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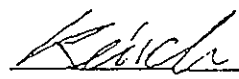



MINUTES OF MEETING BETWEEN  
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY AND  
THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR  
THE GUNUNG HALIMUN-SALAK NATIONAL PARK  
MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Resident Representative of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") in the Republic of Indonesia Office had a series of discussions with the Indonesian authorities on desirable measures to be taken by both Japanese and Indonesian Governments for the successful implementation of the Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park Management Project of the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

As a result of the discussions, both sides reached common understandings concerning the detail of the Project as contained in the Project Document to in the attachment. The Project Document will be revised or altered when deemed necessary after monitoring of the implementation by Joint Coordinating Committee.

Jakarta, December 29, 2004

  
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# **PROJECT DOCUMENT**

## **PROJECT ON THE GUNUNG-HALIMUN-SALAK NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT PROJECT IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**MINISTRY OF FORESTRY, THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
AND  
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)**

# Project Document

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## 1 Introduction

Indonesia is located in a tropical region characterized by high temperatures and humidity and is well known as a country with a great deal of biological diversity. However, the rapid population explosion and industrial development has increased demand for land, which in turn has led to a decrease in tree coverage as tropical forests are cut down. There are serious concerns that the natural environment could be facing destruction and that the number of living species is decreasing. Accordingly, the Indonesian government established the Biodiversity Action Plan Indonesia (BAPI) in 1991 to conserve biological diversity.

With this background, the Japanese and US governments announced its “US-Japan Global Action Partnership Plan,” under which joint Japan-US environmental projects would be conducted to manage and conserve natural resources in developing countries. Indonesia was chosen as the beneficiary of this plan, and accordingly requested project-type technical cooperation and grant aid cooperation from the Japanese government to develop a suitable biodiversity conservation plan.

In response to this request, technical assistance was provided for the Biodiversity Conservation Project (BCP) (Phase I from 1995 to 1998 and Phase II from 1998 to 2003) for a total of eight years) and for the construction of facilities indispensable to biodiversity conservation (1997).

Subsequently, in 2002 the Indonesian government requested the Japanese government’s support for “An Integrated Training Course for National Park Management” and the “Biodiversity Conservation and Community-based Management in West Java Region” in order to extend the BCP project’s results.

In response, JICA sent a study team and reached an agreement with the Indonesian government to focus the cooperation on improving the management of Gunung Halimun National Park (GHNK: Gunung Halimun National Park has expanded to salak area that the name was changed to Gunung Halimun Salaku National Park. Hereafter referred as “GHSNP”) and disseminate some of the knowledge gained in past BCP to other national parks.

## 2 Background of Project

### 2.1 General Conditions

Indonesia is second only to Brazil in its tropical forests, home to about 10% of the world’s tropical forests. This broad expanse of forest provides a habitat for a diverse ecosystem, including a large number of rare indigenous flora and fauna. About 25,000 types of spermatophytes grow in these forests, including about 10,000 giant tree species. An astounding number of mammals and birds live in the forests, making Indonesia’s tropical forests one of the most biologically diverse regions in the world.

The valuable resources living in these diverse tropical forests must be protected and conserved, but excessive logging, illegal logging, conversion of forest land to agricultural fields and forest fires have reduced Indonesia’s forests by 1.7 million ha per year in recent years. The problem is especially severe for the lowland tropical rainforests that have the highest biodiversity and the most precious forest ecosystem.

### 2.2 Current Situation of the Target Sector

Indonesia began designating national parks in 1980, creating 41 national parks spreading over 15 million ha as of this point. Of the 41 national parks, 28 are relatively new, being designated as national parks in the 1990s.

Significant progress was made in national legislation regulating national parks after Article 5 was passed in 1990. However, there are gaps between the national parks’ management as legislated and as it stands in reality. This is largely due to the government’s inability to allocate sufficient budgets for the national parks due to straitened finances after the currency crisis, the lack of administrators with specialized techniques and the fact that organization at the national park level is left up to each park’s own initiative. Many national parks face similar issues, with zoning left incomplete for half of the national parks and many unable to establish national park

management plans without the help of international NGOs and aid agencies.

While the system for managing parks is insufficient, many national parks are confronted with the serious problem of perpetual illegal logging, mining and illegal fishing. Illegal logging, slash-and-burn agriculture, land reclamation and illegal fishing are often caused by the poverty of residents living in the areas surrounding the designated national parks and inadequate awareness of the importance of natural resource conservation and tropical forests.

### 2.3 Policies of Indonesia

Indonesia's National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) issued the Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) (2003-2020) as BAPI's successor on April 2003. The plan indicates several of the problems standing in the way of biodiversity conservation: the central government's prioritization of economic growth, obstacles precluding centralized policies (the central government's monopoly on natural resources, the use of the military to forcibly quell disputes), the top-down administration and lack of coordination, the weak response to illegal acts, and inadequate use and dissemination of information and data on biodiversity. The draft suggests that the solution lies in community involvement, strengthening the organizational capacity of central and local government, and encouraging resolution of disputes concerning the use and conservation of resources.

Several national parks are experimenting with "collaborative management" as a new method for park management. In this method, national park offices, local governments, NGOs, and local community representatives form a committee in an attempt to manage the park collaboratively. Currently, the Directorate General of Nature Protection and Conservation (PHKA) is preparing a draft of the guidelines for collaborative management and a presidential decree on collaborative management. Central authority has been rapidly devolving to local governments in Indonesia since the 1999 law on regional devolution was passed. While national park management is technically under the jurisdiction of the central government, it is beginning to cooperate and form Collaborations with local governments in an attempt to more effectively run the parks. The main reason for these efforts to try new methods is that local governments are requesting a share of the revenue generated by national parks in order to augment their financial resources. The national park management offices also benefit from the fact that it is easier to bring local residents to an understanding of the significance of environmental conservation through joint patrols.

The Recent and current projects related to the target area and relevant aid provided by the Japanese government in related fields are outlined below.

- 1) Construction of animal research laboratory for the Research Center for Biology at the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) in Bogor province in Cibinong (1997)
- 2) Establishment of the Nature Conservation Information Center (NCIC) to collect, organize and provide information regarding Indonesia's domestic conservation sites (1997)
- 3) Construction of a national park management office and research center in GHSNP (1997)
- 4) BCP (1995-2003) projects to promote research in biology and taxonomy and improve the abilities of researchers (targeting LIPI); establish a national park management plan based on scientific knowledge in GHSNP; establish a model national park taking into consideration the protection of biodiversity; promote park management incorporating eco-tourism and environmental education activities (targeting GHSNP); and to create a system to manage information related to conservation areas and compile bio-information such as information on biological dispersion needed to improve measures aiding biodiversity.
- 5) Aid for national park management in environmental education in three national parks from the dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV)
- 6) Implementation of studies on encouraging eco-tourism in conservation areas, workshops held by relevant government agencies, local government institutions, university personnel and NGOs on promoting eco-tourism in national parks (2000)
- 7) Training for NGO staff promoting environmental education (2000-2002)



### 3 Problems and Issues

#### 3.1 Institutional Issues for Project Implementation

- 1) The director of the national park management office has direct authority over and responsibility for activities held within the national park.
- 2) Activities carried out in areas surrounding a national park need to be held in cooperation with local government, residents living in the surrounding area and NGOs.
- 3) The results of this project will be spread to other national parks through training in affiliation with the Departments of Area Conservation, Ecotourism and Environmental Service Utilization, Biodiversity Conservation within the PHKA.
- 4) The primary responsibilities of the three departments mentioned above are to establish measures and the necessary criteria involved, set guidelines, prepare manuals on procedures, provide technical guidance and collect information in order to strengthen the operation and management of national parks.

