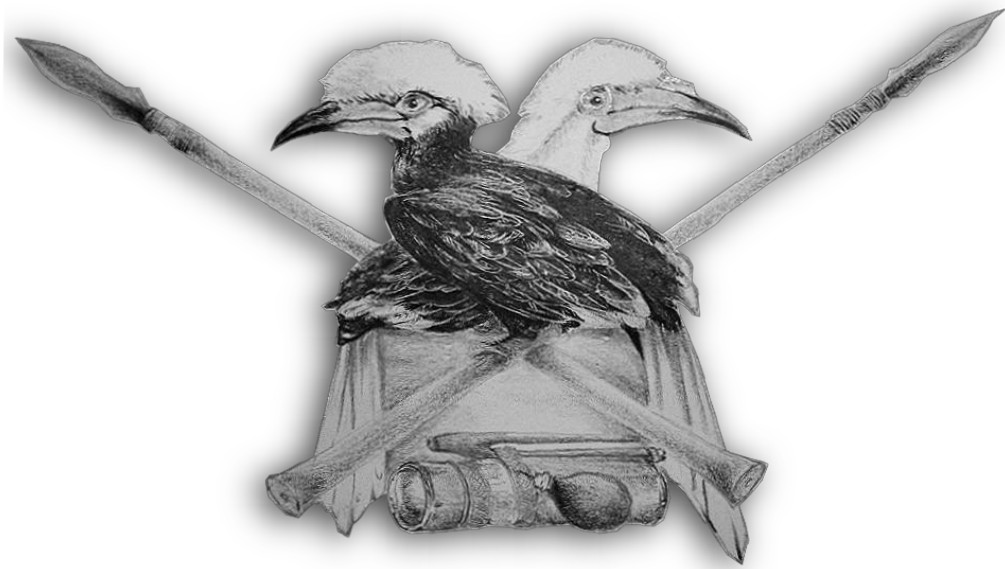


The Penan Peace Park

Penans self-determining for the benefits of all



Proposal 2012-2016

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Executive Summary

We, the Penan representatives of 18 villages, have collectively worked out this proposal during various meetings both within and between communities that began in 2009.

The Penan Peace Park (PPP) is a pro-active proposal coming from 18 Penan communities of the upper Baram region of Sarawak in Malaysia. The PPP as contained in this proposal was finally agreed upon at the end of 2011. As the Native Customary Rights land owners of the PPP, we recognize our responsibility for the development of our ancestral territories and want to actively make decisions referring to them in a self-determined manner.

In essence, we recognize and have decided to be pro-active in fulfilling our collective responsibilities for our current and future generations and we also want to demonstrate our responsibilities to Sarawakians, Malaysians and the global community.

We outline the vision of a sustainable PPP management within the Penan Peace Park Charter (see appendix) in which we have targeted improvement in three main issues: indigenous rights and self-determination, respect and protection of the natural environment and to capture economical development opportunities. All these three are among the core values of the United Nations Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in which Malaysia as a nation has subscribed to.

The PPP will be a place where humanity and nature are living in harmony, where the quality of life and livelihood are secured for both present and future generations, and a place where economic and human development are socio-culturally and ecologically sustainable.

In order to realize this vision, a total of four programs and 16 projects have been proposed. Six projects for the program “Conservation of the Penan cultural heritage”, six projects for the program entitled “Conservation of nature and biodiversity”, two projects for “Economic development” and a final two projects for “Institutional development”. Some outputs for these projects are briefly described in this proposal but are not to be considered as a definitive list. Something of the scale of the proposed PPP provides important opportunities for partnership and we actively seek potential partners, especially the governments of Sarawak and Malaysia, and those who wish to support us, to create history in Sarawak for a Community-Public-Private partnership on our collective future.

In accordance with the United Nations Declaration on The Rights Of Indigenous Peoples, we want to call on the government of Sarawak and Malaysia and other national and international organizations to support us by taking part in this proposal.

The number of projects within this proposal reflects the state of urgency our community is in. Even if these projects may seem ambitious, the survival of our cultural and natural heritage is at stake. As such, this ambitious proposal demonstrates our determination to attain our collective vision.

Through this proposal, we now want to voice our needs and aspirations.

Those who are interested can get in touch with our lawyers via the law firm of Messrs BaruBian Advocates and Solicitors in Kuching, and or send us an e-mail with a description of your intention to the following address: ppp.sarawak.2012@gmail.com

Project background

In 1963 the state of Sarawak came together with Sabah, Malaya and Singapore to form “The Federation of Malaysia”. A new era began for the Indigenous Peoples. Since then, economic development through exploitation of natural resources became a key agenda within the new socio-economic development of Sarawak. Some urban centers took advantage of this economic expansion; but the promise of just and sustainable economic development remains elusive at best to most in rural Sarawak. On the contrary, most of the forest communities of Sarawak have been dispossessed, their rights to lands have been denied and are still suffering from the unjust and non-sustainable social and economic development and have become socially, economically and environmentally poorer.

The tropical deforestation in Sarawak has increased at an alarming rate since the 1980s and 1990s and the gradual but hastened establishment of palm-oil plantations has caused many disputes. The disputes primarily center on the non-recognition of Native Customary Rights (NCR) lands and where there had been selective and reduced recognition of NCR lands, the marginalization of these “landowners” take on another concept. While many of the remaining forest communities struggle to use their remaining natural resources in a sustainable way and are trying to protect the forest with its high biodiversity, the private logging and plantation companies have exploited the forests and the people for short-term gain that does not benefit the NCR landowners. Despite this, the government of Malaysia acknowledged the importance of indigenous rights and took the historical decision to sign the “United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples”, indigenous communities of Sarawak continue to be marginalised in the name of state-sponsored development. This declaration should clearly reflect the commitment of Malaysia and Sarawak to support the empowerment of indigenous communities and thus gives us for a better future.

