マレーシア国 ボルネオ生物多様性・生態系保全プログラム 中間評価報告書

平成 17 年 3 月 (2005 年)

独立行政法人 国際協力機構

地球環境部

環境 JR 05-005

マレーシア国 ボルネオ生物多様性・生態系保全プログラム 中間評価報告書

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序 文

国際協力機構は、マレーシア国政府からの技術協力の要請を受け、平成 14 年 2 月から同国において「ボルネオ生物多様性・生態系保全プログラム」を開始しました。

本プログラム開始後 3 年にあたり、当機構は本プログラムの進捗状況や現状を把握、評価し、同国のプログラム関係者や派遣専門家に対し適切な助言と指導を行うため、平成 16 年 11 月 22 日から 12 月 16 日まで当機構地球環境部の松永龍児調査役を団長とする中間評価調査団を派遣しました。

調査団は、マレーシア側メンバーと構成した合同中間評価調査チームとして過去約3年間の投入実績、活動の達成度を確認し、マレーシア国政府関係者との協議及びプログラム・サイトでの現地調査実施を通してプログラムの運営や事業内容等に対して必要な提言を行いました。

この報告書が本プログラムの今後の推進に役立つとともに、この技術協力が両国の友好・親善の一層の発展に寄与することを期待します。

終わりに、この調査にご協力とご支援をいただいた関係者の皆様に対し、心から感謝 の意を表します。

平成 17 年 3 月

独立行政法人国際協力機構 理事 北原 悦男

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略語表

BBEC ボルネオ生物多様性・生態系保全プログラム

CRP クロッカー山脈公園

HMC野生生物生息域管理コンポーネントITBCサバ大学熱帯生物学・保全研究所

JICA 独立行政法人国際協力機構

JOCV青年海外協力隊KKコタキナバルKLクアラルンプール

M/M 協議議事録 ODA 政府開発援助

PAC 環境啓発コンポーネント

PgDM プログラム・デザイン・マトリックス PDM プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス

PMC 公園管理コンポーネント

PO 活動計画

REC 研究教育コンポーネント

R/D 討議議事録

中間評価結果要約表

1.案件の	既要			
国名:マレーシア 案件名:ボルネオ生物多様			様性・生態系保全プログラム	
所管部署:地球環境部自然環境保全チーム 援助形態:技術協力プロジェクト			援助形態:技術協力プロジェクト	
協力期間	2002年2月	1日~2007年1月31日	先方関係機関: サバ大学熱帯生物学・保全研究所、サバ州公園局、 サバ州野生生物局、サバ州科学技術局、サバ州森 林局、サバ州土地管理局、サバ州環境保護局、サ バ財団、クロッカー山脈地区郡役場他	

1-1 協力の背景と概要

ボルネオの豊かな森林生態系は、生物多様性維持と地球温暖化の防止等の観点から、全人類の財産としての重要な位置を占めている。しかしながら、これを保全するための十分な体制が整わず、生態系や自然資源について十分に理解されないままに、無秩序な開発により森林の消失が進んでいる。

かかる状況の下、サバ大学内に設立された熱帯生物学・保全研究所(Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation: ITBC) を拠点とするプロジェクト方式技術協力が要請された。

これを受けて実施された、2000 年 9 月の基礎調査、2001 年 2 月に派遣されたプログラム形成調査の結果、状況の改善のためには、生物多様性の調査研究のみでなく、保護区管理や、環境教育等の行政能力の向上、また、これらの連携による包括的な取り組みが必要である事が判明し、サバ大学及びサバ州の関連 9 実施機関による 4 コンポーネントから成る自然保全プログラムのフレームワーク案が合意された。

その後、2001年7月 9月の第1回短期調査時に、各コンポーネントの PDM、PO が作成され、同年 10月の第2回短期調査時には、マレーシア側実施体制の確認等を経て10月19日に R/D が結ばれた。

これらの過程を経て、ボルネオ生物多様性及び生態系保全(BBEC)プログラムが、2002 年 2 月 1 日から 2007 年 1 月 31 日までの五年間の協力期間で実施されるに至った。

1 - 2 協力内容

(1) 上位目標

危機に瀕し、かつ貴重なサバ州の生物多様性と生態系が保全される。

(2)プログラム目標

自然保全のための包括的で持続可能なアプローチ(手法・体制)が構築される。

(3)プログラム成果

成果1:包括的な保全のためにコンポーネント間のモニタリングシステムと統合化が強化される。

成果2:自然保全のための適切な教育・研究のモデルが確立される。

(生物多様性保全研究教育コンポーネントのプロジェクト目標)

成果3:保護区についての効果的な管理のモデル・選択肢が開発される。

(公園管理コンポーネントのプロジェクト目標).

成果4:重要な生物種のための生息管理アプローチが構築される。

(野生生物生息域管理コンポーネントのプロジェクト目標)

成果5:サバ州民の生物多様性保全に対する態度を変えるモデルが確立される。

(環境啓発コンポーネントのプロジェクト目標)

成果6:包括的な自然保護のために、4コンポーネントの活動と結果が統合される。

成果7:プログラムの計画、進捗、結果が市民に公開される。

(4)投入(評価時点)

日本側:

長期専門家計13 名短期専門家計20 名青年海外協力隊2 名

機材供与 約2億7000万円 カウンターパート研修 36名

運営管理費 合計 310 万 R.M. (邦貨、約 9,300 万円)

マレーシア側:

カウンターパート及びスタッフの配置 合計88名

土地、建物、施設

運営管理費

- 研究教育コンポーネント 532,000 R.M. (約 15,960,000 円) - 公園管理コンポーネント 765,000 R.M. (約 22,950,000 円) - 野生生物生息域管理コンポーネント 100,000 R.M. (約 3,000,000 円) - 環境啓発コンポーネント 185,745 R.M. (約 5,572,350 円)

2 . 評価調査団の概要

- · HIIMHIJ	
総括	松永龍児:JICA 地球環境部調査役
生態系保全	菊地邦雄:法政大学人間環境学部教授
環境協力	秀田智彦:環境省山陽四国地区自然保護事務所次長
計画評価	比嘉勇也:JICA 地球環境部自然環境保全チーム
評価分析 1	東野英昭:株式会社レックス・インターナショナル シニア・コンサルタント
評価分析 2	西村邦雄:ICONS 国際協力株式会社 シニア・コンサルタント
調査期間	2004年11月22日~12月16日 評価種類:中間評価

3 . 評価結果の概要

3 - 1 成果の達成状況

3 -		
プログラム成果	達成	主な理由
	度	
プログラム成果 1		BBEC モニタリングシステムの完成度、マレーシア側
包括的な保全のためにコンポー	高い	スタッフの主体性、コンポーネント長会議を始めと
ネント間のモニタリングシステ		する様々な会議の開催の定例化。
ムと統合化が強化される。		
<u>プログラム成果 2</u>		現在までの進捗は計画通り。設備が導入され、研修、
自然保全のための適切な教育・研	高い	調査、出版、研究、データ共有などが行われた。
究のモデルが確立される。		
<u>プログラム成果 3</u>		現在までの進捗は計画通り。クロッカー山脈公園管
保護区についての効果的な管理	高い	理計画の最終案が作成された。スタッフの能力向上、
のモデル・選択肢が開発される。		地域共同体との関係強化。
<u>プログラム成果 4</u>		現在までの進捗は計画通り。セガマ河下流域での主
重要な生物種のための生息管理	高い	要保護対象種の選択、保護区認定のための提案書が
アプローチが構築される。		サバ州政府に提出された。対象地区住民を巻き込ん
		だ活動の実施。
<u>プログラム成果 5</u>		環境教育用の教材作成、ワークショップ等の活動の
サバ州民の生物多様性保全に対	中程	実施は、計画通りだが、ガイドラインの作成に関す
する態度を変えるモデルが確立	度	る準備が遅れている。
される。		
<u>プログラム成果 6</u>		コンポーネント長会議などに代表される、統合の基
包括的な自然保護のために、4コ	高い	礎が出来上がった。
ンポーネントの活動と結果が統	同りい	
合される。		