#### 3.2 Problems to be addressed

##### 1) Organizational aspects

- (1) The GHSNP budget for fiscal 2001 was about 1.4 billion rupiah (equivalent to about 25 million yen) and about 2.0 billion rupiah (about 33 million yen) in fiscal 2002, but about 70-80% of the entire budget goes to personnel expenses such as staff salaries and about 10% is allocated for facility O&M costs and supply costs. Accordingly, only about 10-20% of the budget can be used directly for park management, and currently the park has only a small amount it can use independently. For this reason, the independent budget is not adequate to cover the activities—such as zoning completion and establishment and improvements of national park management plans—needed to strengthen national park management. A system enabling the parks to ensure an independent financial source should be built up during the project period to secure the sustainability of the project results.
- (2) GHSNP has collaborations and cooperation at the field level between rangers and staff in the management office and province, district and village officials, but has no official cooperative connections based on some regulation. Accordingly, GHSNP's activities aiming to improve the livelihood of residents in the surrounding areas have a temporary and limited effect, and do not necessarily have a direct impact on environmental conservation.

##### 2) Relationship with Surrounding areas

Problems observed in the areas surrounding GHSNP can be categorized into two types; (1) low agricultural productivity in the area, and (2) lack of alternative means of making a livelihood and education for local communities. These factors have attributed to the threat to natural resource conservation in GHSNP through the illegal acts of people from the surrounding areas.

##### (1) Low productivity of agricultural activities

The villagers in the areas surrounding GHSNP rely primarily on agriculture for their livelihood. However,

- Generally, farming in the area is on a subsistence basis or marginal scale.
- Crops grown (i.e. rice, corn and cassava) are mainly for their own consumption and production of cash crop is limited.
- Productivity is relatively low compared to the average productivity of the area; for example, paddy production is about 4.4 ton/ha in the villages adjacent to GHSNP while it is 5.1 ton/ha on average in the Bogor District overall.
- Major causes of the low agricultural productivity may include, among others, the lack of appropriate irrigation facilities, lack of knowledge of modern agricultural technology (in addition to problems of agricultural extension), insufficient farm input and so forth.

##### (2) Lack of alternative means of livelihood

- Most of the villages are remote from the center of the sub-district (15 km on average).
- Connections to access roads and means of transportation are poor.

- Physical and social infrastructures are not developed in the areas.
- Marketing channels are limited to the middlemen and outside traders.
- Tea estates previously absorbed a fairly large labor supply, but have deteriorated in recent years.

Problems found in the management of GHSNP include:

- **Illegal land use:** 525 ha of national park land has been illegally cleared and cultivated by the people in the surrounding areas in the year 2002.
- **Illegal gold mining:** Some people from the surrounding areas have sneaked into the GHSNP to dig the ground without permission and consequently destroyed the park area. In 2002, more than 280 persons were caught for their attempts to illegally mine the gold inside the GHSNP
- **Illegal logging:** more than 30 cubic meters of woods were illegally logged in 2002.

Degraded areas: 1140 ha of national park land have been identified as degraded areas. Most of these areas are located along the border of GHSNP, which had once been cleared by the people living in the surrounding areas for cultivation purposes, and left out after legal measures were taken by the GHSNP management office.

#### 4 Project Strategies

##### 4.1 Project Approach

About five years have passed since the Suharto government ended in 1998, during which time Indonesia has made considerable progress in promoting democracy and decentralization. The Indonesian government has gradually shifted its approach to national park management from a one-sided approach that excluded residents to a community-based approach welcoming resident participation. Reflecting the government's policy shift, the BCP cooperation period included an exploration of national park management methods that would include the residents, such as providing environmental education for the residents and promoting eco-tourism.

This project aims to not only continue and strengthen the environmental education, eco-tourism promotion and community-based endangered species conservation activities that the BCP project started, but also to develop multi-faceted park management activities through resident participation such as community-based afforestation of degraded land and adopting a park patrol system in a tie-up with residents. The general intention is to develop a model for national park management coexisting with residents.

The BCP project was implemented for eight years before this project, allowing GHSNP, NCIC and other partner organizations to build up the technology, knowledge and experience needed to conserve biodiversity and manage national parks. This project aims to strengthen this valuable result and spread this know-how to other national parks. The effects and experiences gained in the wide variety of community-based activities carried out in this project will be actively shared with other national parks.

##### 4.2 Project Strategy

- 1) To ensure the success of the various park management activities implemented with the residents' participation, consensus-building with nearby residents will be emphasized, and adequate preparations made to boost the participants' sense of ownership. In particular, in order to prevent field-burning within the park's environs, the approach to national park management will be fully explained to enclave residents and residents in the park vicinity to ensure peaceful coexistence, consensus-building will be emphasized, and programs promoting coexistence will be created and implemented jointly.
- 2) The GHSNP region covers two provinces, three districts, and a system for coordination and cooperation will be built up with each administrative organization.
- 3) Sustained environmental education is the most important aspect of community-based conservation. Educational programs for children in particular are likely to be the most effective in the long term. This project will succeed the BCP project and provide

environmental education.

- 4) The possibility of providing the local residents with economical incentives to conserve the natural environment is being considered in order to promote coexistence with communities. Due consideration is also being given to the possibility of providing local communities with other benefits by creating job opportunities, such as park patrols, afforestation in degraded areas and work assisting in park management that does not require specialized skills.
- 5) By using the basic techniques in the research of the endangered species that were transferred in the BCP project, this project will compile the data not only on their distribution, also the population of the species and their behavior. The conservation activities for the endangered species should be conducted based on the Action Plan for the endangered species.
- 6) This project does not emphasize technology transfer very much, but will instead prioritize the implementation of specific projects such as the introduction of park monitoring activities with residents' participation, activities to restore nature in degraded areas, aid for activities to improve residents' livelihood, and educational activities for residents. Accordingly, it is not possible to adopt an approach emphasizing technology transfer from experts to counterparts. The most effective method is to form special teams to carry out projects and bring in members who can focus exclusively on project implementation to raise the level of activities. Active involvement of NGOs and universities is also being considered.
- 7) The following points will be kept in mind during project implementation and specific activities will be planned to counteract the effect.
  - Collaboration with local governing bodies is essential for activities held outside the park environs, but there is a risk that the division of responsibility for implementing activities could blur in the process.
  - It is effective to set up autonomous project implementation units (such as Project Management Units) rather than relying solely on experts and counterparts to implement the project, but PMU tend to have low sustainability after the project is completed. Schemes that will bring in the funds necessary to continue the project are under review, such as trust funds and revenue from national park businesses.
  - Whether activities to improve residents' livelihood have a direct impact on the national parks' environmental conservation remains to be seen, but resident aid measures that are effective in preserving the environment will be prioritized.
  - Due consideration will be given to the effect of eco-tourism on the regional economy and environmental conservation, and approaches to tourism that capitalize on GHSNP's distinctive characteristics and ways to attract visitors will be proposed.