We, the Penan Selungo of Sarawak, are indigenous peoples who have been most affected by the forced destruction and transformation of our land. Our ancestors were nomadic hunter-gatherers and we have only recently started to settle down and learn farming. Even if our lifestyle has changed a lot over the last decades, we remain faithful to our tradition and we still want to live in harmony with our forest. We have tried many times to protect our land rights, but our blowpipes and our culture are non aggressive compare to the bulldozers of the companies. The destruction of our forest takes place in front of our eyes.

After several decades, the social, economic and ecological impacts of an unconditional exploitation of natural resources are too obvious to ignore. The disappearance of our food source, medicinal and other plant and animal species, the pollution of soil and drinking water resources, soil destabilization through the destruction of natural forests, problems related to our health and social welfare are just some examples.

In further human cost, we have had uninvestigated deaths and our young girls and women had been raped. We continue to be in such grave situation unless structural changes take place within our areas.

Having live with the dimension of these problems, we recognize the importance of our responsibility to improve the situation proactively. Although we always struggled for our rights, we were not educated and empowered enough to be able to actively take part in the decision-making processes concerning our land and our livelihood.

We want to take an active influence on our future and demonstrate what we want and what we need with the support of partners. The Penan Peace Park (Tanah Pengidah Pengurip Penan) is our proposal to achieve this.

The Penan Peace Park

Our project, the proposed Penan Peace Park (PPP), is lying between 2°50'0" and 3°30'0" N and 114°50'0" and 115°30'0" E. It is located within the mountainous part of the Miri division, one of the eleven administrative divisions of Sarawak. Most of the surface area belongs to the upper Baram region, with a small part belonging to the upper Tutoh (its sources) and upper Akah. The mountainous topography ranges from an altitude of 154 to 2086 meters above sea level.

The PPP covers an area of 1628 km². In a natural state, the lowland primary tropical rain forest (lowland and hill dipterocarp forest types) would cover about 63% or 1022 km², the most dominant forest formation within the PPP. The lower montane primary tropical rainforest would cover about 36% or 591 km². With just 15 km² or 1%, the smallest forest formation is the upper montane primary tropical rainforest.

In 2007 (see Appendix), just about 56% of the PPP area was covered with primary tropical rainforest (31% lowland, 24% lower montane, 1% upper montane). The primary tropical lowland rainforest is the most endangered. The remaining 44% of the PPP area are covered with secondary tropical rainforest (27% has been transformed by logging, 12% by farming and 5% by forest fire).

The PPP and its surroundings play a very important role with regard to fauna as well. According to a survey report done by ITTO for the Pulong Tau National Park, which is adjacent to the PPP, it represents a "biological hotspot". More than 300 species have been found; these include fish, amphibians, mammals, birds and many more. At least 56 of the documented animal species are endemic in Borneo and 52 are listed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

The whole PPP area covers the living space of 18 Eastern Penan villages: Long Lamam, Long Ajeng, Long Murung, Ba Mubui, Ba Sepateu, Ba Data Bila, Ba PengaranIman, Ba PengaranKelian, Ba Benali, Long Kepang, Long Sait, Long Kerong, Long Sepigen, Long Lamai, Ba Jawi, Ba Lai, Long Sabai and Ba Kerameu. It is worth noting that two Kenyah villages are also in the vicinity of the park. The PPP has a current total population of approximately 1800 Penan.

We claim our Native Customary Rights (NCR) in this area, as our ancestors have been living there for centuries and following our tradition. At the same time, the logging companies assert that the whole area forms part of the governmental "forest reserves from permanent forest estates" and can therefore be used by the concession-holders. The following five logging companies operating inside the PPP are: Samling Plywood (Baramas) Sdn. Bhd. [T/0411, T/0412], Samling Plywood (Miri) Sdn. Bhd. [T/0413], Merawa Sdn. Bhd. [T/0390], S.I.F. Management Sdn. Bhd. [T/9082] and Sara Tourism & Leisure Sdn. Bhd [T/9155]. Three Belian plantation companies are also involved: Syarikat Samling Timber Sdn. Bhd. [BT/9150], Pangaranmas Enterprise [BT/9001] and Monica LambangKayang [BT/9159].

In order to defend our rights on our NCR land, we started filing court cases against the logging and plantation companies. At present, three such court cases are pending: one concerning the Selungo and Sela'an area (pending since 1998; SUIT No. 22-46-1998), another concerning the Long Lamai area (pending since 2007; SUIT No. 22-21-07) and the last one concerning the Ba Jawi area (pending since 2010; SUIT No. MR-21-07-2010).

Vision, programs and components

We outlined the vision of the PPP within the Penan Peace Park charter (see appendix). This charter has been carefully worked out within various PPP meetings between over the past 3 years and approved by all the concerned communities by the end of 2011. The PPP charter comprises three chapters in which we have defined via the followings:

1. Indigenous rights and self-determination.
 - The Penan Peace Park is an emanation of the will of 18 Penan communities who have the common will to defend, preserve and enhance their cultural and natural heritage.
2. Respect and protection of the PPP at ecological level.
 - The Penan Peace Park recognizes and respects the bond of inter-dependence between all living beings and the value of all life, regardless of its usefulness to humans.
3. Economic development.
 - The Penan Peace Park is a tool for economic and social development that is based on legitimate income.