プログラム成果 7 プログラムの計画、進捗、結果が		_	多くの新聞記事や、電子媒体、印刷媒体で取り上げ られてきており、情報の公開度は高いと判断する。	
市民に公開される		-	プログラムの出版物。	
3 - 2 評価結果	の要約			
評価項目	評価結果	主な理由		
妥当性	高い	人類共通の財産としての生物多様性保全、マレーシア国の政策との整合性、日本の対外援助政策との整合性、ターゲットグループ、サバ州社会のニーズとの整合性並びに計画策定の妥当性(参加型手法、プログラムアプローチ)。		
有効性	中程度	2004 年 11 月までの進捗状況は妥当なものであるが、プログラム目標の達成には、統合化の更なる強化が必要。「セガマ河下流域野生生物保護区」の承認時期については、政策判断、手続き等により左右される(外部条件)。		
効率性	高い	モニタリン	グシステムの導入と活用成果と投入の実績。	
インパクト	正のインパクト が見られる。負 のインパクトは 見当たらない。	関係機関の 度の向上。	連携強化、スタッフの能力向上、環境問題への注目	
自立発展性	高い	政策支援の	継続、実施機関の組織としての基盤	

3 - 3 結論

- ●BBEC プログラムの目標は、日本、マレーシア両国の開発と保全に関する政策によく合致している。 また、ターゲットグループ、及び、サバ州民のニーズとも整合し、高い妥当性を有している。
- ●有効性は、プログラムデザインの不明確さと外部条件の存在のために、"中程度"と評価した。 しかし、成果はほぼ計画通り達成されており、プログラム目標は各コンポーネントの統合化が強固な ものになれば、終了時までに達成可能であろうと判断する。
- ●BBEC は、実施機関の連携と、活動の質を監視するモニタリングシステムの活用により高い効率性を有していると判断する。
- ●正のインパクトが見られた。負のインパクトは今のところ見当たらない。
- ●自立発展性については、BBEC プログラムが包括的な自然保全を追求する統合のメカニズムの基礎を作り上げて、サバ州、連邦両政府から政策的支援を受けている事から、高いものと判断する。しかし、統合のメカニズムについては、プログラム期間終了後のプログラムの効果を継続するために強化を促進する具体的な方法について、今から検討しておく必要が有る。

3 - 4 提言

法的手続きの必要性

- ●プログラムの上位目標達成を可能とするために、セガマ河下流域保護区の官報掲載手続きは 2005 年末までに完了するべきである。
- 協力期間後半には、クロッカー山脈公園の土地問題の解決に優先的に取り組むべきである。

自立発展性の確保

- ●協力期間終了後の自立発展性と生物多様性・生態系保全を確実なものにするためには、統合化のメカニズムを公式のものとして位置づけることが必要である。今後、この点に、より重点的な取り組みがなされるべきである。
- ●実施機関に対して、必要な職員の補充を行い、プログラムの円滑な遂行を可能とするべきである。

事後評価活動の実施

●各コンポーネントで、研修、現地調査、展示会、ワークショップ、セミナー等について、実施しただけに終わらせず、質の向上を図るために、参加者からの感想を求め、更にその後の知識の活用状況を調査するなどの事後評価活動を行なうべきである。

協調と協力の強化

●限られた資源を最大限に活用して、プログラムの成果をより多く発現させるために、今後更に、実施機関の間で、協調と協力関係の強化を図る事が必要である。

3 - 5 教訓

- ◆地域共同体を巻き込んで、参加型、或いは、共同管理型アプローチで保護区の管理を行なう場合には、従来の管理に較べて、多くの時間、忍耐、工夫等が求められる。
- ●PDM を作成する際、用語については、成果や活動の内容に則して、出来るだけ定義を明確にし、誰でも容易に理解出来るものとすることが重要である。
- ●プロジェクトの成功のためには、多くの関連政府機関、組織との協力と協調が必要である。
- ●環境保全分野のプロジェクトは、効果の発現に長い時間を必要とする。従って、国際援助組織間の 連携と、継続的な努力の下に、はじめて、成功が期待出来る。

第1章 中間評価の概要

1.1 中間評価調査の目的

中間評価調査の主な目的は以下の通り。

- (1) プログラムの現在までの達成状況を、プログラム・デザイン・マトリックス(以下、PgDM と表記)、4 コンポーネントのプロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス(以下 PDM と表記)及び活動計画表等に示された当初計画に基づき評価すること。尚、これらの当初計画は、2003 年 6 月 25 日に署名された協議議事録に添付されているもので、PgDM は Version 3、Version 4 を使用した。
- (2) プログラムの今後の活動及び PgDM、PDM の修正等について、協力期間の中間時点で提言を行ない、残りの協力期間内でのより良い運営に資すること。
- (3) プログラムの実施から、将来の、より効果的な案件形成のための教訓を引き出すこと。

1.2 合同中間評価チームの構成

1.2.1 日本側メンバー

(1) 松永龍児 (総括)

JICA 地球環境部調査役

(2) 菊地邦雄(生態系保全)

法政大学人間環境学部教授

(3) 秀田智彦(環境協力)

環境省山陽四国地区自然保護事務所次長

(4) 比嘉勇也(計画評価)

JICA 地球環境部自然環境保全チーム

(5) 東野英昭(評価分析1)

株式会社レックス・インターナショナル シニア・コンサルタント

(6) 西村邦雄 (評価分析 2)

ICONS 国際協力株式会社 シニア・コンサルタント

1.2.2 マレーシア側メンバー

(1) Ms. Patricia Chia (首相府経済企画院)

Director of External Assistance Section, Economic Planning Unit (EPU), Prime Minister's Department

(2) Mr. Himmat Singh (首相府経済企画院)

Director of Environment & Natural Resources Section, Economic Planning Unit (EPU), Prime Minister's Department

(3) Mr. Azahar bin Noraini (天然資源環境省)

Principal Assistant Secretary of Conservation & Environmental Management Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE)

(4) Dr. Pan Khang Aun (野生生物国立公園局)

Principal Assistant Director, Protected Areas Division, Department of Wildlife & National Parks

(5) Ms. Sharifah Wahaida Syed Hassan (首相府経済企画院)

Principal Assistant Director, External Assistance Section, Economic Planning Unit, Prime Ministers Department

1.3 評価調査の日程

合同評価調査は、11月22日より、12月16日までの28日間にわたって実施された。詳細な日程は、添付1に示す通りである。

第2章 プログラムの概要

2.1 背景

ボルネオの豊かな森林生態系は、生物多様性維持と地球温暖化の防止等の観点から、全人類の財産としての重要な位置を占めている。しかしながら、これを保全するための十分な体制が整わず、生態系や自然資源について十分に理解されないままに、無秩序な開発により森林の消失が進んでいる。

かかる状況の下、サバ大学内に設立された熱帯生物学・保全研究所(Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation: ITBC) を拠点とするプロジェクト方式技術協力(現、技術協力プロジェクト)が要請された。

これを受けて実施された、2000 年 9 月の基礎調査、2001 年 2 月に派遣されたプログラム形成調査の結果、状況の改善のためには、生物多様性の調査研究のみでなく、保護区管理や、環境教育等の行政能力の向上、また、これらの連携による包括的な取り組みが必要である事が判明し、サバ大学及びサバ州の関連 9 実施機関による 4 コンポーネントから成る自然保全プログラムのフレームワーク案が合意された。

その後、2001 年 7 月-9 月の第 1 回短期調査時に、各コンポーネントの PDM、PO が作成され、同年 10 月の第 2 回短期調査時には、マレーシア側実施体制の確認等を経て 10 月 19 日に R/D が結ばれた。

これらの過程を経て、ボルネオ生物多様性及び生態系保全(BBEC)プログラムが、2002 年 2 月 1 日から 2007 年 1 月 31 日までの 5 年間の協力期間で実施されるに至った。

2003 年 6 月には、運営指導調査団が派遣され、プログラムの進捗を確認し、マレーシア側と協議の上 PDM の修正等を実施し、協議議事録に署名した(2003 年 6 月 25 日)。

2.2 プログラムの概要 (PgDM (version 3.0))

2.2.1 プログラムの枠組み

プログラム実施期間:2002年2月1日より2007年1月31日

プログラム対象地域:サバ州 ターゲットグループ:サバ州民

実施機関:サバ大学熱帯生物学・保全研究所、サバ州公園局、サバ州野生生物局、サバ州科学技術局、サバ州森林局、サバ州土地管理局、サバ州環境保護局、サバ財団、クロッカー山脈地区郡役場他

2.2.2 上位目標

危機に瀕し、かつ貴重なサバ州の生物多様性と生態系が保全される。

2.2.3 プログラム目標

自然保全のための包括的で持続可能なアプローチ(手法・体制)が構築される。

2.2.4 プログラム成果

成果 1:包括的な保全のためにコンポーネント間のモニタリングシステムと統合化が強化される。

成果 2: 自然保全のための適切な教育・研究のモデルが確立される。

(生物多様性保全研究教育コンポーネントのプロジェクト目標)

成果 3:保護区についての効果的な管理のモデル・選択肢が開発される。

(公園管理コンポーネントのプロジェクト目標)