## 5 Project Design

(specific quantitative and qualitative indicators are given in the Record of Discussions (R/D), giving the indicators assumed as of this point.)

### 5.1 Project goals

This project has the following two goals:

1. To appropriately protect biodiversity in GHSNP.
2. To share the knowledge needed for park management methods acquired in past JICA projects with other national parks.

The primary project goal is to ensure adequate protection of GHSNP's biodiversity, but another goal is to spread the project effects to other parks. In addition to the results of this project, the knowledge gained in the BCP project over the past eight years will also be disseminated.

Indicators:

Indicators to measure the extent to which the first project goal has been achieved will be specific conservation results in Gunung Halimun national park, as listed below:

- Area conserved
- Achievements in protecting endangered species
- Achievements in reducing illegal use

The extent to which the second project goal has been achieved will be measured by

achievements in spreading and utilizing shared knowledge. This knowledge will be disseminated to other parks through training. The specific training content will be determined later, but the degree to which participants understood the training implemented in this project and whether it was actually used in other parks will be assessed in follow-up studies of the training participants and other parks.

## 5.2 Overall goal

The overall goal is to protect the biodiversity in Indonesia's national parks.

Indicators:

- Aspects of this project's results that are incorporated in the government's biodiversity measures such as IBSAP.
- Effect on GHSNP, chosen for dissemination by PHKA (park management techniques, methods, models, content and number of training programs).
- Extent to which training is used in other parks and the specific effect thereof (area conserved, use in protecting endangered species, conservation effect achieved through using resources, etc.)
- Impact on related organizations and other departments within the Ministry of Forestry (effect of data-sharing, network-building, and collaborations with local governments and disseminating departments)

## 5.3 Outputs and Activities

Output 1-1: Activities based on endangered species protection action plan in GHSNP are improved.

Output 1-2: Community-based activities are introduced on a pilot basis and the relationship between GHSNP and residents improves.

Output 1-3: Environmental education and educational activities are encouraged, primarily at GHSNP.

Output 2: Useful experiences and knowledge attained in GHSNP and NCIC are transferred to other park employees.

Output 1-1 - 1-3 are output that should be achieved to satisfy the first project goal, and Output 2 corresponds to the second project goal.

### 5.3.1 Output 1-1 and Activities

The three activities described below will be carried out to achieve Output 1-1.

(Activity 1) Monitoring of three endangered species will be continued, primarily in the Cikaniki region.

(Activity 2) Based on the results of the monitoring done in the above activity, the provisions needed to implement an endangered species protection action plan will be identified.

(Activity 3) Advice on revisions to the endangered species protection action plan and national park management plan will be provided as necessary.

Indicators:

The indicator measuring Output 1-1 will be the revisions of an endangered species protection action plan in GHSNP and achievements in dealing with the provisions.

### 5.3.2 Output 1-2 and Activities

The three activities described below will be carried out to achieve Output 1-2.

(Activity 1) Nature restoration activities will be held with residents' participation in GHSNP's degraded areas.

(Activity 2) Park observation activities (patrols) will be held with residents' participation in the GHSNP's surrounding areas.

(Activity 3) Livelihood support activities for residents will be implemented on a pilot basis, particularly in areas from which GHSNP has received threats.

Indicators:

The indicators measuring Output 1-2 will be the four listed below.

- Achievements in restoring nature
- Number of participants in livelihood support activities and changes in awareness level and behavior
- Number of participants in eco-tourism and changes in awareness level and behavior
- Achievements in networking with stakeholders in the park's surrounding area

#### 5.3.3 Output 1-3 and Activities

The four activities described below will be carried out to achieve Output 1-3.

(Activity 1) Visitors are given information on the endangered species and ecosystems in GHSNP.

(Activity 2) Aid needed to promote eco-tourism in GHSNP and the surrounding regions (particularly Cikanika and Citalahab) is provided.

(Activity 3) Residents living in the areas surrounding GHSNP are given information on the importance of endangered species protection and nature conservation.

(Activity 4) Residents in large cities such as the Jabotek region (encompassing the cities of Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang and Bekasi) are given information on project activities and nature conservation activities in GHSNP.

Indicators:

The indicators measuring Output 1-3 will be the two listed below.

- Number of park visitors, achievements in providing park visitors with information, visitors' assessment of the park
- Number of participants in educational activities concerning endangered species protection and nature conservation

#### 5.3.4 Output 2 and Activities

The two activities described below will be carried out to achieve Output 2.

(Activity 1) Seminars and workshops will be held to share the experiences and knowledge gained in this project with the Ministry of Forestry and other national park employees.

(Activity 2) Technical training will be held to improve the national park database/ related activities at NCIC.

Indicators:

The indicators measuring Output 2 will be the achievements in implementing training and the level of the trainees' understanding.

### 5.4 Strategies for Implementing Activities

#### Stage 1

This project consists of 1. activities aiming to protect endangered species; 2. improvements to park management through residents participation; 3. PR and educational activities stressing the importance of endangered species protection and nature conservation; and 4. dissemination of the results to the other parks. Of these, endangered species monitoring (activity 1), use of the database (activity 4) and GIS-related training can utilize the output of the BCP project and be implemented in stage 1.

The endangered species protection activities carried out with the residents' participation, the nature restoration activities, park patrols, and activities aiming to increase residents' livelihood all aim to build consensus and cooperative relationships with residents in the parks' surrounding area and the state, province, district and village administrations. Possible ways to secure financial resources for these community-based activities will also be considered from this stage. The set-up for park facilities for PR and education and the preparation of PR and education content will be started. Partnerships with NGOs and other organizations will be attempted.

## Stage 2

Based on consensus with the stakeholders in the park's surrounding area, activities to protect endangered species, restore nature, boost residents' income and patrol the parks will be developed. With partners such as NGOs, activities to attract visitors, nearby residents and potential eco-tourism participants will be started. The successes and failures of the activity and implementation process as well as the factors that facilitate and impede the process will be documented and used to upgrade training in other parks.

## Stage 3

During stage 3, interim project monitoring will be conducted to assess the progress made in the activities. The degree to which the output has been achieved will be determined by using the indicators. At this stage, the activity output and the prognosis for the project's sustainability will be clarified, and activities that should be enhanced will be identified. Training will be used to share experiences and knowledge with the PHKA and other national park staff.

The GHSNP park management office will be the counterpart organization responsible for achieving the project's first goal, and PHKA will be the counterpart organization responsible for achieving the project's second goal.

## 5.5 Input

### 5.5.1 Japan's input

#### 1) Dispatch of experts

The specializations of the long-term experts dispatched when the project starts and the number of experts dispatched is explained below. There will be two experts in the last half of the project. Short-term experts will be dispatched as needed.

- Chief Advisor/national park management
- Community-based activity support
- Environmental education/training/coordinator

#### 2) Training

Training will be offered in Japan as necessary.

#### 3) Equipment and Materials

- (1) Materials needed for activities implemented in line with the basic plan
- (2) Materials needed for training

### 5.5.2 Indonesia's Input

#### 1) Counterpart assignment

- (1) Project representative
- (2) Responsible officials from GHSNP
- (3) Responsible officials from PHKA
- (4) GHSNP staff
- (5) PHKA staff (selection based on content of training given to other parks)

#### 2) Provision of land and facilities

Space for project offices will be made available at GHSNP and Bogor.