Four programs have been defined in order to fulfill these goals, two conservation programs and two development programs. Each program has been divided into core components, resulting in a total of eight components. In order to concentrate our efforts we decided to restrict ourselves to a set of two projects per component, totaling a number of 16 projects for 8 components in 4 programs (see page 6). Under status in *table 1* we distinguish four project phases: the identification phase in which all the PPP projects are at the moment, the planning phase, the implementation phase and the evaluation phase. As soon as a serious partner has been found for a project, their status will be upgraded to the planning phase.

Understanding the complexity of the realization of these projects, we decided to concentrate our efforts to just one outcome per project. For each listed project outcome we developed a set of proposed outputs that are described in the next chapters. These outputs represent an idea of the means by which we expect to reach the project outcomes and should not be considered as a complete list. Any input from outside that might help us to achieve our outcome is welcome. Please write to us at the address mentioned on page 2.

	Objective/result	Status	Means of Verification	Responsible partner
	Conservation of the Penan cultural heritage			
Component I	Promoting the Penan language			
Project 1	Securing the Penan language	Identification Phase	Project report	
Project 2	Revitalization and transmission of the Penan language	Identification Phase	Project report	
Component II	Promoting the traditional knowledge			
Project 3	Securing the Penan traditional knowledge	Identification Phase	Project report	
Project 4	Transmission to younger generations	Identification Phase	Project report	
Component III	Promoting oral history and traditional belief systems			
Project 5	Securing oral history and traditional belief systems	Identification Phase	Project report	
Project 6	Transmission to younger generations	Identification Phase	Project report	
	Conservation of nature and biodiversity			
Component I	Protection of the remaining primary forest areas			
Project 7	Securing the remaining primary forest areas	Identification Phase	Project report	(Government of Sarawak)
Project 8	Strengthening environmental awareness	Identification Phase	Project report	
Component II	Sustainable management of secondary forests			
Project 9	Rehabilitation and restoration of secondary forests	Identification Phase	Project report	
Project 10	Promoting sustainable management of agricultural land	Identification Phase	Project report	
Component III	Conservation of watersheds			
Project 11	Securing water quality	Identification Phase	Project report	
Project 12	Restoration and rehabilitation of rivers	Identification Phase	Project report	(Government of Sarawak)
	Economic development			
Component I	Development of alternative income possibilities			
Project 13	Development of non-timber forest products	Identification Phase	Project report	
Project 14	Development of community based tourism	Identification Phase	Project report	
	Institutional development			
Component I	Strengthening community level capacities			
Project 15	Strengthening of local institutions at the community level	Identification Phase	Project report	
Project 16	Official recognition of the PPP at the local, state and international level	Identification Phase	Project report	(Government of Sarawak)