成果 4: 重要な生物種のための生息管理アプローチが構築される。

(野生生物生息域管理コンポーネントのプロジェクト目標)

成果 5:サバ州民の生物多様性保全に対する態度を変えるモデルが確立される。

(環境啓発コンポーネントのプロジェクト目標)

成果 6:包括的な自然保護のために、4コンポーネントの活動と結果が統合される。

成果 7:プログラムの計画、進捗、結果が市民に公開される。

2.2.5 プログラム活動

活動 1-1: プログラムのモニタリング計画を策定する。

活動 1-2: ワーキンググループが、モニタリングと各コンポーネントの実施と進捗の調整を行う。(1.隔週会議 2.半期報告書 3.必要に応じてその他の活動)

活動 1-3: 事務局が、プログラム運営会議の開催準備や、報告書作成のために会議を開催する。

活動 1-4: コンポーネント長会議を開催し、活動の調整と統合を行なう。

活動 1-5: プログラム運営委員会が、計画とモニタリング、調整、承認を行なう。(1.隔週会議2.半期報告書 3.必要に応じてその他の活動)

活動2 -- 活動 5: (各コンポーネントの成果2から成果5に対応する活動)

活動 6-1: 施設、人材、専門家をコンポーネント間で共有する。

活動 6-2: 情報共有のためのネットワークが構築される

活動 6-3: 研修の実施を調整する.

活動 7-1: プログラムの計画、進捗、結果を印刷物、電子媒体等で公開する。

活動 7-2: 毎年の会議を開催し、活動の見直しと結果の公開を行なう。

活動 7-3: 環境啓発コンポーネントによる調査を実施する。

活動の詳細については、PgDM と各コンポーネントの PDM に示すとおりである (添付2)

第3章 評価の方法

3.1 評価手順

プログラムの評価は、以下の手順で行なった。

手順 1: プロジェクトの進捗の確認

投入、活動、成果の達成状況、プログラム目標の達成見込み等について、PgDM や、PDM の指標に基づいて検証を行なう。(各コンポーネント及び、PgDM の成果 1 (モニタリング),成果 6 (統合化)及び成果 7 (広報))

手順 2: プログラム実施のプロセスの確認

プロジェクトを実施する過程で何が起きたのかを把握し、成果や目標の達成にどのような影響を与えたか検証する。

手順 3: プログラム及び各コンポーネントにおける 5 項目評価の実施。尚、評価 5 項目の定義は下に示す通りである。

(1) 妥当性

プログラム目標、上位目標が、評価実施時点で、日本、マレーシア国政府の政策と合致しているか、また、対象地域の住民のニーズに合致しているかどうかを検証。

(2) 有効性

プロジェクト目標の達成見込みと、成果以外の貢献・促進要因について検証。

(3) 効率性

プロジェクトの効率性を、投入と成果の達成度合いのバランスで検証する。促進・阻害要因も 併せて検証。

(4) インパクト

プロジェクトの実施により生じた、正(望ましい)・負(望ましくない)の影響について検証。

(5) 自立発展性

協力期間終了後の持続性の見込みを、組織、財政、政策、技術、社会、文化、等の様々な視点から検証して評価。

3.2 評価の方法

プログラム評価は、二段階で実施した。第一段階は、11月22日から26日にかけて行われた、プログラムの実施者による自己評価ワークショップ(参加型評価)の開催と、その後、12月5日までの結果のとりまとめを行なった。自己評価を的確に、かつ効率的に実施するためにPCM(プロジェクト・サイクル・マネージメント)手法が用いられ、PgDM(Version 3)とPDM (Version 4)を基に、評価を行なった。

4 つのコンポーネントについて、当該コンポーネントの主務機関、実施機関のスタッフ、日本人専門家の参加によって評価ワークショップを行なった後、プログラム全体 (PgDM の成果 1、6、7 を含め)について全実施機関の関係者によるとりまとめのワークショップを開催した。これらのワークショップの実施と、結果のとりまとめについては、調査団の 2 名のコンサルタント団員が事前のガイダンスを行い、ファシリテータとして参加した。ワークショップの参加者については、添付 3 に示す通りである。

自己評価ワークショップでは、まず各コンポーネントの進捗状況、即ち、投入、活動、成果、

プロジェクト目標の達成状況 (見込み)を、プログレスレポート等のデータを基に、PDM の指標との対比で確認した。その後、5 項目評価を実施した。各コンポーネントの評価結果は、"SELF MIDTERM EVLUATION REPORT"として、事務局により取りまとめられ、12 月 3 日のプログラム運営委員会で、承認を得た。

評価の第2段階は、12月6日から12月16日に実施された。日・マ合同評価チームによる評価は、第1段階で得られた自己評価結果を参考に、合同評価チームの視点から評価を実施した。合同評価チームは、プログラムの現場を視察し、また、関係者からの聞き取り調査など実施し、これらの結果の分析も含めて、5項目による評価結果と提言、教訓を取りまとめた。

第4章 評価結果

4.1 プログラムの進捗状況

4.1.1 投入の達成状況(添付4)

(1) 日本側投入

日本側の投入は、質、量、タイミングの全ての点で、計画通りに達成された。以下にとりまとめて示す。

(1-1) 専門家

長期専門家

長期専門家計 13 名 (243.5 M/M)が 2004 年 11 月末時点で派遣されている。派遣分野については以下の通り。

- チーフアドバイザー (33.0 M/M)
- 業務調整 (37.0 M/M)
- 博物学・データ管理 (12.0 M/M)
- 系統分類学 (24.0 M/M)
- 博物館運営 (12.0 M/M)
- 保全生物学 (6.0 M/M)
- 公園管理及び保全生物学 (24.0 M/M)
- 公園管理 (8.5 M/M)
- 住民参加型保全 (32.5 M/M)
- 野生生物・生息域管理 (21.0 M/M)
- 環境教育 (33.5 M/M)

短期専門家

短期専門家計 20 名 (36.4 M/M)が 2004 年 11 月末時点で派遣されている。派遣分野については以下の通り。

- 生物多様性及び保全 (0.2 M/M)
- 生物多様性情報ネットワーク (0.4 M/M)
- 爬虫類学 (2.0 M/M)
- 昆虫類分類学 (butterfly) (2.5 M/M)
- 植物学 (1.7 M/M)
- DNA 分析 (0.8 M/M)
- 小哺乳類学 (13.4 M/M)
- GIS 開発 (2.8 M/M)
- 野生生物保護区管理体制評価 (5.3 M/M)
- 参加型モニタリング・評価手法 (1.0 M/M)
- 環境教育教材開発 (1.5 M/M)
- コミュニケーション (0.3 M/M)
- 淡水魚資源管理 (0.3M/M)
- ビジターセンター管理 (0.5 M/M)
- 標本管理及びデータベース (2.5 M/M)
- 昆虫学 (1.2 M/M)

派遣された日本人専門家の詳細を添付 6 Annex 4 に示す。

JOCV (青年海外協力隊)

青年海外協力隊より2名 (24.5 M/M) が、2004年11月末時点で派遣されている。派遣分野

については以下の通り。

- 編集(環境教育教材等) (16.5 M/M)
- 生物学研究 (8.0 M/M)

(1-2) 機材供与

2004年11月末時点で、合計、約2億7000万円の資機材が日本政府より供与された。主な供与 資機材のリスト(百万円以上のもの)を添付6Annex5に示す。

(1-3) カウンターパートの本邦研修

2004年11月末時点で36名のカウンターパートスタッフが、日本での研修を受けた。 研修分 野は以下の通り。

- 生物多様性研究及び博物館管理
- 環境教育
- 国立公園及び野生生物生息域管理
- 陸生自然環境の保全及び管理
- 標本およびデータベース管理
- 保護区管理
- 湿地管理
- 環境教育(教師用教育キャンペーン教材)

(1-4) 運営管理費

プログラムの円滑な運営のために、合計 310 万 R.M.(邦貨、約 9,300 万円(交換比率: 1 マレー シアリンギット=30円)が、現在までに投入された。

(2) マレーシア側投入の達成状況

マレーシア側の投入は、質、量、タイミングの全ての点で、概ね計画通りに達成された。以下 にとりまとめて示す。

(2-1) カウンターパート及びスタッフの配置 (添付 6 Annex 6)

プログラム運営委員会、主務実施機関、或いは実施機関のメンバーとして、合計、88 名の行政 官、研究者が、プログラム活動の策定、実施、モニタリング活動に参加している。