#### 3) Responsibility for project costs

Indonesia will be responsible for the following project costs:

- (1) Travel expenses and per diem allowance for Ministry of Forestry staff involved in activities and training both in and outside of the park environs
- (2) Operation and Management costs for project offices

## 5.6 Analysis of external conditions

### 5.6.1 Prerequisites

#### 1) Allocation of enough counterparts to implement the project

Due to the wide variety of activities envisioned for this project, a supervisor will be chosen for each activity and there must be enough counterparts allocated.

#### 2) Instructors and necessary resources are secured for training activities

LIPI and NCIC staff, university instructors, consultants and other external instructors must be utilized regarding the outputs of the BCP project such as endangered species protection and database utilization.

### 5.6.2 Important external conditions

#### 1) External conditions needed to achieve outputs

A wide variety of community-based activities are planned for this project. These activities will require the participation of organizations and groups outside the park such as local residents, local government and NGOs.

Although GHSNP has not had many disputes and conflicts with local residents, GHSNP's relationship with residents and groups in the region adjoining the park border should be monitored to ensure that it does not deteriorate, since the border has not been clearly established. Sudden population influxes from the outside into the park's surrounding area and the extent to which economic activities expand from the enclaves to the park's environs should also be carefully monitored.

GHSNP consolidated the Salak region and expand its area from about 40,000ha to about 113,000 ha, and changed its name to Gunung Halimun-Salak national park. The project's cooperation regarding the Salak area's management plan also should be decided. However PHKA should provide help in terms of finances and providing personnel, and immediately collect data on the Fauna and Flora needing for establishment of the management plan as the project cannot handle all the issues involved in the expansion of the national park's area.

#### 2) External conditions needed to achieve project goals

PHKA must be actively involved in order to spread the project outputs to other parks. In particular, it is crucial that PHKA take initiative with policies regarding the establishment of guidelines for enhancing the outputs.

## 5.7 System for Project Operation and Implementation

1) The Directorate General of Nature Protection and Conservation will be the general supervisor in charge of project implementation and management.

2) As project managers, the GHSNP director will responsible for achieving the outputs for the first project goal and the Directorate of Area Conservation will be responsible for achieving the outputs for the second project goal.

3) Directorates of Ecotourism and Environmental Service Utilization and Biodiversity Conservation will participate in the joint coordination committee to deliver Project outputs to other conservation areas.

4) The Japanese Chief Advisor will provide appropriate advice to the relevant committee members and monitor the project's progress.

5) The experts will provide technical guidance to counterparts, and will coordinate with stakeholders in the park vicinity along with the counterparts.

6) The joint coordination committee will meet once annually to monitor and assess the project and identify issues and countermeasures. The joint coordination committee will also meet when there important issues that must be discussed.

\*The organization chart for the project implementation will be decided in discussion with the Indonesian side.

## 6 Project Justification

### 6.1 Relevance

The chapter on natural resources and environmental development in Indonesia's comprehensive national development plan, PROPENAS 2000-2004, states that the objectives of the natural resource and environmental files is to utilize natural resources as much as possible with due consideration to the balance with the preservation of environmental functions, sustainable development, economic benefits and local residents' lifestyle, and the national plan. The chapter lists five guidelines to achieve this goal: natural resource management and maintenance to improve the citizens' welfare, adoption of environmentally friendly technology, use of renewable natural resources and establishment of indicators for this purpose, the gradual shift of authority for the Operation and Management and conservation of natural resources from the central government to regional governments, and environmental conservation that maintains a balance with sustainable development, economic benefit and lifestyle. Residents should have a role in implementing programs in line with these policies. This project's approach is to promote environmental conservation and biodiversity preservation by strengthening community-based park management, and is consistent with national policies.

The Ministry of Forestry's recent priority in national park management is to improve the coexistence with stakeholders in the park vicinity, such as residents and local government. This project's goal is to develop a model for national park management through coexistence with residents, so this has a high degree of correlation with the Government's measures.

The technical transfer to counterparts implemented in the BCP project such as the endangered species monitoring is completed, but the monitoring results should be incorporated in the endangered species protection action plan and the park management plan. Also, since GHSNP has expanded, aid should be provided rapidly in drafting endangered species protection action plan and park management plan in Salak area.

### 6-2 Effectiveness

This project has the following two goals:

- To appropriately conserve biodiversity in GHSNP.
- Necessary knowledge of park management methods acquired in past JICA projects is shared with other national parks.

Of these, the extent to which GHSNP's specific goal for biodiversity preservation has been achieved will be assessed by looking at the area of degraded land that has been renewed, achievements in preserving endangered species, and achievements in reducing illegal use of resources. Achievements in setting up systems for residents participation such as joint patrols will also be used as an indicator. At 113,000 ha, GHSNP have been minor conflicts with some residents in the vicinity, but generally security is not a problem and political risks are low and there is a very good chance that the goals will be achieved.

The record in holding workshops and seminars and the extent to which the information disseminated to other national parks is actually utilized will serve as indicators to measure the extent to which knowledge is shared with the staff at other national parks. Other national parks have a strong need for information collection and useful technology needed for endangered species protection methods, eco-tourism, environmental education and nature preserve management. By limiting the disseminated information to content that can be applied, it can be spread to other parks.

### 6.3 Efficiency

The components of this project that cannot be handled through technology transfer from experts to counterparts will be resolved efficiently by actively using external resources.



#### 6.4 Impact

##### 1) Effect of spread to other national parks

The Japanese government supported the Indonesian government's efforts to preserve biodiversity through the BCP project and grant aid cooperation. The evaluation at completion of the BCP project determined that the desired technical goals had been achieved, but that good results could be expected from measures to improve park management at other parks with similar conditions by further strengthening activities such as park patrols and afforestation on degraded land with residents participation and environmental education to improve residents' environmental awareness.

##### 2) Aid for the Ministry and other relevant organizations

This project will document in detail the process involved, the outputs and the various issues of the activities, which will be very helpful in establishing other measures, such as guidelines related to the model for national park management through coexistence with residents.

##### 3) Dissemination of training to other national parks

By limiting training to whatever can be technically introduced, a spillover effect can be anticipated in other national parks without needing major input.

#### 6-5 Sustainability

The components carried over from the BCP project such as the endangered species monitoring are very sustainable, but since there aren't any researchers within the park environs, cooperation with external researchers in analyzing monitoring results and other aspects will be crucial.

Financial resources must be secured for community-based activities. To establish measures for obtaining such funding sources, the methods for allocating national park entrance fees must be reviewed and new revenue generating activities must be introduced. For this purpose, the GHSNP system, including the PHKA, should be reviewed.

#### 6.6 Overall Assessment

Criteria	Assessment	Summary
Relevance	High	Very consistent with the orientation of the national plan and the Ministry of Forestry's policies
Effectiveness	High to some extent	There is a strong possibility that residents will be accepting of the park scale and the community-based activities. It should be noted, however, that creating consensus with local governments and other stakeholders will take time.
Efficiency	High to some extent	Could be very efficient if competent external resources are utilized.
Impact	High to some extent	Spillover effects can be expected given a national park management model that can be used at other parks and there are enough materials for dissemination. Outputs from policy aid can also be anticipated, such as the provision of materials to prepare guidelines.
Sustainability	Low at this point	Sustainability is low at this point since measures for securing financial resources have not been set yet.