Table 1: Programs, components and projects planned for the PenanPeace Park

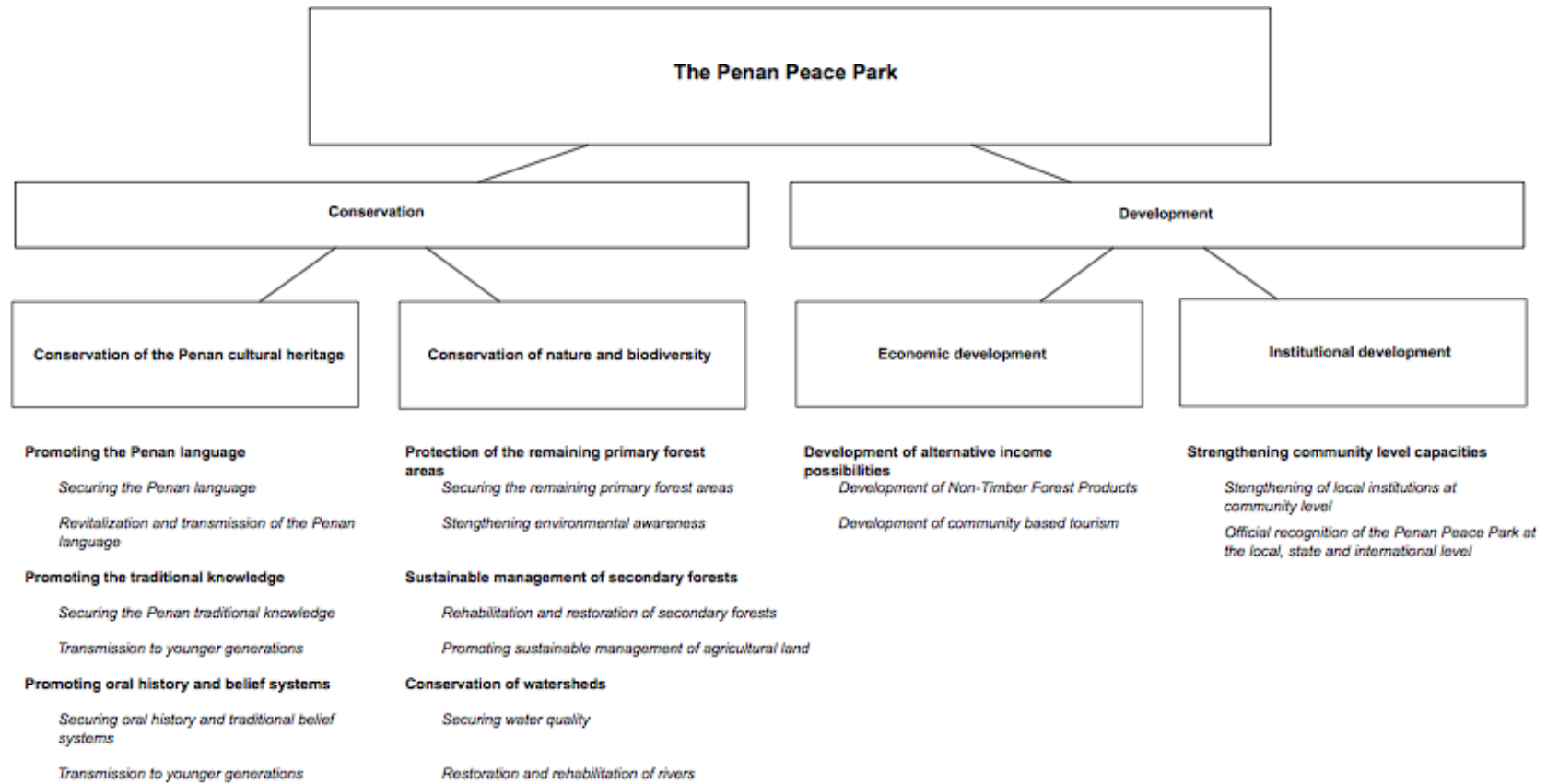


Table2: Programs, components and projects planned for the Penan Peace Park

Conservation of the Penan cultural heritage

Promoting the Penan language

Our language, the Penan language, is extremely important to our heritage. Unfortunately nowadays the importance of our language is rapidly declining; and has given place to other languages like Malay or English. Currently, we still have elders who are speaking Penan fluently and this is the time to act before it is too late. For this we want to focus on the following two projects. Firstly we want to secure the Penan language and secondly we want to revitalize and transmit it to our younger generations.

Project 1: Securing of the Penan language

The main outcome for this project is:

- The Penan language is secured in written resources -

The Penan language not only needs to be preserved for further Penan generations but also for the rest of humanity. For this, a scientific survey must be carried out to know the exact degree of vulnerability and the resulting solutions. It is vital that we record as much data as possible about our language. Once this information has been collected, it should be published in dictionaries, books and other teaching resources.

	Outputs	Expected time of realization					Budget (in US\$)
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Planned
Output 1	Survey about the vulnerability of the Penan language, its causes and solutions to reverse the trend	X	X				to define
Output 2	Recording language data	X	X	X	X	X	to define
Output 3	Production and publication of dictionaries in Penan		X	X	X	X	to define
Output 4	Production and publication of teaching resources in Penan: for pre-schools, primary schools and for adults			X	X	X	to define
Output 5	Translation of most important laws and texts to Penan				X	X	to define

Table3: Outputs planned to realize the project nr. 1

Project 2: Revitalization and transmission of the Penan language

The main outcome for this project is:

- The new Penan generations can fluently speak, read and write in Penan -

To secure the Penan language, it is important to make sure that our knowledge is transmitted to younger generations. Meetings must be organized in order to discuss with our fellows. The question of a modernization of the Penan language must also be raised and the government schools, and Penan villagers must be included in this process.

	Outputs	Expected time of realization					Budget (in US\$)
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Planned
Output 1	Organisation of meetings: modernization of the Penan language		X	X			to define
Output 2	Promoting the Penan language in schools			X	X	X	to define
Output 3	Promoting the Penan language in Penan villages			X	X	X	to define
Output 4	Promoting Penan music with text in Penan					X	to define
Output 5	Radio broadcast in Penan				X	X	to define

Table4: Output planned to realize the project nr. 2

Promoting the traditional knowledge

Our traditional knowledge is very diverse. Music, hunting techniques, handicrafts, dance, ethno botanical knowledge and cooking are all an important part of our heritage. We want to use the PPP as a platform to promote this endangered knowledge. For this we are planning two outcomes: to secure the Penan traditional knowledge and to enhance its transmission to future generations.

Project 3: Securing the traditional knowledge of the Penan

The main outcome for this project is:

- *The Penan traditional knowledge is secured in written resources -*

It is important to gather and secure most of the information in the first years, from 2012 to 2015. Once this information has been collected, resources like books or manuals should be created in the years 2015-2016.

	Outputs	Expected time of realization					Budget (in US\$)
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Planned
Output 1	Recording information about traditional knowledge of the Penan (games and handicrafts,...)	X	X	X	X	X	to define
Output 2	Production, publication and distribution of resources about the traditional knowledge of the Penan			X	X	X	to define

Table5: Outputs planned to realize the project nr. 3

Project 4: Transmission to younger generations

The main outcome for this project is:

- *The new generations practice and use the traditional knowledge of the Penan -*

Our traditional knowledge must be transmitted to the younger generation. For this, two traditional outputs are going to take place. The first is the organization of an annual Penan Culture Festival. This would be a good opportunity to show our traditional knowledge to a lot of people. We can therefore pass our traditional knowledge to our own people as well as using this opportunity to show our traditional skills to the people living outside the PPP. Another way of providing traditional knowledge to our offspring would be by organizing frequent meetings in our communities where we will educate the younger generations.

