

Global ICCA Database
Community Baboon Sanctuary, Belize

Basic data

Site Name (in Local language and in English)	Community Baboon Sanctuary (CBS)
Country (include State and Province)	Belize, Belize district
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	5,253 Ha
GIS Coordinates (if available)	Not Available
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	Yes
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	200 private owners from Big Falls/St. Paul's Bank, Willow's Bank, Double Head Cabbage, Bermudian Landing, Isabella Bank, Scotland Half-Moon and Flowers Bank
Is the community considering itself as part of an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Without information
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	Without information
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	Yes
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	Without information
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies? (Yes or no; if yes, how? If no, is it otherwise recognized?)	Locally recognised as a community-based organisation reserve
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	Not registered
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Livelihood and biodiversity conservation
By definition, a CCA fulfills a management objective. To which IUCN management category do you consider it would best fit (this does not imply that the management objective is consciously pursued by the concerned community, but that it is actually achieved)	Habitat/Species Management Area

Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	Broadleaf (including riparian) forest
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	Black howler monkey (<i>Alouatta pigra</i>), baird's tapir (<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>), jaguarundi (<i>Felis yagouaroundi</i>), Morelet's crocodile (<i>Crocodylus moreletii</i>), iguana (<i>Iguana</i> sp.), Central American river turtle (<i>Dermatemys</i> spp.), deer (<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>) and several species of birds. High diversity of plant species, including logwood (<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i>), cedar (<i>Cedrella odorata</i>) and mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>).
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	Language spoken creole

Broad historical context of the CCA	<p>Bermudian Landing was visited by primate researchers in 1981, whose studies highlighted the higher densities of Black Howler Monkey. After initial consultation with the villagers in 1984, an application was made to WWF USA in 1985 for funds to set up the reserve. Local landowners and the Bermudian Landing Village Council signed a voluntary management agreement in 1985, with technical support provided by R-Horwich of Community Conservation Consultants (TJSA). The reserve has expanded since, to 4,662 Ha in 1986 (about 60 land owners) as more landowners have joined the project and committed themselves to the land management practices-. By March 1987, 6 other villages in the area were party to the agreement and there are now 70 land owners who have signed the voluntary pledge, and 30 others who cooperate with it In addition to Bermudian Landing, the other settlements involved are Flowers Bank, Isabella Bank, Big Falls/St Pauls Bank, Willows Bank, Double Head Cabbage, and Scotland Halfmoon.</p>
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	The Women's Conservation Group manages the CBS
Length of time the governance model has been in place	Since the creation of the women's conservation group in 1998
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	Private
Type of land use in the CCA	Primary and secondary forest land, pasture lands and agriculture
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	Individualized management plans for each landowner
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant)	Not Available
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	Not Available
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	The greatest threat to monkeys continues to be habitat disturbance due to agriculture, logging and hunting
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	Without information