7 Project Document Appendix  
7.1 PDM

Summary	Indicators	External condition
<p>Overall goal</p> <p>To promote the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use in Indonesia's national parks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent to which this project contributed to IBSAP</li> <li>• Effect on GHSNP, chosen for dissemination by Ministry of Forestry (park management techniques, methods, models, content and number of training programs)</li> <li>• Extent to which training is used in other parks and the specific effect thereof (area conserved, use in protecting endangered species, conservation effect achieved through using resources, etc.)</li> <li>• Impact on related organizations and other departments within the Ministry of Forestry (effect of data-sharing, network-building, and collaborations with local governments and disseminating departments)</li> </ul>	
<p>Project goals</p> <p>1. To appropriately protect biodiversity in GHSNP (implementing organization: GHSNP).</p> <p>2. To share the knowledge needed for park management methods acquired in JICA projects with other national parks (implementing organization: PHKA)</p>	<p>Indicator for 1.</p> <p>Specific conservation results in Gunung Halimun national park (area conserved, achievements in protecting endangered species, achievements in reducing illegal use)</p> <p>Indicator for 2.</p> <p>Achievements in spreading and utilizing shared knowledge (assessed in follow-up surveys)</p>	<p>Support for Collaborative Management Program's policies continues</p>
<p>Output</p> <p>1.1 Activities based on endangered species protection action plan in GHSNP are improved.</p> <p>1.2 Community-based activities are introduced on a pilot basis and the relationship between GHSNP and residents improves.</p> <p>1.3 Environmental education and educational activities are encouraged, primarily at GHSNP.</p>	<p>Indicators for 1.1</p> <p>Establishment of an endangered species protection action plan in GHSNP and achievements in dealing with the provisions.</p> <p>Indicators for 1.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achievements in restoring forest</li> <li>• Number of participants in livelihood support</li> </ul>	<p>Influx of migrants is not subject to a sudden increase</p> <p>Expansion plan is implemented with PHKA's initiative</p>

<p>2. Useful experiences and knowledge attained in GHSNP and NCIC are transferred to other park employees.</p>	<p>activities and changes in awareness level and behavior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of participants in eco-tourism and changes in awareness level and behavior</li> <li>• Achievements in networking</li> </ul> <p>Indicators for 1.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achievements in providing park visitors with information, visitors' assessment of the park</li> <li>• Number of participants in educational activities concerning endangered species protection and nature conservation</li> </ul> <p>Indicators for 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achievements in implementing training and the level of the trainees' understanding.</li> </ul>	
<p>Activities Output 1.1 (Activity 1) Monitoring of three endangered species will be continued, primarily in the Cikaniki region. (Activity 2) Based on the results of the monitoring done in the above activity, the provisions needed to implement an endangered species protection action plan will be identified.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>Japanese side: Long-term experts (1) Overall/National park management (2) Aid for community-based activities (3) Environmental education/training/coordination</p>	<p>Stakeholders are willing to participate in community-based activities</p>

<p>(Activity 3) Advice on revisions to the endangered species protection action plan and national park management plan will be provided as necessary.</p> <p>Output 1.2</p> <p>(Activity 1) Nature restoration activities will be held with residents' participation in GHSNP's degraded areas.</p> <p>(Activity 2) Park observation activities (patrols) will be held with residents' participation in the GHSNP's surrounding areas.</p> <p>(Activity 3) Livelihood support activities for residents will be implemented on a pilot basis, particularly in areas from which GHSNP has received threats.</p> <p>Output 1.3</p> <p>(Activity 1) Visitors are given information on the endangered species and ecosystems in GHSNP.</p> <p>(Activity 2) Aid needed to promote eco-tourism in GHSNP and the surrounding regions (particularly Cikanika and Citalahab) is provided.</p> <p>(Activity 3) Residents living in the areas surrounding GHSNP are given information on the importance of endangered species protection and nature conservation.</p> <p>(Activity 4) Residents in large cities such as the Jabotek region (encompassing the cities of Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang and Bekasi) are given information on project activities and nature conservation activities in GHSNP.</p> <p>Output 2</p> <p>(Activity 1) Seminars and workshops will be held to share the experiences and knowledge gained in this project with PHKA and other national park staff.</p> <p>(Activity 2) Technical training will be held to improve the national park database at NCIC.</p>	<p>Equipment</p> <p>Counterpart training</p> <p>Indonesian side:</p> <p>Allocation of counterparts</p> <p>Provision of project offices in Bogor and GHSNP</p> <p>Responsibility for project expenses</p>	<p>Preconditions</p> <p>Sufficient number of counterparts is allocated to implement project</p> <p>Necessary resources for training are available.</p>
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## 7.2 Plan of Operation

See attachment

## 7.3 TOR for long-term experts

### Leader/National park management

To implement the project along with the project goal, direct and manage the project.  
And also to have discuss with experts and counterparts.

To implement the national park management activities mentioned in PDM, teach and advise to counter parts and NGOs personnel.

#### Participatory management

To help and advise counterparts and local people to reforest degraded area in Gunung Halimun national park.

Livelihood support activities for residents will be implemented on a pilot basis, particularly in areas from which Gunung Halimun national park has received threats.

#### Environmental education/ Training / Coordinator

To give residents living in the areas surrounding Gunung Halimun national park information on the importance of endangered species protection and nature conservation.

To support holding the seminars and workshops to share the experiences and knowledge gained in the project and activities in NCIC with PHKA and other national park staff.

Managing and coordinating over all project activities.

#### 7.4 TOR for counterparts

##### National park management counterparts

To implement the national park management and endangered species according to the action plan which BCP2 was formulated with related personnel and NGOs.

To revise the national park management plan.

##### Inhabitant participation counterparts

To gain the advice from Japanese expert, implement the inhabitant participatory national park management activities.

##### Environmental education/Extension counterparts

To implement the environmental education for primary school children.

To have the environmental education and extension activities for visitors of the GHSNP.

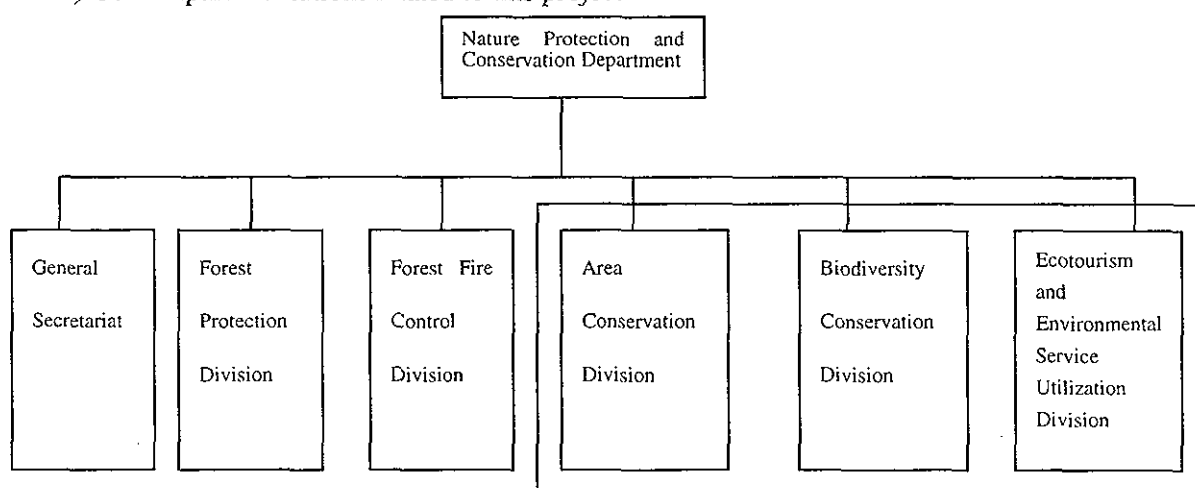
##### Training Course Counterparts

To held the seminars and workshops to share the experiences and knowledge gained in the project and activities in NCIC with PHKA and other national park staff.