(2-2) 土地、建物、施設

専門家、青年海外協力隊員の執務室が、各派遣先機関内で提供されている。

- (2-3) その他、資機材、部品、その他の消耗品等の供与、交換、維持費等がマレーシア側から 提供された。
- (2-4) 運営管理費 (2004年9月時点データ 交換比率:1マレーシアリンギット=30円)
- 研究教育コンポーネント 532,000 R.M. (約 15,960,000 円) 公園管理コンポーネント 765,000 R.M. (約 22,950,000 円 765,000 R.M. (約 22,950,000 円)
- 野生生物生息域管理コンポーネント 100,000 R.M. (約 3,000,000 円)
- 環境啓発コンポーネント 185,745 R.M. (約 5,572,350 円)

4.1.2 活動の達成状況

プログラムの殆どの活動について、計画通りに達成されてきており、全体として満足すべき進 捗である。活動の実績の詳細は、添付 6 Annex 2 に示す通りである。

4.1.3 プログラム成果の達成状況

ほぼ全てのプログラムの成果が、期待された通りに上がっている。以下に、成果の達成状況を、

とりまとめて示す。

プログラム成果1(モニタリングシステム構築)の達成度:高い

プログラム成果1の2004年11月時点での達成度は以下の理由により、高いものと判断する。

- BBECのモニタリングシステムは、プログラム実施の当初に計画され、実施されてきた。 その後、必要に応じて改善を繰り返し、2003年10月に現在のシステムが出来上がり、運用されている。
- 現行のシステムは、四半期毎にモニタリングを実施しており、報告書を半年に一度まとめる形となっている。現行のシステムは、完成度も高く、マレーシア側スタッフのイニシアチブで運営されている事からも、概ね完成されていると思われる。
- 様々なレベルの会議(プログラム運営会議、コンポーネント長会議(実施機関局長級会議)事務局会議、実務者レベル会議等)が組織され、実施機関と関連機関の間で、プログラム活動のモニタリング機能を果たしている。これらの会議は、BBEC プログラムの協調、統合、共有のメカニズムとしての役割を担っている。

プログラム成果2の達成度:高い

プログラム成果 2「自然保全のための適切な教育・研究のモデルが確立される」の 2004 年 11月時点での達成度は以下の理由により、高いものと判断する。

- 研究教育コンポーネントのプロジェクト成果は、ほぼ計画通りに達成されている。研究教育コンポーネントの目標を達成するための基盤作りは、ITBC に導入された設備の、他実施機関による使用頻度と、共同で実施した研修、調査、展示会、出版、研究、データの共有などへの他機関の参加状況を総合的に勘案すると、ほぼ完成したものと判断出来る。
- プログラムの後半には、研修コース、調査、展示等の活動に対して、事後評価活動を強化して、教育・研究モデルの有効性を証明するデータを得る事が重点取り組み課題となろう。

プログラム成果3の達成度:高い

プログラム成果 3「保護区についての効果的な管理のモデル・選択肢が開発される。」の 2004 年 11 月時点での達成度は以下の理由により、高いものと判断する。

- クロッカー山脈公園管理の選択肢について、意見が交換され、クロッカー山脈公園管理計画(最終案)として取りまとめられた。この案を基に、現在、公園局内で最終調整が行なわれている段階である。
- 最終案から、管理計画の重要な考え方を抜粋した概要版が、現在作成されている。
- 数多くの研修プログラムが実施され、公園局及び関連組織のスタッフの能力向上に貢献した。
- クロッカー山脈公園周辺域の地域共同体を対象として、地域密着型零細企業研修、エコツーリズム研修、スタディツアー等が実施された。

プログラム成果4の達成度:高い

プログラム成果 4「重要な生物種のための生息域管理アプローチが構築される。」の 2004 年 11 月時点での達成度は以下の理由により、高いものと判断する。

- セガマ河下流域の地域共同体にとっての重要な保護対象生物種として、テングザル、オランウータン、バンテン(野生水牛)、アジア象が選択された。
- 当初の計画では保護区設置の申請は最終年に行う予定であったが、州有地の減少(1994年の約4万 ha から1/10に減少) 農園開発申請や組織的な盗伐が行われていることから、

プロジェクト開始1年余りで保護区セガマ河下流域の保護区認定のための提案書が、専門家のアドバイスの下に作成され、2003年2月、サバ州政府に提出された。

• セガマ河下流域が野生生物保全区に指定されるのに備えて、管理計画の作成作業や住民との対話を進めている。これまでティドン族(セガマ河下流域在住民族)の8割以上が、野生生物保護区を設置する事を支持している。また、村民主体のエコツアー開発をパイロット事業として進めており、セガマ河下流域のダガット村において、180名以上の住民が、地域密着型のツーリズム活動に参加した。

プログラム成果5の達成度:中程度

プログラム成果 5「サバ州民の生物多様性保全に対する態度を変えるモデルが確立される。」の 2004 年 11 月時点での達成度は以下の理由により、中程度であると判断する。

- 環境教育用の教材が作られ(例:ニュースレターの発行)や、プログラムのウェブサイトの定期的な更新、自然センターダイレクトリーの改訂等が、計画通りに行われた。
- 多くのワークショップやセミナーも、環境啓発コンポーネント独自で、或いは他のコンポーネントとの共同で実施され、環境啓発に効果があった。
- 2年半の、これらのプログラム活動を通じて、実施機関と関連機関のスタッフの能力が強化され、後半の活動を行なうための基礎が出来上がった。
- コンポーネントのターゲットグループとして教師、ジャーナリスト、政策決定者、開発者、 非環境 NGO が選ばれ、各々のターゲットグループの中で、ワーキンググループが組織され、活動を開始した。
- 後半の活動の中心である、環境教育のためのガイドライン作成、及びテストトライアルについては、その内容(目的、対象者、コンテンツ等)が明確でないため、今後、関係者で意見を交換し、合意形成を行い、その結果を踏まえて、作成のための活動内容を検討する必要が有る。
- ガイドライン作成作業準備の遅れ、環境教育によって住民の意識を変えるという仕事が、本来、長い時間を必要とする性格のものであること、更に、残された協力期間が2年間に限定されている事を考慮すると、「サバ州民」を対象として「生物多様性保全に対する態度を変えるモデルを確立する」ことは、達成が難しいと思われる。よって、特定のターゲットグループに対して、達成を目指すことが現実的である。

プログラム成果6の達成度:高い

プログラム成果 6「包括的な自然保護のために、4 コンポーネントの活動と結果が統合される。」 の 2004 年 11 月時点での達成度は以下の理由により、高いと判断する

- これまでのプロジェクト期間で、コンポーネント間の共同活動、施設の共同利用、情報、 人的資源の共有が継続して、行われてきた。これらの努力を通じて、各実施機関が統合化 の重要性に気付き始めており、コンポーネント長会議などに代表される、統合の基礎が出 来上がったと判断する。
- 統合化のメカニズムについての明確な定義は、まだ示されていない。
- 現在、生物多様性、生態系保全のための統合化の手法について調査が実施されている。現在までに、4回の打ち合わせと、3回の諮問会議が開催され、2004年11月には、統合化に関する年間活動計画表が作成されている。

プログラム成果 7 の達成度:高い

プログラム成果 7「プログラムの計画、進捗、結果が市民に公開される。」の 2004 年 11 月時点での達成度は以下の理由により、高いと判断する。

● プログラムが中間地点に到達し、BBEC プログラムの計画、活動、進捗状況が、サバ州民

及びマレーシアの他州の人々にも知られるようになった。日本や諸外国での知名度も高くなってきている。

- プログラムは、多くの新聞記事や電子媒体、印刷媒体で取り上げられてきており、情報の 公開度は高いと判断する。
- プログラムによる出版物も 2004 年 11 月までに 32 冊を数えており、プログラム活動とその結果を、市民に公開する機能を果たしていると判断する。