	Outputs	Expected time of realization					Budget (in US\$)
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Planned
Output 1	Organisation of a Penan culture festival		X	X	X	X	to define
Output 2	Organisation of community meetings		X	X	X	X	to define

Table6: Outputs planned to realize the project nr. 4

Promoting oral history and traditional belief system

Keeping records of our oral history and traditional belief system is an essential means to the conservation of our cultural heritage. We are convinced that our next generations will need this knowledge to be able to master the challenges of the future. Thus, we plan two main projects for achieving this. On the one hand we want to secure this knowledge, and on the other we need to improve its transmission.

Project 5: Securing oral history and traditional belief system

The main outcome for this project is:

- *The Penan oral history and traditional belief system are secured in written resources -*

The diversity of our oral history represents much more than just the richness of our culture. All myths, legends, stories, chants and even our belief system contain information about the history our elders. Considering the fast erosion of this knowledge we need to urgently take action in order to secure it.

We want to record all information related to oral history and our belief system as soon as possible. Each year, we propose a team of trained people should collect information in one village of the PPP.

	Output	Expected time of realization					Budget (in US\$)
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Planned
Output 1	Recording oral history and information about traditional belief system: stories, myths, chants,...	X	X	X	X	X	to define

Table7: Outputs planned to realize the project nr. 5

Project 6: Transmission to younger generations

The main outcome for this project is:

- *The Penan oral history and traditional belief system are transmitted -*

Our oral history and traditional belief system have been gathered and transmitted for hundreds of years! It is now our responsibility to hand them over to our children.

For this, we are going to organize meetings where we can stimulate a knowledge transfer between generations. From 2013 -with the data that has been collected throughout the achievement of output number 5- we want to produce and distribute as many teaching resources as possible to all PPP villages.

	Outputs	Expected time of realization					Budget (in US\$)
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Planned
Output 1	Organisation of community meetings	X	X	X	X	X	to define
Output 2	Production, publication and distribution of resources about Penan traditional knowledge		X	X	X	X	to define

Table8: Outputs planned to realize the project nr. 6

Conservation of nature and biodiversity

Protection of the remaining primary forest areas

Primary tropical forest is certainly our most valuable resource. Without primary forest we cannot live! The primary forest provides us with fruit, animals to hunt and medicinal plants to gather. Following the example and advice of our elders we continue to respect and protect the forest. Even though we have struggled since the beginning, the logging companies have still been able to grab a lot of land. But thanks to our engagement we still have more than 50% of the PPP covered by primary forest (see appendix). The diversity of landscapes, ecosystems and species must be preserved within the PPP and it is of vital importance for us to protect these untouched areas.

We have planned two projects to achieve this goal. We plan to secure the remaining primary forest areas, as well as to enhance our awareness and keep primary rainforest safe from degradation.

Project 7: Securing the remaining primary forest areas

The main outcome of this project is:

- The surface of primary forest will remain constant within the PPP -

The first output that we need to accomplish beginning 2012 is to secure the remaining primary forest from outside deterioration. Next, an assessment of the current situation comprising the definition of the concerned areas, the inventory of flora, fauna and an evaluation of natural and cultural heritage must be carried out until end of 2013. In 2014 and 2015 we will take time for the recognition of clear objectives and develop a detailed action plan for the future protection of primary rainforest.

	Outputs	Expected time of realization					Budget (in US\$)
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Planned
Output 1	Total protection of the remaining primary forest	X	X	X	X	X	to define
Output 2	Assesment of the current situation						to define
	Step 1: Zoning of the concerned areas	X	X				to define
	Step 2: Development of a baseline study		X	X			to define
Output 3	Strategic planning						to define
	Step 3: Identification of objectives			X	X		to define
	Step 4: Development of a detailed action plan for primary forest areas			X	X		to define
Output 4	Implementation						to define
	Step 5: Implementation of the prososed action plan				X	X	to define
	Step 6: Raising awareness within the communities				X	X	to define

Table9: Outputs planned to realize the project nr. 7

Project 8: Strengthening environmental awareness

The main outcome of this project is:

- The irreplaceable value of primary forest is understood -

Our ancestors knew how to live in harmony with the primary forest and we want to follow their example. For this, we want to organize workshops in which we can learn and exchange ideas about environmental issues. We also want to encourage universities and other organizations to carry out research in our forest.

	Outputs	Expected time of realization					Budget (in US\$)
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Planned
Output 1	Organisation of workshops about environment		X	X	X	X	to define
Output 2	Encourage scientific research			X	X	X	to define

Table10: Outputs planned to realize the project nr. 8

Sustainable management of secondary forests

The PPP secondary forest area represents 715 km² or 44% of the total PPP area. Secondary forest areas are gaining ground in recent years and are becoming a predominant type of forest in our area. The development of sustainable management methods for these areas is therefore of crucial importance! This project gives a response to this need.

To get a clearer picture, we decided to distinguish three types of secondary forest according to the source of the disturbance, these were, secondary forest due to logging activities, secondary forest as a result of natural forest fire and secondary forest from agriculture. While the source of the last one is directly connected to our own behavior, the driving forces of the other two forest types are totally external. We have therefore chosen two different projects! The first planned project deals with the external sources and it aims to rehabilitate and restore degraded secondary forest as a result of aggressive logging and natural fires. The second project deals with our own agricultural management.

