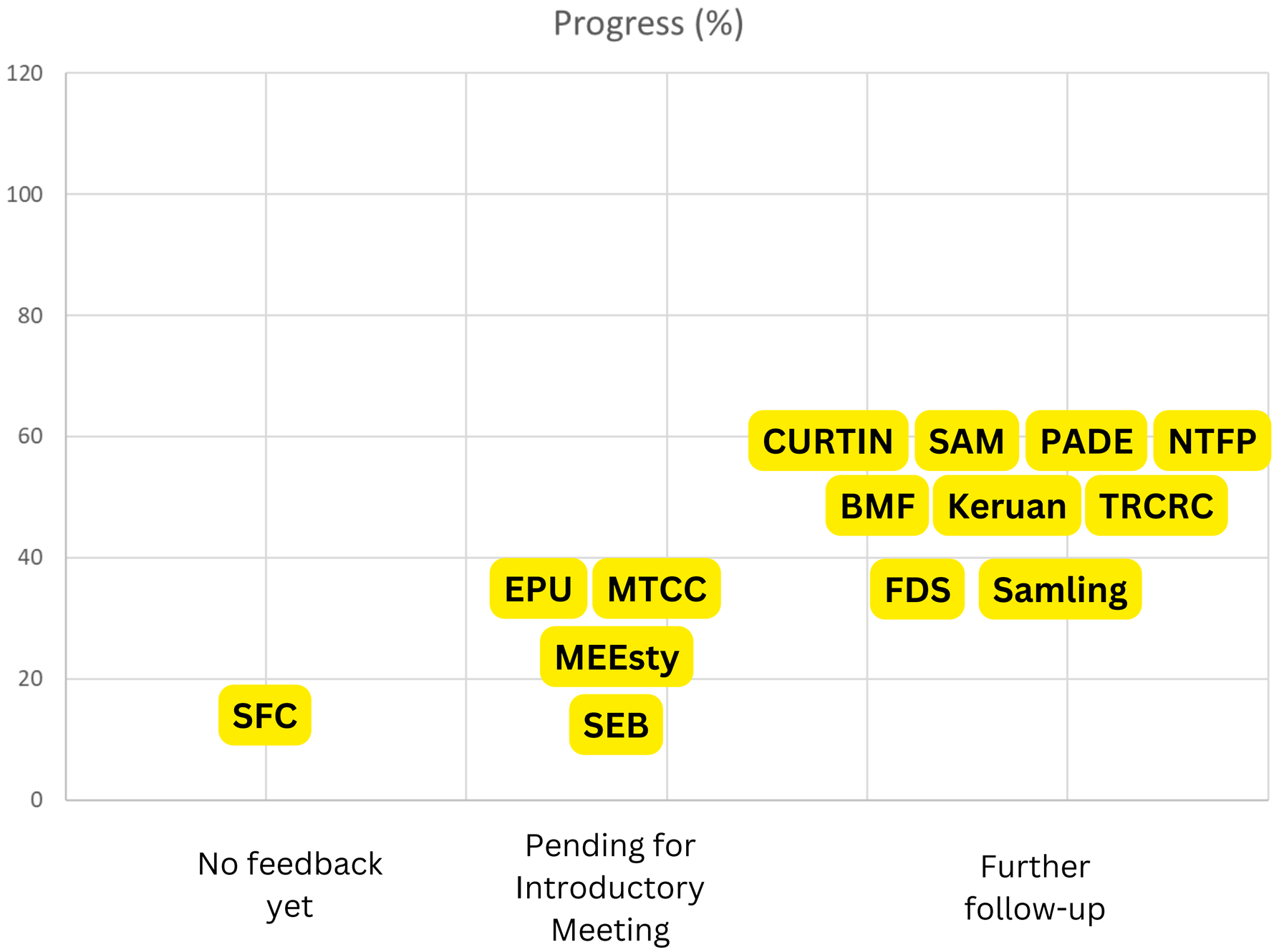
Progress (%)
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
SFC
EPU
MTCC
MEEsty
SEB
CURTIN
SAM
PADE
NTFP
BMF
Keruan
TRCRC
FDS
Samling
No feedback yet
Pending for Introductory Meeting
Further follow-up

CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN

CAPACITY BUILDING

- To access essential training and skill development opportunities, further strengthening their capacity for sustainable initiatives.