To evaluate and analyze training course/ workshop results.

## 7.5 Information regarding counterpart institutions

### 1) Counterpart institutions related to this project



### Counterpart institutions related to this project

#### 2) GHNP

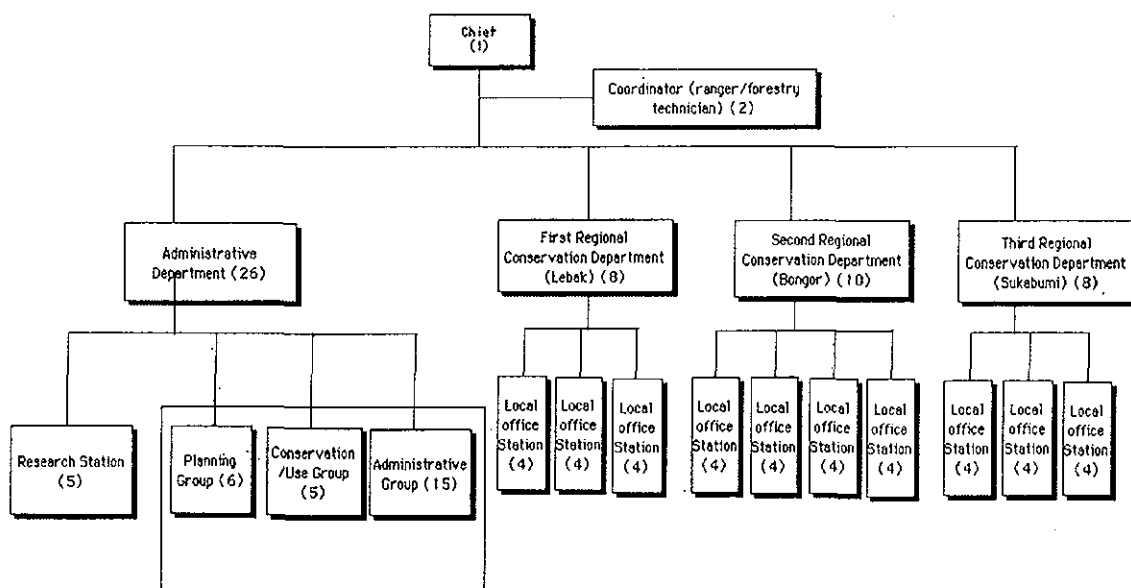
##### Staff Allocation

There are 103 park staff overall, and 88 full-time staff.

	Area	Number of staff		Total
		Park office	Conservation Departments	
1	Administration	2	1	3
2	Administrative employees	18	16	34
3	Ranger	1	43	44
4	Extension	1	2	3
5	Forestry technicians	3	3	6
6	Asst. forestry technicians	1		1
7	Assistant administrators		6	6
8	Temporary employees	1		1
9	Interns	4	1	5
Total		24	71	103

(Fiscal 2002 Gunung Halimun National Park Annual Report)

##### GHNP's organizational structure



\* Parentheses indicate the number of staff.

The main operations of the above units are as follows:

Station/Post		Summary of Operations/Characteristics
Chief		Responsible for the overall management of the park. Under the direct jurisdiction of the Directorate General, significant decision-making authority over the park policies and activity priorities.
Coordinator		Coordination between chief and each division station.
Administrative Department	Groups within the Administrative department are not official, but they function as a group in each area of operations.	
	Planning Group	Preparation of annual reports and five-year plans, information compilation, preparation of report to general department.
	Conservation/Use Group	Entrance authorization, execution of legal regulations, services for visitors, implementation of various park programs.
	Administrative Group	Personnel, accounting, property management, materials conservation, communication
	Research station	Management of training materials within station, services for users and visitors
Conservation departments	In January 2003, the organization was reorganized so that the three branches underneath the Administrative Department were raised in status to regional conservation departments, level with the Administrative Department. Accordingly, each conservation department was supposed to prepare activity plans, but as of this point they have not performed this function and there have not been many changes in the specific organization.	
	First Regional Conservation Dept.	Park management in Lebak province; office stations in three places.
	Second Regional Conservation Dept.	Park management in Bogor province; office stations in four places.

	Third Regional Conservation Dept.	Park management in Sukabumi province; office stations in three places.
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### Stations' Systems and Activities

There are four staff at each office station—one chief and three staff. Each office station prepared an annual activities plan, and conducts its activities based on this plan. The staff have no clearly defined duties, and the four cooperate together in their operations.

### 3) Overview of Indonesia's National Parks

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name of Park</i>	<i>Area (ha)</i>	<i>Year designated</i>	<i>Designated as important management</i>	<i>as Zoning</i>
1	Gunung Leuser	1,094,692	1980	○	
2	Bukit Barisan Selatan	365,000	1982	○	×
3	Ujung Kulon	122,956	1992		
4	Gunung Gede Pangrango	15,000	1980		
5	Baluran	25,000	1980		
6	Bali Barat	19,003	1980		
7	Komodo	173,300	1990		
8	Kutai	198,629	1995	○	×
9	Bogani Nani Wartabone	287,155	1990		
10	Tanjung Puting	415,040	1982	○	×
11	Kerinci Seblat	1,368,000	1982	○	×
12	Bromo Tengger Semeru	50,276	1982		
13	Meru Betiri	58,000	1982	○	
14	Teluk Cenderawasih	1,453,500	1993		
15	Lore Lindu	229,000	1993	○	×
16	Alas Purwo	43,420	1993		×
17	Wasur	413,810	1990		
18	Karimun Jawa	111,625	1988		
19	Kepulauan Seribu	108,000	1982		
20	Gunung Halimun	40,000	1992		×
21	Way Kambas	130,000	1982		
22	Bunaken	89,065	1991		
23	Siberut	190,500	1993	○	
24	Berbak	162,700	1992		
25	Betung Kerihun	800,000	1995	○	×
26	Rawa Aopa Watumohai	105,194	1990	○	×
27	Kelimutu	5,000	1992		
28	Wakatobi	1,390,000	1996		



29	Gunung Palung	90,000	1990	○	×
30	Taka Bone Rate	530,765	1992		×
31	Bukit Tiga Puluh	127,648	1995	○	
32	Manusela	189,000	1982		×
33	Bukit Baka Bukit Raya	181,190	1992	○	×
34	Gunung Rinjani	40,000	1990	○	×
35	Bukit Duabelas	60,500	2000		×
36	Sembialng	205,078	2001		×
37	Laiwangi-Wanggameti	47,014	1998		×
38	Manupeu Tanah Daru	87,984	1998		×
39	Kayan Mentaragang	1,360,500	1997		×
40	Lorentz	2,505,600	1997		×
41	Danau Detarum	132,000	1999		×
	Total	15,021,144			