プログラムの成果の達成状況の詳細は、添付 6 Annex 3 に示す通りである。

第5章 5項目による評価結果

5.1 プログラム全体に関する評価結果

5.1.1 5 項目評価

(1) 妥当性:高い

妥当性は、以下の理由により高いと判断する。

人類共通の財産としての生物多様性と社会のニーズ

- マレーシアは、世界のメガダイバーシティーセンター(広範な自然生息地に恵まれ、植物 資源と動物資源が豊富で、この地域にしかない固有種が数多く棲息する場所)の一つであ る。マレーシアの植物相は約12,500種の顕花植物と1,100種以上のシダ植物からなると推定 される他、1,500種の陸生脊椎動物、及び、150,000種の無脊椎動物が生息していると考え られている。この豊かな生物相は、マレーシアの重要な資源であるとともに、世界の人々 にとっても重要な、人類共通の財産である。
- マレーシアの生物多様性は、国内の様々な生息環境によって支えられているが、中でも、 サバとサラワク両州の熱帯雨林の存在が重要である。しかし、近年、サバ、サラワク州の 森林面積は、アブラヤシのプランテーションの急速な増加を主な原因とする土地利用変化 のために、減少している。サバ州に於ける森林減少の割合は、サラワク州を上回っている。 また、半島に較べて、保護区の州内に占める割合は低い。
- IUCN(国際自然保護連合)及び、Conservation Internationalは、ボルネオを世界のホットスポットの一つとして数え、人間による経済活動が、生態系に大きな影響を与えていることを警告している。サバ州経済は、森林資源を始め、天然資源に依存しており、無秩序な開発が進められた場合、州内の貴重な生物多性・生態系は失われ、長期的には、州民の生活環境の悪化、水資源の涸渇等につながる恐れも否定出来ない。
- 近年、地球規模で環境の悪化が進む中で、生物多様性と生態系の保全は、今や、人類共通のニーズであり、また、これを維持し、次世代のために守っていくのは、人類共通の義務であるといっても過言ではない。サバ州の現状を考えた時、環境保全の問題を解決する研究・教育のモデルを構築し、公園管理や、生息域管理などの保全行政の能力向上を図り保護区を設定し、また、人々の環境に対する意識を啓発する事を通じて、サバ州の生物多様性と生態系を保全することを目的とするBBECプログラムの実施は、きわめて高い妥当性が有ると判断する。

マレーシア国の政策との整合性 (国家開発5ケ年計画他)

- 第8次マレーシアプラン (2001-2005)において、"地方政府を強化し、地域社会の参加によって環境問題に対処する"こと、及び、"土地利用計画を見直し、生物多様性と森林の持続的な管理の強化を図る"方針が述べられている。
- 科学技術環境省によって取りまとめられ、出版された、生物多様性に関する国家政策 (1998)と生物多様性に関する国家調査(1997)では、"マレーシアが2020年迄に、熱帯生物 多様性の保全と研究、利用において、世界の中心としての地位を占める"ことを国家政策 として記しており、BBECの目的と一致している。

日本の対外援助政策との整合性

- 日本政府は、2002 年 8 月、「21 世紀に向けた環境開発支援構想」(ISD 構想、1997 年)を改め、「持続可能な開発のための環境保全イニシアティブ」(EcoISD)を発表した。この中で、自然環境保全を含めた、4 つの重点分野(他に、地球温暖化対策、環境汚染対策、「水」問題への取組)について協力を進めていくこととしている。
- 日本国政府は、マレーシアに対する国別援助方針において、「環境保全と両立する持続的 な開発に対する援助」に優先順位を置くとしている。

国際協力機構(JICA)の援助方針との整合性

JICAのマレーシアに対する国別援助方針によれば、同国への四つの優先技術協力分野のうちの一つが環境保全と持続的開発である。マレーシアの貴重な自然環境を保全するために、JICAは東マレーシアへの援助を最優先地区として位置づけている。BBECプログラムは、マレーシア国における環境保全分野の技術協力の核となるものである。

ターゲットグループのニーズとの整合性

- BBEC プログラムの直接のターゲットグループである、サバ大学(熱帯生物保全研究所)、 サバ州科学技術局、サバ州野生生物局、サバ州公園局、サバ財団、サバ州森林局、クロッカー山脈公園郡行政機関、教育局、教師、ジャーナリスト、政策決定者、開発者、NGOのスタッフ達は、元来、政策決定、法律施行、研究・教育、天然資源の有効利用、啓蒙活動等の分野において、生物多様性の保全やそれに関する教育に携わっている人達であり、BBEC プログラムの活動は、彼等のニーズに合致している内容のものである。
- プログラムの影響は、これらのターゲットグループを超えて、広範囲に及ぶことが予想される。例えば、学生や、ツアーガイド、意思決定者等である。また、裨益も特定のグループだけでなく、公平に波及する性質のものである。

計画策定の妥当性

- BBECプログラムは、サバ州の7ヶ所で行われた16回の参加型のワークショップで、参加者の合意の下に策定された。これらのワークショップには、地域住民、NGO、関連政府機関のスタッフなど、300人以上が参加した。
- BBECは、長期的な観点から、技術協力の有効性と効率性を高めるために"プログラムアプローチ"コンセプトにより形成されている。 一般的に、自然保全案件では、様々な分野の活動を包括的に扱う事が必要となる。このため、BBECは、研究・教育、公園管理、生息域管理、環境啓発の四つのコンポーネントを組み込んだプログラムとなっている。プログラム全体の効率的な運営のために、モニタリングシステムが開発され、改良が重ねられてきた。現在は、マレーシア側実施機関のスタッフのイニシアチブにより、モニタリングが実施され、運営の効率を上げている。

(2) 有効性; 中程度

プログラムの有効性は、以下の理由により中程度であると判断する。

2004年11月までの進捗状況は妥当なものである。

プログラムの成果(モニタリングシステム、統合化、広報、及び各コンポーネント)は、 ほぼ計画通りに進んでおり、協力期間後半の活動の実行を通じて、プログラム目標を達成 するための基礎固めは終了したものと判断する。

プログラム目標の達成見込み

• プログラム目標の達成には、4 つのコンポーネントの、より確固たる統合化が必要である と思われる。

「セガマ河下流域野生生物保全区」の承認時期

• 2003 年 2 月に提出された「セガマ河下流域野生生物保全区」設置の申請がサバ州の閣議に 附され、官報に掲載される時期については政治的な判断が働くため分らないが、出来る限 りの働きかけを行っている。

プログラム目標と、その指標の不明確さ

- 現状のプログラム目標と上位目標、それらの指標は共に、意味がかならずしも明確でなく、 実施者の目指すべき方向が、共有されていない恐れが有る。
- (3) 効率性; 高い

効率性は、以下の理由により高いものと判断する。

モニタリングシステムの導入と活用

BBEC は、効率的で包括的なモニタリングシステムを導入し、活用する事で、様々な組織が実施する自然保全活動の質の維持に努めている。

成果と投入の実績

- 成果の 1?7 が、計画通りに、ほぼ順当に達成されている事、及び、日・マ両者の投入が適切に行われている事。
- (4) インパクト; 負のインパクトは今のところ見当たらない。

正のインパクトとして、以下のものが挙げられる。

- サバ大学と、サバ州政府機関、民間部門、他ドナー、NGO との連携と協力関係が構築された。
- 包括的な保全のためのスタッフの能力が向上した。
- サバ州の保全活動が、マスコミに取り上げられる回数が増え、注目を浴びた。
- 地域の共同体(村民)が、プログラムによる研修を受けた結果、自然資源を持続的に利用する知識(エコツーリズムなど)を学んだ。
- 意思決定者、政策決定者が、以前に比して環境問題により目を向けるようになった。
- (5) 自立発展性; 高い

自立発展性は、以下の理由により高いものと判断する。

政策的支援

● サバ州政府は、BBEC プログラムへの支援を表明しており、また、殆どの活動が、将来も 継続される可能性が高い性質のものであること。

組織面

熱帯生物保全研究所、サバ公園局、サバ州公園局、サバ州野生生物局等の組織は、今後、 財政、運営の両面で自立出来る基盤を有している。

環境啓蒙活動の継続

• 環境啓蒙活動は、今後作成される環境教育ガイドラインに基づき、環境啓発コンポーネントの実施機関、即ち、サバ州科学技術局、サバ州教育局、サバ州環境活動委員会、サバ州環境保全局、サバ州森林局、サバ州公園局、サバ州野生生物局等により継続されていく見込みが高い。

主務実施機関と実施機関の統合化

• コンポーネント長会議の開催が恒例化し、また、様々な共同活動の実施を通じて、各実施機関の統合化は、基本的に完成したと判断する。但し、統合化のメカニズムについては、より明確な定義が必要である。

5.1.2 結論

- BBEC プログラムの目標は、日本、マレーシア両国の開発と保全に関する政策によく合致 している。また、ターゲットグループ、及び、サバ州民のニーズとも整合性が有り、高い 妥当性を有している。
- 有効性は、プログラムデザインの不明確さのために、"中程度"と判断した。しかし、成果については、ほぼ計画通り進んでおり、プログラム目標の達成は、各コンポーネントの統合化が強固なものになれば、終了時までに、達成可能であろう。
- BBEC は、実施機関の連携と、活動の質を監視するモニタリングシステムの活用により高い効率性を有していると判断する。
- 多くの正のインパクトが様々な面で見られた。
- 自立発展性については、BBEC プログラムが包括的な自然保全を追求する統合のメカニズムを作り上げて、サバ州、連邦両政府から政策的支援を受けている事から、高いものと判断する。しかし、統合のメカニズムについては、プログラム期間終了後のプログラムの効果を継続するために統合化を強化する方法について、今から検討する必要が有る。