- To identifying the landscape strategies one crucial aspect;
  - all CBOs must allocate a specific amount in their proposed budgets (typically RM 2,000 – 4,000)
  - intended to cover logistical costs
  - or to attend other relevant training sessions

CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN

A	**Provide assistance** especially through preparation of grants to CBOs for **developing concepts and proposals** for community projects on participatory conservation, restoration, sustainable livelihood interventions, agroecological practices and social enterprise/marketing/supply chain.
B	**Facilitate learning-by-doing capacity building to local CBOs** through linking up with experienced NGOs, protected area management entities, and other strategic partners, on participatory conservation and restoration techniques.
C	Deliver capacity building on **good agroecological practices and systems** to CBOs, in partnership with local extension services, government departments, academic/research institutions and the private sector.
D	Capacity building provided to CBOs (specifically towards **women's groups**) on **quality control, marketing, financial management, partnership building,** for strengthening initiatives and ensuring women's participation and decision making in supply/value chains.
E	Capacity building on **documenting traditional biodiversity knowledge** among indigenous communities.

CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN

F	Build understanding of CBOs (including women and other marginalised groups) for enabling their **participation in government programmes and schemes**, as well as other initiatives sponsored by private sector or other stakeholders are built.
G	Provide training for CBOs on **financial management** and **access to microcredit opportunities**, specifically targeting women and other marginalised groups.
H	Engage with **research and academic institutes**, delivering skills training to CBOs on **innovative approaches and techniques**.
I	Training for CBOs (including women, indigenous peoples and other marginalised groups) on collecting and documenting information gained through implementation of community projects, with the involvement of the experts from learning institutions for **data collection and analysis** for future references.

DELIVERING ADVOCACY FOR POLICY REFORM

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DELIVERING ADVOCACY FOR POLICY REFORM

Progress on approaching the state agencies might take longer than expected, the initial stage of the project will be exploring the opportunity with state agencies where the related strategy on advocacy for policy reform will be updated again once effective mechanisms have been identified.

- To advocate and assist local government units in **mainstreaming the multi-stakeholder platforms into local governance structures.**
- To **influence decision-makers and stakeholders,** driving policy changes that promote and support community-led development efforts.
- To **promote participatory decision-making processes** that involve diverse stakeholders, including community members, civil society organisations, and private sector representatives.
- To **deliver technical** and **strategic support** to guide local stakeholders in implementing landscape approaches

UPSCALE PROJECTS OR COMMUNITY PROJECTS

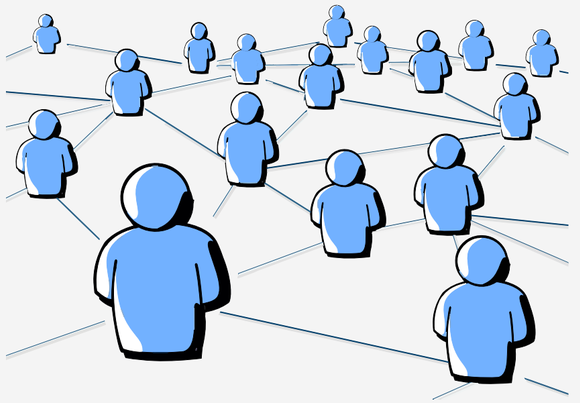
Upscale Projects or Community Projects

- By building on the **foundations of previous successes**,

- Through **support from strategic partners**, facilitate CBOs/NGOs in identifying and fostering potential partnerships to upscale successful interventions.

- Promoting **collaboration and knowledge-sharing** to amplify the positive impact of community practices

- Harnessing the collective expertise and resources from partners,
  - enhance the effectiveness
  - reach of their interventions
  - leading to more sustainable
  - impactful outcomes



MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLANS

Monitoring and Evaluation Plans

- M&E mechanisms through the documentation of the activities

- Fostering a culture of learning, accountability, and continuous improvement

- CBO Grant Monitoring and Evaluation;-
  - Ex-ante Visit/Survey
  - Field monitoring visits
  - Progress reports
  - Final project evaluation report

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Knowledge Management Plan

There are 3 steps involved;

(i) Capturing: to capture whatever the surrounding is showing and gather information from the communities living in the priority areas;

(ii) Process & Analysis: processing raw data into information and analysis;

(iii) Sharing or dissemination.