	<i>Name of Park</i>	<i>Number Staff</i>	<i>Total Budget of (1000 rupiah)</i>
1	Gunung Leuser	215	2,124,438
2	Bukit Barisan Selatan	115	1,631,262
3	Ujung Kulon	115	1,946,147
4	Gunung Gede Pangrango	117	1,785,750
5	Baluran	90	2,839,846
6	Bali Barat	121	1,615,192
7	Komodo	101	1,651,563
8	Kutai	95	1,582,623
9	Bogani Nani Wartabone	141	1,983,653
10	Tanjung Puting	88	1,559,622
11	Kerinci Seblat	161	8,088,211
12	Bromo Tengger Semeru	90	1,631,262
13	Meru Betiri	85	1,874,072
14	Teluk Cenderawasih	73	2,106,283
15	Lore Lindu	88	1,502,853
16	Alas Purwo	107	2,196,802
17	Wasur	59	1,720,769
18	Karimun Jawa	92	1,826,449
19	Kepulauan Seribu	91	1,590,204
20	Gunung Halimun	88	1,503,459
21	Way Kambas	145	2,626,354
22	Bunaken	64	1,435,423
23	Siberut	58	1,137,880
24	Berbak	60	1,426,171
25	Betung Kerihun	42	1,158,118
26	Rawa Aopa Watumohai	56	1,456,807
27	Kelimutu	40	1,353,251

28	Wakatobi	66	1,377,145
29	Gunung Palung	60	1,089,919
30	Taka Bone Rate	49	1,234,906
31	Bukit Tiga Puluh	37	1,040,595
32	Manusela	59	1,183,977
33	Bukit Baka Bukit Raya	49	942,017
34	Gunung Rinjani	91	1,268,111
35	Bukit Duabelas	-	-
36	Sembialng	-	-
37	Laiwangi-Wanggameti	-	-
38	Manupeu Tanah Daru	-	-
39	Kayan Mentaragang	-	-
40	Lorentz	-	-
41	Danau Detarum	-	-

Source: PHKA

## 討議議事録 (R／D)




RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN  
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY AND  
AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA  
ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR  
THE GUNUNG HALIMUN-SALAK NATIONAL PARK  
MANAGEMENT PROJECT

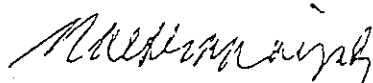
The Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") had a series of discussions, through the Resident Representative of JICA in the Republic of Indonesia, with the Indonesian authorities concerned with respect to desirable measures to be taken by JICA and Indonesia Government for the successful implementation of the above-mentioned Project.

As a result of the discussions, JICA and the Indonesian authorities concerned agreed on the matters referred to in the document attached hereto.

Jakarta, December 29, 2003



6 Mr. Keiichi Kato  
Resident Representative,  
JICA Indonesia Office,  
Japan International Cooperation Agency,  
Japan



Ir. Koes Saparjadi, MF  
Director General, Directorate General of  
Forest Protection and Nature Conservation,  
Ministry of Forestry,  
The Republic of Indonesia

## THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

### I. COOPERATION BETWEEN JICA and Indonesian Government

1. The Government of Indonesia will implement the Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park Management Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") in cooperation with JICA.
2. The Project will be implemented in accordance with the Master Plan which is given in Annex I.

### II. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY JICA

In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan, JICA will take, at its own expense, the following measures according to the normal procedures under the Colombo Plan Technical Cooperation Scheme.

#### 1. DISPATCH OF JAPANESE EXPERTS

JICA will provide the services of the Japanese experts as listed in Annex II.

#### 2. PROVISION OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

JICA will provide such machinery, equipment and other materials (hereinafter referred to as "the Equipment") necessary for the implementation of the Project as listed in Annex III. The Equipment will become the property of the Government of Indonesia upon being delivered C.I.F. (cost, insurance and freight) to the Indonesian authorities concerned at the ports and/or airports of disembarkation.

#### 3. TRAINING OF INDONESIAN PERSONNEL IN JAPAN

JICA will receive the Indonesian personnel connected with the Project for

technical training in Japan.

### III. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA

1. The Government of Indonesia will take necessary measures to ensure that the self-reliant operation of the Project will be sustained during and after the period of Japanese technical cooperation, through full and active involvement in the Project by all related authorities, beneficiary groups and institutions.
2. The Government of Indonesia will ensure that the technologies and knowledge acquired by the Indonesian nationals as a result of Japanese technical cooperation will contribute to the economic and social development of Indonesia.
3. The Government of Indonesia will grant in Indonesian privileges, exemptions and benefits to the Japanese experts referred to in II-1 above and their families, which are no less favorable than those accorded to experts of third countries working in Indonesia under the Colombo Plan Technical Cooperation Scheme.
4. The Government of Indonesia will ensure that the Equipment referred to in II-2 above will be utilized effectively for the implementation of the Project in consultation with the Japanese experts referred to in Annex II.
5. The Government of Indonesia will take necessary measures to ensure that the knowledge and experience acquired by the Indonesian personnel from technical training in Japan will be utilized effectively in the implementation of the Project.
6. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Indonesia, the

Government of Indonesia will take necessary measures to provide at its own expense :

- (1) Services of the Indonesian counterpart personnel and administrative personnel as listed in Annex IV ;
  - (2) Land, buildings and facilities as listed in Annex V ;
  - (3) Supply or replacement of machinery, equipment, instruments, vehicles, tools, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than the Equipment provided by JICA under II-2 above ;
  - (4) Means of transport and travel allowances for the Japanese experts for official travel within Indonesia; and
  - (5) Suitably furnished accommodation for the Japanese experts and their families.
7. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Indonesia, the Government of Indonesia will take necessary measures to meet :
- (1) Expenses necessary for transportation within Indonesia of the Equipment referred to in II-2 above as well as for the installation, operation and maintenance thereof ;
  - (2) Customs duties, internal taxes and any other charges, imposed in Indonesia on the Equipment referred to in II-2 above ; and
  - (3) Running expenses necessary for the implementation of the Project.



#### IV. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROJECT

1. Director General, Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry, as the Project Director, will bear overall responsibility for the administration and implementation of the Project.
2. Director, Directorate of Area Conservation, Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry, as the Project Manager, will be responsible for the managerial and technical matters of the Project.
3. The Japanese Chief Advisor will provide necessary recommendations and advice to the Project Director and the Project Manager on any matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.
4. The Japanese experts will give necessary technical guidance and advice to the Indonesian counterpart personnel on technical matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.
5. For the effective and successful implementation of technical cooperation for the Project, a Joint Coordinating Committee will be established whose functions and composition are described in Annex VI.

#### V. JOINT EVALUATION

Evaluation of the Project will be conducted jointly by JICA and the Indonesian authorities concerned, at the middle and during the last six months of the cooperation term in order to examine the level of achievement.

## VI. CLAIMS AGAINST JAPANESE EXPERTS

The Government of Indonesia undertakes to bear claims, if any arises, against the Japanese experts engaged in technical cooperation for the Project resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with the discharge of their official functions in Indonesia except for those arising from the willful misconduct or gross negligence of the Japanese experts.

## VII. MUTUAL CONSULTATION

There will be mutual consultation between JICA and Indonesian Government on any major issues arising from, or in connection with this Attached Document.