5.1.3 提言

自立発展性の確保

- 本プロジェクトは州行政を C/P としているため、小回りが利いて結果が出やすいことが特徴であるが、サバ州の生物多様性を保全するためには、開発業者やプランテーション業者に対しても生物多様性の重要性を認識させる必要があり、また他セクターや省庁の協力も欠かせない。自立発展性の確保のためには、生物多様性国家戦略のようなものを策定して開発者を巻き込むための道筋をつけることも考える必要がある。
- 本プロジェクトでは、日本の学会や NGO などの JICA 以外の組織との協力関係が芽生えてきており、自立発展性のためにはその協力関係強化を含めた将来の方針を検討する必要がある。
- 協力期間終了後の自立発展性と生物多様性・生態系保全を確実なものにするためには、統合化のメカニズムを公式のものとして位置づけることが必要である。今後、この点により重点的な取り組みがなされるべきである。
- 生物多様性保全に向けた様々な活動の統合化については、すでにサバの自然保護の核となるような機関が参加する、生物多様性保全を推進する委員会ができているが、細かい部分では統合が技術的・体質的に難しいところもある。プログラム終了後に、保全推進グループ11機関が分散しないようにする必要がある。
- 実施機関に対して必要な職員の補充を行い、プログラムの円滑な遂行を可能とするべきである。

法的手続きの必要性

- プログラムの上位目標達成を可能とするために、セガマ河下流域保護区の官報掲載手続きは 2005 年末までに完了するべきである。
- 協力期間後半には、クロッカー山脈公園の土地問題の解決に優先的に取り組むべきである。

事後評価活動の実施

 各コンポーネントで、研修、現地調査、展示会、ワークショップ、セミナー等について、 実施しただけに終わらせず、質の向上を図るために、参加者からの感想を求め、更にその 後の知識の活用状況を調査するなどの事後評価活動を行なうべきである。

協調と協力の強化

限られた資源を最大限に活用して、プログラムの成果をより多く発現させるために、今後 更に、実施機関の間で協調と協力関係の強化を図る事が必要である。

終了時評価に向けて

- 終了時評価時では、現地の生物多様性保全に向けてプログラムがどういう役割を果たし、 協力終了後にどう活用されるかという視点からの評価も必要である。
- 終了時評価時には、環境教育・啓蒙・普及によって現地の人々の意識がどのように変わったのかが数値で分かるような調査が出来れば評価としてわかりやすい。
- 何がどれだけ達成された/されなかったかという評価だけではなく、プログラム実施の背景など様々な視点でプログラムの内容に踏み込んだ評価がなされると好ましい。

5.1.4 教訓

- 地域共同体を巻き込んで、参加型、或いは、共同管理型アプローチで保護区の管理を行な う場合には、従来の管理に較べて多くの時間、忍耐、工夫等が求められる。
- マレーシアのような多様で民族も均質でない国において住民をターゲットとして将来的な発展を見極めるためには、その地域の政治構造や社会構造をよく知ることが不可欠である。単なる社会経済だけでなく、人間の価値観なども考慮する必要がある。
- PDM を作成する際、用語については、成果や活動の内容に則して出来るだけ定義を明確 にし、誰でも容易に理解出来るものとすることが重要である。
- プロジェクトの成功のためには、多くの関連政府機関、組織との協力と協調が必要である。
- 環境保全分野のプロジェクトは、効果の発現に長い時間を必要とする。従って、国際援助 組織間の連携と、継続的な努力の下に、はじめて成功が期待出来る。

5.2 生物多様性保全研究教育コンポーネント

5.2.1 コンポーネントの概要

コンポーネントの枠組み

プロジェクト対象地域:サバ州

ターゲットグループ:5つの実施機関

実施機関:サバ州公園局(主務機関) サバ大学熱帯生物学・保全研究所(主務機関) サバ州

森林局、サバ州野生生物局、サバ財団

プロジェクト目標

自然保全のための適切な教育・研究のモデルが確立される。

<u>成果</u>

(1) 関連組織間の連携が強化され、発展する。

- (2) サバ大学の研究・教育施設が充実し、他実施機関もこれを利用できる。
- (3) 分類学及び保全生物学の教育を受けた研究者(職員、レンジャー、コミュニティーの指導者)が増加する。
- (4) 研究対象地域の生物多様性と生態系について研究が行われ、知識が深まる。
- (5) 各実施機関のリファレンス(照会)センターが拡充され、ネットワーク化される。

活動

活動は、添付 2:PDM (version 4) に示す通りである。

5.2.2 研究教育コンポーネントの達成度

研究教育コンポーネントの投入については、添付4に、活動達成度については、添付6 Annex 2に、また、成果の達成度については添付6Annex3にまとめて示した。

5.2.3 評価 5 項目にもとづく評価結果

- (1) 妥当性; 高い
- 研究教育コンポーネントは、マレーシア政府の政策と高い整合性を持っている(例;第8 次マレーシアプラン(2001-2005)、生物多様性に関する国家政策(1998)、サバ州野生 生物保護条例(1997)、環境保護条例(1996))。また、環境、生物多様性が全ての人々の共 有財産であり、それを守り伝えていく事が全ての人間の義務であるという立場から、対象 地区の住民のニーズにも合致している。また、プロジェクトが研究教育であることから、 裨益が一部の人に偏る性質のものではなく、公益性も確保されている。
- (2) 有効性; 高い
- プロジェクト目標は、これまでにコンポーネントの成果がほぼ計画通りに達成されている 事から、協力期間終了までに達成される見込みが高いと判断した。
- プロジェクト目標の指標の記述があいまいであるため、今後、プロジェクト目標の達成度を正確に評価するためには「(他機関によって)持ち込まれた(生物多様性・生態系)保全に関する問題を解決するモデルの有効性(Usefulness of model to solve conservation problem brought in)」の意味を共有するための、より明確な記述が必要である。

(3) 効率性; 高い

- ・ 投入は、日・マ両政府によって、質、量、タイミングとも適切に実施された。成果5を除いて、成果は計画通り達成された。成果5については、主務機関であるITBCの照会センターの拡充が進み、データベースが構築されている。但し、ネットワーク化については、5つの機関の、ネットワーク機器の導入が前提となるため、現在の所殆ど進展が無い。
- (4) インパクト; 正のインパクトが見られる。負のインパクトは現在のところ、見られない。
- 正のインパクトは、組織、技術、社会、財政面等で見られる。例えば、ITBC の職員が、研究・教育コンポーネントの活動を通じて自信を持つようになり、前向きで勤勉な職場の環境が形成された。また、BBEC によって、自然保全活動の面でのマレーシアとサバ州のイメージが向上した。 更に、BBEC の活動で ITBC の知名度が高まり、ドナーからの援助を受けやすくなった。
- 実施機関の間の連携の強化も、(予想された)正のインパクトである。

(5) 自立発展性; 高い

研究教育コンポーネントは、以下の理由で高い自立発展性を有している。

- 研究教育コンポーネントが、ターゲットグループ、及び住民のニーズと高い整合性を持っており、サバ州、連邦両政府からの政策的な支援が期待出来る。
- 実施機関のオーナーシップが高まっている。コンポーネントの運営は、マレーシア側カウンターパートが主体となって行っており、包括的なモニタリングシステムの適用と、プロジェクトの実施についての判断業務も、コンポーネント長会議の他、ワーキンググループ、タスクフォース等の下で、適宜なされている。

5.2.4 結論

2004年11月末時点で、研究教育コンポーネントの進捗は、ほぼ予定通りである。5項目評価の結果も、満足すべきものである。

(1) プロジェクトの進捗

- 投入は、日・マ両政府により、質、量、時期とも適切に行われた。人的投入(日本人長・ 短期専門家、マレーシア側カウンターパート)、マレーシアカウンターパートの本邦研修、 資機材の供与、運営資金(ワークショップ、セミナーの開催等)の投入の組み合わせによ り、生物多様性・生態系保全のための実施機関の連携が進み、成果の発現が効果的に促進 された。
- 殆どの活動が予定通りに実施され、成果もほぼ計画通りに達成された。特に量的な面では、 スタッフの努力を評価出来るが、活動範囲が広がりすぎ、質的にはやや不足の面も有る。
- プロジェクトが順調に進展・拡大する中で、人員の不足が深刻になりつつある。人員の補充によって、資機材の維持管理、標本のデータベース化等がより円滑に進められる可能性が有る。