Project 9: Rehabilitation and restoration of secondary forests

The main outcome of this project is:

- The secondary forests of the PPP are recovering to their original composition -

About 60% of the PPP's secondary forest area has been degraded by logging activities and 11% naturally by forest fire. These areas need to urgently be restored. For this, we want to enhance and accelerate the natural process of forest regeneration in order to regain the desired species composition and growing capacity of the original forest ecosystem.

As most of the secondary growth vegetation still has the capacity to regenerate naturally, we first want to secure and foster this natural regeneration process through a passive restoration management process. The degradation in some areas of secondary forest is so extreme that we desperately need to support and accelerate the regeneration cycle through outputs like enrichment planting or direct seeding.

	Outputs	Expected time of realization					Budget (in US\$)
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Planned
Output I	Fostering of passive restoration		X	X	X	X	to define
Output II	Enrichment planting			X	X	X	to define
Output III	Direct seeding				X	X	to define

Table 11 Outputs planned to realize the project nr. 9

Project 10: Promoting sustainable management of agricultural land

The main outcome of this project is:

- Sustainable agriculture methods are used within the PPP-

About 39% of the PPP secondary forest area is the result of our own activities. These areas represent the footprint of our rice paddy field, which we need for our subsistence. We are aware that we are new farmers and that our management methods can certainly be enhanced in order to maximize our yield and reduce our impact on the environment. We want to develop sustainable agriculture methods that help us to nurture the environment and work together such as community-based agro-forestry.

	Outputs	Expected time of realization					Budget (in US\$)
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Planned
Output I	Situation analysis	X	X	X			to define
Output II	Workshops about sustainable agriculture methods			X	X	X	to define

Table 12: Output planned to realize the project nr. 10

Conservation of watersheds

Our rivers and streams are essential for our survival. They provide us with the fish that we eat, the water that we drink, the water that we need for processing sago, the water for washing ourselves and our clothes, the sounds that let us dream, the transportation routes for our boats and the places that we like to go for picnics. For these reasons, our streams need to be clean and healthy.

Sadly as logging and plantation have encroached on our land, our streams and rivers have become muddy and polluted. They are muddy because of the erosion of our soils and polluted because of the fertilizer and other poisonous substances such as oil, which contaminate it. This muddy and polluted water is making us sick when we drink it, the fish are rapidly depleting and we cannot bathe or wash our clothes in it anymore!

Two projects have been planned to fulfill this program: securing the water quality and the restoration of our water catchments.

Project 11: Securing water quality

The main outcome of this project is:

- Improved access to safe drinking water -

As any other human on earth, it is our basic right to have access to safe drinking water! We strongly believe that it is the Sarawak government's responsibility to ensure its implementation. Thus, we expect the government to help us with the following outputs. First of all, each household of the PPP needs to be connected to a clean water pipe network. This should start as soon as possible and should be completed before the end of 2016. Second, a conscious effort should be made to reduce the pollution of our rivers

	Outputs	Expected time of realization					Budget (in US\$)
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Planned
Output I	Reduce transport of muddy sediment	X	X	X			to define
Output II	Reduce the contamination with toxic substance		X	X	X		to define
Output III	Improvement of pipe water network			X	X	X	to define

Table13: Outputs planned to realize the project nr. 11

Project 12: Restoration and rehabilitation of rivers

The main outcome of this project is:

- Healthy rivers within the PPP -

Through this project we want to ensure that our rivers retain their major ecological features in the future. For this, we need to learn sustainable methods that allow us to fish without disturbing the ecological balance of our streams. Then, we want to ensure that riparian buffers are respected for all streams of the PPP.

	Outputs	Expected time of realization					Budget (in US\$)
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Planned
Output I	Promoting sustainable fishing methods		X	X			to define
Output II	Installation of riparian buffers			X	X	X	to define

Table14 Outputs planned to realize the project nr. 12

Economic development

Development of alternative income possibilities

A long time ago, our elders learned to make business with neighboring tribes and other people. During the colonial period, the British used to organize “Tamu”, a small rural market that took place up to the remotest areas of the jungle (Lg. Semiang and LioMatoh for the TPPP area). The business resulting from these meetings was lucrative and also well adapted to our culture. While collecting forest products and selling them in the “Tamu”, our elders were not only able to pursue their traditional nomadic or semi-nomadic lifestyle, they were also able to develop themselves, to modernize and to enhance their lifestyle in a self-determined way. As these “Tamu” no longer exist, the possibility of a cash income is currently lacking within our villages.

The PPP represents a long-term solution to our financial problems. Two main outcomes are projected: the development of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and the development of tourism.

Project 13: Development of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)

The main outcome of this project is:

- Cash income generated through the marketing of NTFP -

Our forest is full of richness and contains an abundance of NTFPs. Medicinal and edible plants; fruits, nuts, resins, latex, essential oils, fiber, fodder, fungi and even animals are just some examples of the possibilities.

Some time will be needed for the development of NTFPs. We expect to follow the “Market Analysis and Development” methodology described by the FAO. According to this method we defined the following three outputs (www.fao.org/forestry/enterprises/25492/en/).

	Outputs	Expected time of realization					Budget (in US\$)
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Planned
Output I	Assesment of the existing situation	X	X				to define
Output II	Identification of products, markets and means of marketing		X	X			to define
Output III	Development of enterprise				X	X	to define

Table15: Outputs planned to realize the project nr. 13

Project 14: Development of community based tourism

The main outcome of this project is:

- Cash income generated through tourism -

The development of community-based tourism is an important outcome of the PPP. Its huge natural and cultural potential support the idea that the PPP meets the basic requirements of a successful development.

