

Implementation of 5-S SCMP Planning Framework for Totally Protected Areas in Sarawak

By

Lim Chan Koon (PhD)

Planning Department
Protected Areas and Biodiversity Conservation Unit
Sarawak Forestry Corporation

Abstract

The Five-S Framework for Site Conservation was developed by The Nature Conservancy. It is a unified site-based conservation planning framework based on the ecosystem approach (i.e. species, ecological communities, and ecological systems). The five “S” stands for Systems, Stresses, Source of Stresses, Strategies and Success Measures. This framework is accompanied by an *Excel*-based workbook for project (conservation area) planning. This Five-S framework was first introduced to Sarawak in 2001 by the DANIDA/SWMPI Project¹. This project covered five Totally Protected Areas in northern region of Sarawak, namely Similajau National Park, Niah National Park, Lambir Hills National Park, Bukit Tiban National Park and Sibuti Wildlife Sanctuary. This planning framework was subsequently adopted by the Protected Areas and Biodiversity Conservation Unit (PABC) of Sarawak Forestry Corporation in 2004 as a standard conservation planning tool for all the national parks, nature reserves and wildlife sanctuaries in the whole of Sarawak. In addition, this same planning framework was adopted by two other government-to-government projects in Sarawak, namely the Malaysia-Netherlands: Development and Management of Maludam National Park, and the UNDP/GEF: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Tropical Peat Swamp Forests and Associated Wetland Ecosystems Project at Loagan Bunut National Park.

¹ SWMPI is acronym of Support to Wildlife Master Plan Implementation