(2) 5 項目評価

研究教育コンポーネントは、全ての項目について高い評価結果を得た。しかし、有効性については、プロジェクト目標の指標が明確でないため、評価が難しい面が有った。

5.2.5 提言

研究・教育

- 研究教育コンポーネントは、実施した研究と教育活動の数の面では、満足すべき実績を残し、ITBC の認知度を高めることに貢献した。残りの 2 年間の協力期間の中で、これらの活動の質的な向上をはかることに重点を置いて取り組んでいくべきである。
- 個々の研究成果を地域における生物多様性保全に活かすために、研究者が地域住民と同じ 目線で対話する機会を多く設け、双方の情報を正しく共有することが必要である。
- 生物多様性・生態系保全の自立発展性の確保のためには、分類だけでなく、社会経済分野の研究の能力強化が必要である。
- 成果 5 (各実施機関のリファレンス(照会)センターが拡充され、ネットワーク化される) については、残りの協力期間内で進捗を改善するための取り組みが必要である。

事後評価活動

• セミナー、研修、調査、展示会など、それぞれ、実施の実績は上げてきたものの、今後、質の向上のためには、参加者からのコメントや、実施後の知識の有効利用の状況を調べて、フィードバックする事が必要である。このため、イベントの事後評価活動を実施するべきである。

連携の強化

• 限られた資源を最大限活用するために、実施機関の間で、合同活動の実施のための連携を 更に強化するべきである。

実施機関の人員の充足

- プロジェクトのスタッフは業務に対する十分な使命感を備えているものの、人員の充足により、プロジェクト実施の効率は、更に改善されるであろう。
- サバ大学を出た学生が、サバ州政府機関ではなく連邦政府機関、外国機関での就職を指向 する傾向があるが、人材確保の観点からは何らかの対応を考える必要がある。
- ITBC 以外の在サバの研究者も含めてグループ化し、サポートする体制の構築を考える必要がある。

PDM と PgDM の変更

● 研究教育コンポーネントのプロジェクト目標と、プログラム目標の指標については、より 明確なものに修正する事が望ましい。

5.2.6 教訓

- BBEC のような大規模な案件の場合、実施機関の連携が活動の実施成功に不可欠である。
- 実施機関の高い使命感がプロジェクトの成功に必要である。

5.3 州立公園管理コンポーネント

5.3.1 コンポーネントの概要

コンポーネントの枠組み

プロジェクト対象地域:クロッカー山脈公園(CRP)

ターゲットグループ:実施機関及びクロッカー山脈公園周辺の地域住民

実施機関:サバ州公園局(主務機関)、サバ州野生生物局、サバ州森林局、土地管理局、環境保

護局、サバ大学熱帯生物学・保全研究所、クロッカー山脈公園隣接郡役場

プロジェクト目標

保護区のために効果的な管理モデル・選択肢が開発される。

<u>成果</u>

- (1) CRP周辺の地域コミュニティ同士の関係と公園管理が研究され理解される。
- (2) CRPに関する管理計画が準備される。
- (3) CRPの保全に関する組織とコミュニティの人的資源能力が向上する。
- (4) CRP 管理計画が実施される。
- (5) CRP 管理計画の実施をとおした経験と提言が分析され、編集される。

活動

活動は、添付 2 PDM (Version 4) に示す通りである。

5.3.2 公園管理コンポーネントの達成度

公園管理コンポーネントの達成度は、投入については、添付4に、活動達成度については、添付6 Annex2に、また、成果の達成度については添付6Annex3にまとめて示した。

5.3.3 評価 5 項目にもとづく評価結果

(1) 妥当性: 高い

公園管理コンポーネントの下で実施されているクロッカー山脈公園の管理活動は、公園内と周辺の共同体にとって、以下の理由から必要なものであり、かつサバ州民にも貢献している。

- クロッカー山脈公園は、ボルネオ島西海岸と内陸部の百万人を超える住民の重要な水源である。
- クロッカー山脈公園内には貴重な動植物が存在するため、それらの保全活動は重要である。 また、未確認の生物も含め潜在的な価値がある(生物多様性の保全)。
- クロッカー山脈内の自然資源の管理活動を実施することにより持続的な利用(研究、農業、レクリエーション等)が可能となる。
- プロジェクト目標と上位目標は、日本の ODA 政策と合致している。例として、環境保全活動などの地球規模の問題への取り組み、マレーシアに対する国別の援助プログラムなどが挙げられる。また、マレーシアの政策にも、第8次マレーシアプランで、特に地方における、持続的な開発、環境の保全と保護、ツーリズム、貧困削減等に重点が置かれている事からも、公園管理コンポーネントとマレーシア国の政策との整合性は高い。

(2) 有効性; 高い

- 当初の予定よりも早く5施設(4地区事務所、1ネーチャーセンター)を建設し、また、『公園管理計画(案)』を作成している段階から公園管理コンポーネントスタッフや村落住民/村民に訓練を実施するなど、当初の計画より早めに活動が実施された。また、全体の進捗も予定通りで、問題は無い。
- 公園管理の手法が明確となり、『公園管理計画』の最終案がとりまとめられて公表され、その後ローカル NGO やコミュニティからのコメントが寄せられている。現在、それらのコメント等を踏まえて修正されており、最終的に『公園管理計画』は州閣議会議での承認を得て公式化される予定である。

(3) 効率性; 高い

- 投入の殆どは、日・マ両政府により、量、質、時機のいずれの点でも、適切に実施され、 また、成果を達成するために、有効に利用されている。
- 投入を効率的に使うことによって、『公園管理計画』(最終案)が作成され、参加実施機関のスタッフの各種の研修への参加が可能となり、能力向上が成し遂げられた。また、地域共同体においても、エコツーリズムや、零細企業等、地域の実情に即した研修が実施された。
- いくつかの機器(森林火災消火用機器(ホース、ポンプ)、科学研究用機器(標本箱、顕微鏡)
 等)が、プロジェクト後半の利用を見越して、早期に投入されており、現在迄のところ利用実績が無い。
- (4) インパクト: 正のインパクトが認められる。負のインパクトは現在のところ、見当たらない。
- プロジェクトの実施によって、サバ州公園管理局と、その他サバ州の機関、連邦政府の機関、プロジェクト関係者、そして地域共同体の間に、協調と協力の精神が生まれた。
- このプロジェクトの実施によって、公園局とクロッカー山脈公園周辺の住民との対話や意見交換などによって住民からの公園局に対する信頼意識が形成されつつある。また、タンブナン郡ではマフア地域開発委員会が活性化されることによりマフア地域の自然環境と開発の調和に関し地元行政機関が主体的になる下地ができるなど、正のインパクトが見られる。

(5) 自立発展性; 高い

プロジェクトは、以下の理由から、高い自立発展性を持つと判断する。

- 政府からの政策的、財政的支援が継続して得られる見込みが有る。
- プロジェクトに携わるスタッフ、関係者の能力向上が、残りの 2 年間の協力期間内に、研修を通じて、継続的に向上することが期待出来る。
- 実施機関と管轄省庁のオーナーシップが、プロジェクト活動を通じて、徐々に高まっている。

5.3.4 結論

- 公園管理コンポーネントのいくつかの活動は、当初スケジュールよりも早く実施された。
- プロジェクトの自立発展性は、政策的な支援により確保されていると考えられる。

5.3.5 提言

- 残りの協力期間内に、土地問題の解決に最優先で取り組むべきである。
- 今後も対象地区の地域共同体に対して粘り強く、活動内容の透明性を確保しつつ、誠意を 持って接していくべきである。このような努力の継続によって、住民のサバ州公園局に対

- する信頼関係を築くことが出来る。
- 自然環境保全と地域住民の生活との両立をどのように図るかが課題であるが、日本の里地・里山における人間生活と両立した自然環境保全のあり方が参考となるであろう。

5.3.6 教訓

- 地域共同体を巻き込んで参加型、或いは共同管理型アプローチで保護区の管理を行なう場合には、従来の管理に較べて、多くの時間、忍耐、工夫等が求められる。
- 環境保全と、地域社会の人々の生活水準の向上や開発との調和を図っていくことの難しさ と同時に、その重要性についてもプロジェクトの活動を通じて学んだ。