We are aware that the development of tourism will be a challenge for us. We must first carefully plan the concept. As first output we want to develop a community based homestay program. For this we will need advice from professionals who are knowledgeable and competent in guiding us through the process.

Once the homestay program -its goals and objectives- are defined and accepted, we want to organize workshops and trainings about tourism.

	Outputs	Expected time of realization					Budget (in US\$)
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Planned
Output I	Development of a community based homestay program	X	X	X			to define
Output II	Organisation of workshops and trainings about tourism		X	X	X	X	to define
Output III	Infrastructure improvements			X	X	X	to define

Table16: Outputs planned to realize the project nr. 14

Institutional development

Strengthening community level capacities

We understand that the PPP needs to be well organized if we are to be successful in voicing our common decisions. If the PPP is well organized, we will be in better position to manage our objectives and natural resources in sustainable way.

Project 15: Strengthening of local institutions at the community level

The main outcome of this project is:

- *Voicing local self-determination* -

The developments of well working community-based institutions are central to the empowerment of our communities. Strong institutions will help our villages to be more organized, to make better decisions and to better collaborate and communicate with each other. Beyond helping us to solve internal issues, strong institutions will give us the opportunity to voice out and enforce our interests. In this way, they will help us to be part of the decision making process at highest level.

For this, we are going to build up two types of institution: a committee in each village and a committee for the entire PPP. We feel that both of these need a strong committee! The foundations for a strong PPP are strong local institutions at the community level.

	Outputs	Expected time of realization					Budget (in US\$)
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Planned
Output I	Building strong village committee for each PPP village	X	X	X			to define
Output II	Building a strong Penan Peace Park committee			X	X	X	to define

Table17: Outputs planned to realize the project nr.15

Project 16: Official recognition of the PPP at the local, state and international level

The main outcome of this project is:

- *Empowerment of local institutions* -

We cannot have strong institutions without official recognition. First we need to ensure that each person of the PPP possesses an identity card, then that all the headmen of our villages are officially recognized at State level and that our village committees are acknowledged. At the end, the PPP and its committees shall be officially recognized and receive support from the government of Sarawak and other institutions.

	Outputs	Expected time of realization					Budget (in US\$)
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Planned
Output I	Identity cards for all Penan	X	X				to define
Output II	Official recognition of all our headmen	X	X	X			to define
Output III	Official recognition of our village committee			X	X		to define
Output IV	Official recognition of the PPP committee				X	X	to define

Table18: Outputs planned to realize the project nr.16

The Start of a New Beginning

The proposal contains herewith gives a clear direction in where we see the present and future Penans must head forward. We are putting forward specific proposals and yet envision areas in which we need help and support to realise a vision that has layered quantifiable and non-monetary benefits starting from us as the customary landowners, going through Sarawak as a great State within the Federation of Malaysia and ultimately to the global community in our linked world.

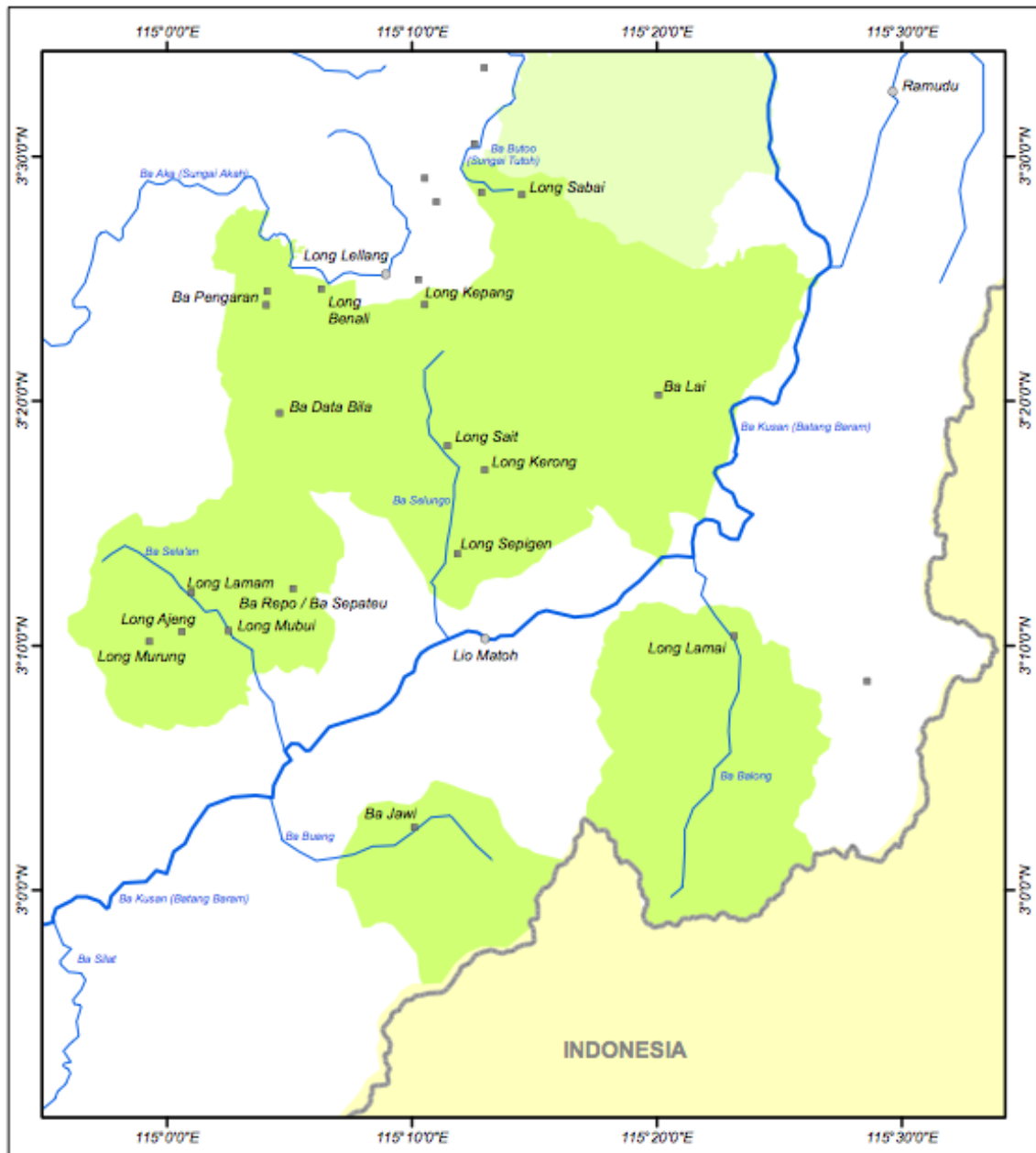
In essence, we present for the first time, Penans' proposal to showcase our ideas in which we want to share our existence and all that surrounding us with outsiders to ultimately benefit human.