## VIII. MEASURES TO PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING OF AND SUPPORT FOR THE PROJECT

For the purpose of promoting support for the Project among the people of Indonesia, the Government of Indonesia will take appropriate measures to make the Project widely known to the people of Indonesia.

## IX. TERM OF COOPERATION

The duration of the technical cooperation for the Project under this Attached Document will be 5 years from 1, February, 2004.



ANNEX I	MASTER PLAN
ANNEX II	LIST OF JAPANESE EXPERTS
ANNEX III	LIST OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
ANNEX IV	LIST OF INDONESIAN COUNTERPART AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL
ANNEX V	LIST OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES
ANNEX VI	JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Master Plan

Project Title : Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park (GHSNP) Management Project

OVERALL GOAL: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource utilization are promoted in national parks in Indonesia.

Framework of the Project:

**OBJECTIVE 1: Biodiversity in GHSNP is properly conserved.**

**OUTPUT1-1:** Activities for the conservation of endangered species in GHSNP are enhanced in accordance with the Action Plan for the conservation of Endangered Species in GHSNP and its Surrounding Area (hereinafter referred to as "The Action Plan")

Activities:

- (1) To continue monitoring on the three endangered species mainly in Cikaniki Area
- (2) To identify the measures to be taken for implementation of the Action Plan, based on the monitoring results obtained through the activity (1) above
- (3) To provide necessary recommendation for possible revision of the Action Plan and the Management Plan of GHSNP
- (4) To survey on the situation of Salak Area

**OUTPUT 1-2:** Pilot activities for the local community participation are introduced and relationship between the GHSNP and local community are improved.

Activities:

- (1) To rehabilitate the degraded areas within GHSNP with local people's participation
- (2) To introduce the livelihood support activities in the areas around the GHSNP, especially in the areas where have potential threat to the park.
- (3) To provide necessary support to promote eco-tourism in and around the GHSNP (especially in Cikaniki and Citalahab areas)

OUTPUT 1-3: Environmental education and awareness programs are promoted in the area centered on the GHSNP

Activities

- (1) To provide information on the ecosystem and the endangered species existing in the GHSNP to the visitors
- (2) To disseminate information on the importance of natural resource conservation and protection of the endangered species to the local people in the surrounding areas of the GHSNP
- (3) To provide information on the natural resource conservation as well as on the project activities in the GHSNP to the residents in the big cities such as those in Jabotabek Area

**OBJECTIVE 2: Insights and experiences of national park management obtained through JICA Projects are shared among the various national parks in Indonesia**

OUTPUT 2: Useful lessons and experiences obtained in GHSNP and NCIC (Nature Conservation Information Center) are transferred to the staff of the other national parks.

Activities

- (1) To organize seminar/workshop(s) to share experiences and learning of the project to the staff of the other national parks and the PHKA(Directorate General for Forest Protection and Nature Conservation)
- (2) To conduct technical training for improving national park information management at NCIC

List of Japanese Experts

1. Long-Term Experts

Three (3) full-time long-term experts in the fields described below, will be dispatched, serving exclusively for the Project

- (1) Chief Advisor/National park management
- (2) Community-based activity support
- (3) Environmental education/Training/Coordinator

2. Short-Term Experts

Short-term experts will be dispatched as needed.

### List of Machinery and Equipment

Part of machinery and equipment necessary for the effective implementation of the Project will be provided by the Japanese side within the budget allocated for technical cooperation. Main item of machinery and equipment supposed to be provided are as follows.

1. Equipment for activities regarding national park management
2. Equipment for activities regarding community-based activity support
3. Equipment for activities regarding environmental education
4. Equipment for activities regarding training
5. Vehicles
6. Other necessary equipment for the implementation of the Project

Note: It is expected that the Project will use the existing equipment and machinery effectively.

LIST OF COUNTERPART AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

1. General Supervisor:

Director General, Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation,  
Ministry of Forestry

2. Project Director:

Director, Directorate of Area Conservation, Directorate General of Forest Protection  
and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry

3. Field Manager:

Head of Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park (GHSNP), Directorate General of Forest  
Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry

- ④ Head of Natural Conservation Information Center (NCIC), Directorate General of  
Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry

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4. Counterparts in the field of;

- 1) National park management (staff of Sub-Directorate of National Park Management,  
GHSNP)
- 2) Endangered species conservation (staff of GHSNP, NCIC)
- 3) Community-based activity support (staff of GHSNP)
- 4) Environmental education (staff of GHSNP)
- 5) Training (staff of GHSNP, NCIC)

5. Administrative personnel

- 1) Assistant Coordinators
- 2) Assistant Counterparts
- 3) Secretaries
- 4) Drivers
- 5) Security Guards
- 6) Workers



LIST OF LAND, BUILDINGS, AND FACILITIES

1. Land for
  - 1) Project Offices and related facilities
  - 2) Other lands needed for implementation of the Project
2. Buildings and Facilities for
  - 1) Project Office, Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation in Bogor
  - 2) Project Office, Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park
  - 3) Experts Rooms
  - 4) Training facilities
  - 5) Others

## JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

## 1. Functions

The Joint Coordinating Committee will meet at least once a year or whenever necessity arises, and work:

- 1) To approve the Annual Plan of Operation formulated by the Project in accordance with the Record of Discussions;
- 2) To review the overall progress of the technical cooperation program and activities carried out under the above-mentioned Annual Plan of Operation in particular; and
- 3) To review and exchange views on major issues arising from or in connection with the technical cooperation program.

## 2. Composition

Chairperson

Director General, Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry

## 1) Indonesian side

- Director, Directorate of Area Conservation, Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry
- Director, Directorate of Ecotourism and Environmental Service Utilization, Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry
- Director, Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation, Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry
- Head, Bureau of International Cooperation, Ministry of Forestry
- Head of Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park, Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry
- Head of NCIC, Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry
- Head of Forestry and Water Resource Management Division, National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)
- Relevant personnel accepted by Chairperson, if necessary.

2) Japanese side

- Resident Representative (RR), JICA Indonesian Office
- Japanese Expert in the field of Biodiversity Conservation assigned to Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry
- Japanese Experts of the Project
- Relevant personnel accepted by RR of JICA Indonesian Office, if necessary.

NOTE: Official(s) of Embassy of Japan in Indonesia may attend the Committee meetings as observer(s)



## 収集資料リスト



## 入手資料一覽

タイトル（内容）	フォーマット
周辺地域（バッファゾーン）支援計画のためのハンドブック	
1999年森林法	
1998自然保護地域に関する政令	
Government Regulation No 68/1998 Concerning Nature Reserve Area and Nature Conservation Area	CD-ROM 1
森林編成、森林運営計画、森林利用、森林地域使用第34号 グヌンハリムン国立公園2002年年次報告	
GHNP Management Plan	
GHNPの研修提案内容	
GHNPのエコツーリズム推進概念図	
ブナケン海洋国立公園関連資料1(BNP Info)	CD-ROM 2
ブナケン海洋国立公園関連資料2(Bunaken Co-Management doc)	CD-ROM 3
Gunung Halimun National Park Mesh Map	ハードコピー
Lore Lindu National Park Management Plan	ハードコピー
Komodo National Park Management Plan	ハードコピー
グヌンハリムン国立公園2001年年次報告	ハードコピー
Statistical Year Book of Indonesia	ハードコピー
黒瀬氏「総合報告書」	ハードコピー