Furthermore, **CBOs have to include** in their proposed project budgets a **certain amount set aside** for these Knowledge Management Plans. This includes approximately **RM 2,000 for the translation** of the final report into English and a **budget ranging from RM 5,000 to RM 10,000**, depending on the contents for the knowledge product.

QUESTION

Thank you

APA YANG PERLU DINILAI	SOALAN UNTUK PEMARKAHAN	PEMARKAHAN			PURATA MARKAH	REMARKS
KEPELBAGAIAN LANDSKAP DAN PERLINDUNGAN EKOSISTEM			Trend dalam 10 tahun yang lalu	Markah	JUMLAH / 4 = _____	
1. Kepelbagaian landskap **Landskap adalah terdiri daripada kepelbagaiaan landskap atau mozek ekosistem semula jadi(daratan) dan penggunaaan tanah.** **Ekosistem semulajadi :** Gunung, Hutan, rumput padang, tanah lembap, tasik, sungai,hutan bakau **Penggunaan tanah :** Taman rumah, ladang yang diusahakan, kebun buah, rumput Padang, perhutanan dan agro perhutanan, telaga air **Nota:** Kepelbagaiaan landskap dan penggunaan tanah boleh ditunjukkan melalui latihan pemetaan	Adakah landskap terdiri daripada pelbagai ekosistem semulajadi (darat dan akuatik) dan penggunaan tanah ? Adakah amalan pengurusan tanah mengekalkan mozek landskap heterogen yang terdiri daripada jenis penggunaan tanah dan patch ekosistem yang berbeza, e.g. hutan, taman rumah, ladang dan dusun yang diusahakan?	5)Sangat tinggi (Terdapat sejumlah besar ekosistem semulajadi dan penggunaan tanah) 4)Tinggi 3) Sederhana 2) Rendah 1) Sangat rendah (Terdapat hanya satu atau sebilangan kecil ekosistem semulajadi dan gunaan tanah)	↑ Aliran menaik → Tiada perubahan ↓ Aliran menurun			
2. Perlindungan Ekosistem **Kawasan di dalam landskap dan sungai di lindungi untuk ekologi mereka dan kepentingan budaya.** **Nota: Perlindungan mungkin akan formal atau tidak formal dan termasuk bentuk perlindungan traditional seperti tapak suci.** Rizab alam semula jadi yang ketat, taman negara, kawasan hutan belantara, tapak warisan, kawasan pemuliharaan masyarakat, kawasan perlindungan marin, kawasan penggunaan terhad, tapak suci, kawasan rizab ragut, peraturan dan peraturan untuk mengecualikan orang luar daripada penggunaan (bermusim) sumber asli, dsb. .	Adakah terdapat kawasan dalam landskap dimana ekosistem dilindungi dibawah bentuk perlindungan formal atau tidak formal?	5) Sangat Tinggi (Sumber utama berada di bawah beberapa bentuk perlindungan) 4) Sangat tinggi 3) Sederhana 2) Rendah 1) Sangat Rendah (Tiada kawasan di bawah perlindungan)	↑ Aliran menaik → Tiada perubahan ↓ Aliran menurun			
3.Interaksi ekologi antara komponen landskap yang berbeza Ekologi interaksi antara komponen landskap yang berbeza diambil kira dalam sumber semulajadi. **Contoh interaksi ekologi:** Kawasan yang dijadualkan untuk pemuliharaan dan pemulihan memberi manfaat kepada lawasan lain melalui pendebungaan, kawalan perosak, kitaran nutrien dan peningkatan populasi haiwan. Hutan melindungi sumber air dan sumber makanan ternakan, ubat ubatan dan makanan. Aktiviti pertanian boleh menjejaskan bahagian landskap yang lain. .	Adakah interaksi ekologi antara komponen landskap atau pemandangan laut yang berbeza dipertimbangkan semasa menguruskan sumber semula jadi?	5) Sangat tinggi (Interaksi ekologi dipertimbangkan semasa menguruskan sumber semula jadi) 4) Tinggi 3) Sederhana 2) Rendah 1) Sangat Rendah (Interaksi ekologi tidak dipertimbangkan semasa menguruskan sumber semula jadi)	↑ Aliran menaik → Tiada perubahan ↓ Aliran menurun			