We call upon governments, the civil society and the corporate world to join us in this new path, a path that promises to chart new and positive frontier for the Penans, Sarawak people, the governments and the world.

We call out to all to join alongside us in the start of a promised new beginning.

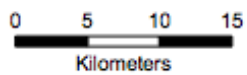
Appendix

Map of the proposed Penan Peace Park



Legend

- Penan settlements
- Other settlements
- Main rivers
- Border of Malaysia
- Penan Peace Park
- Pulong Tau National Park
- Kayan Mentarang National Park





Penan Peace Park Charter



Long Lamai-Long Sait-Long Kerong-Ba Lai-Long Sepigen-Long Lamam-Long Murung-
Long Ajeng-Ba Sebateu-Ba Mubui-Long Sabai-Ba Kerameu-Ba Data Bila-Ba Pengaran
Iman-Ba PengaranKelian-Ba Benali-Ba Jawi-Long Kepang

Indigenous rights and self determination¹

Art.1

The Penan Peace Park is an emanation of the will of 18 Penans communities who have the common will to defend, preserve and enhance their cultural and natural heritages.

Art.2

The PPP is a mean for communities to defend their land right, territories they traditionally occupy

Art.3

The PPP is based on the free cooperation of communities and the commitment they have to support and contribute to sustainable development of PPPs both in economic, social and cultural ways

Art.4

- ✓ The Park is founded on the principle of equality of all its members
- ✓ Members must fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed under this Charter
- ✓ Members shall settle their differences through peaceful means
- ✓ Members of the PPP should support each other and be solidarity

¹UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous People, New York, September 13, 2007

Art.26:

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to lands, territories and resources traditionally owned, occupied or used or acquired.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to possess, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources which they possess because they own or occupy or use, as well as those they have acquired



Penan Peace Park Charter



Long Lamai-Long Sait-Long Kerong-Ba Lai-Long Sepigen-Long Lamam-Long Murung-
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Respect and protection of PPP in ecological level²

Art.5

Recognize and respect the bond of interdependence between all living beings and the value of all life, regardless of its usefulness to humans:

- ✓ Maintain the richness and beauty of the PPP for present and future generation
- ✓ Environmental education through concrete action awareness (waste management, water management, use of latrines, etc. ...)
- ✓ Protect and restore ecological balance
- ✓ Promote information and scientific cooperation about endangered species
- ✓ To support and develop scientific cooperation in close association with the promotion of indigenous knowledge
- ✓ To support projects that restore biodiversity
- ✓ Respect and protect the forest heritage
- ✓ Develop a subsistence agriculture respectful of the forest

²UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous People, New York, September 13, 2007

Art.25:

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with the lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources they own or traditionally occupy and use, and assume their responsibilities in this area at future generations



Penan Peace Park

Charter



Long Lamai-Long Sait-Long Kerong-Ba Lai-Long Sepigen-Long Lamam-Long Murung-Long Ajeng-Ba Sebateu-Ba Mubui-Long Sabai-Ba Kerameu-Ba Data Bila-Ba Pengaran Iman-Ba PengaranKelian-Ba Benali-Ba Jawi-Long Kepang

Developing alternative income

“Welcoming the fact that indigenous peoples are organizing to improve their position in the political, economic, social and cultural development and to end all forms of discrimination and oppression wherever they occur” UN Declaration of Human Peoples indigenous, NY, 2007

Art.6

The PPP is a tool for economic and social development that is based on alternative income:

- ✓ Develop a sustainable alternative income respectful to people and the earth
- ✓ Respectful of the social organization of the Penan
- ✓ Tourism community in which Penan are major players
- ✓ Create a community management committee in which each community is represented PPP; the PPP committee will take the major decisions about the PPP
- ✓ The management committee is a guarantor of good compliance on the territory of the PPP
- ✓ Fair prices that allow people to live the PPP of these activities but not to depend on, who does not impair their balance
- ✓ Equitable redistribution of income within the PPP

Map of the current vegetation of the Penan Peace Park