5.4 野生生物生息域管理コンポーネント

5.4.1 コンポーネントの概要

コンポーネントの枠組み

プロジェクト対象地域:セガマ河下流域(クランバ及びタビンも含む) ターゲットグループ:実施機関及びセガマ河下流地域の地域コミュニティ

実施機関:サバ州野生生物局(主務機関)、土地管理局、サバ州森林局、所轄郡役場、サバ州公

園局、環境保護局、サバ大学校熱帯生物学・保全研究所(主務機関)、サバ財団

プロジェクト目標

重要な生物種のための生息域管理のアプローチ(手法・体制)が構築される。

成果

- (1) 主要種が選定される。
- (2) タビン野生生物保護区周辺の新規保護区が提案される。
- (3) ローアーセガマに関する総合管理計画が開発される。
- (4) 管理計画が実施され、修正される。
- (5) 他地域に対しローアーセガマの経験の応用が推薦される。

活動

活動は、添付 2:PDM (version 4) に示す通りである。

5.4.2 野生生物生息域管理コンポーネントの達成度

野生生物生息域管理コンポーネントの達成度は、投入については、添付4に、活動達成度については、添付6 Annex2に、また、成果の達成度については添付6Annex3にまとめて示した。

5.4.3 評価 5 項目にもとづく評価結果

- (1) 妥当性: 高い
- 野生生物生息域管理コンポーネントは、セガマ河下流域の住民のニーズに合致している。 この地域の共同体は、保護区に対する考え方を変え、自分たちの周りに有る天然資源を管理していく事の重要性を理解するようになった。
- プロジェクト目標と上位目標は、我が国の ODA 大綱(2003 年 8 月) の 4 課題の 1 つである「地球的規模の問題」へ重点的な取組や、環境 ODA「持続可能な開発のための環境保全イニシアティブ(EcoISD)」を積極的に実施していく日本国政府の方針に一致する。また、マレーシアの政策である第 8 次マレーシアプランで強調されている、「特に地方における、持続的な開発、環境の保全と保護、観光、貧困削減等」に重点が置かれている事からも、公園管理コンポーネントとマレーシア国の政策との整合性は高い。
- サバ州政府は、持続的な資源の利用と、民間部門との共同参画等、現実的な保全を実施すべく努力してきた。
- (2) 有効性: 中程度
- セガマ河下流域のコミュニティは、野生生物生息域管理コンポーネントの活動に対し協力的になってきており、これからの協力関係の下に野生生物生息域管理コンポーネントの活動も順調に進められるものと考えられる。また、当初の予定より早く『セガマ河下流域保

護区』申請がなされた(2003年2月)。現時点では、これらの成果がプロジェクト目標の達成に十分寄与するものと期待できる。

• 『セガマ河下流域保護区』設置決定の官報掲載時期(外部条件)により、プロジェクト目標の達成度が影響を受けることが考えられる。

(3) 効率性; 高い

- 日・マ両政府とも、成果の達成のための投入を適切に行なってきた。このコンポーネント に必要な資機材は、ほぼ全て投入され、活動のために利用されている。
- 日・マ両政府の投入により成果1と2は予定通り達成され、『セガマ河下流域保護区』の 設置申請が州政府に出された。現時点では最終決定がなされていないが、セガマ河下流域 が野生生物保全区に指定されるのに備えて、成果3と4を達成するため活動を実施してい る。
- (4) インパクト; 正のインパクトが見られる。負のインパクトは現在のところ見当たらない。
- 対象地域内の共同体は、プロジェクトの実施によって収入を得るようになった。また、天 然資源の管理に対する意識が高まった。
- 対象地域内の共同体は、プロジェクトの下で行われた研修によって、天然資源の持続的な 利用について知識を深めた。

(5) 自立発展性; 高い

- 野生生物局による歳入が有るため、政策的な支援は継続されることが見込まれる。
- 地域共同体、土地開発業者および関係者の中から、名誉野生生物管理者が任命され、保護 区の管理を、実施機関と協力して行なっている。

5.4.4 結論

- プロジェクト目標、上位目標の達成は、日・マ両国の政策、社会のニーズに整合しており、 高い妥当性を持っている。
- サバ州における意思決定者(観光・文化・環境副大臣、キナバタン地区選出州議会会議員、官房長等)の諮問会議での保護区設置の合意形成、油やしプランテーション事業者からの自然保全への了解、下流域村落の住民に野生生息域管理活動に参加してもらうためのエコッアーの企画など、プロジェクトは順調に進んでいる。
- セガマ河下流域の例に見られるように、野生生物生息域管理に関わる土地問題は、慎重な 取り扱いを要求される。

5.4.5 提言

- 『セガマ河下流域保護区』を可能な限り早急に決定し、官報掲載手続きを進めるべきである。
- ローアーセガマの保護区制定は現在行政手続の段階に入っているため、今後日本人専門家に出来ることには限界が生じてきている。今後の投入においては、マレーシア側関係者の本邦研修などの工夫が必要であろう。
- PDM と PO はより明確なものに修正するのが望ましい。ローアーセガマの保護区制定に係る調整や地域住民との合意形成に係る活動実施については、新たに PDM に盛り込むことを提案した。

5.4.6 教訓

プロジェクトの成功のためには、他の実施機関との協力と連携が不可欠である。

野生生物生息域管理コンポーネントは、サバ野生生物保護条例 (1997) によって未だ実施

されていない野生生物保護を実施している。

5.5.環境啓発コンポーネント

5.5.1 コンポーネントの概要

プロジェクト目標

生物多様性保全に向けて、ターゲットグループの行動様式を変えるモデルが構築される。

成果

- (1) 効果的な一般向キャンペーンが計画される。
- (2) 効果的な一般向キャンペーンが実施される。
- (3) 実施機関の能力強化がなされる。
- (4) 改訂されたガイドラインと教材がつくられる。
- (5) クロッカー山脈公園およびタビン野生生物保護区周辺において、自然環境保全についての 意識と理解が高まる。

活動

活動は、添付 2:PDM (version 4) に示す通りである。

5.5.2 環境啓発コンポーネントの達成度

環境啓発コンポーネントの達成度は、投入については、添付4に、活動達成度については、添付6 Annex2に、また、成果の達成度については添付6Annex3にまとめて示した。

5.5.3 評価 5 項目にもとづく評価結果

- (1) 妥当性; 高い
- プロジェクト目標、プログラム目標、上位目標とも、サバ州生物多様性条例(2000)、サバ 野生生物保護条例(1997)、環境保全条例(1996)、環境基準条例(1974)、森林条例(1968) 等の州の環境関係法規に合致している。
- これらの目標は、プロジェクトのターゲットグループや、サバ州民のニーズにも合致している(生物多様性は、人々の共通の財産であり、その保全により広く平等な裨益が期待出来る)
- プロジェクトは、直接のターゲットグループとして五つのグループ(教師、ジャーナリスト、政策立案者、開発者、非環境 NGO)を選んでいる。これらのグループの人々は、サバ州におけるオピニオンリーダーとして、他の州民への影響力を持ち、適切な選択であったと判断する。

(2) 有効性; 中程度

- 成果の13については、中間評価時点までに、計画通りに達成された。
- 後半の活動の中心である、環境教育のためのガイドライン作成(成果 4 と対応する活動) 及びテストトライアル(成果 5 と対応する活動)については、その内容(目的、対象者、 コンテンツ等)が現時点では、明確でないため、今後、関係者で意見を交換し、合意形成 を行い、その結果を踏まえて、作成のための活動内容を検討する必要が有る。
- 環境教育は元来、効果の発現に時間がかかる分野であり、また、プロジェクト後半の活動に対する準備が遅れている事から、協力期間終了時までに達成出来るのは、特定のターゲットグループの行動様式を変えるモデルの構築に限定される可能性が高い。

(3) 効率性; 高い

- 投入は、日・マ両政府により、質、量、時機とも、適切に行われ、成果の達成とプロジェクトの進捗に結びついた。
- プロジェクト期間前半で、成果 1-3 は、ほぼ計画通り達成された。
- 教育局や、サバ州ジャーナリスト協会、NGO等からの協力も有り、コンポーネントして、これまでのプロジェクトの効率性は高いと判断する。
- プロジェクトの活動が拡大しており、マレーシア側スタッフ(特に主務機関の科学技術局の事務職員)の不足が深刻になりつつある。
- (4) インパクト: 正のインパクトが見られる。負のインパクトは今のところ、見当たらない。

現時点では、環境啓発コンポーネントのインパクトを判断するのは難しいが、スタッフが、 組織、社会、財政等の面で、以下のインパクトを指摘している。

- サバ公園局、野生生物局等による環境啓発、インタープリテーション等の研修の増加。
- プロジェクト管理手法として PCM が、BBEC 以外でも使われるようになった。
- 野生生物、自然保全関連のニュースが増えている。

(5) 自立発展性; 中程度

- サバ州からの政策的な支援は、マレーシア国内だけでなく、国際的な自然保護の要求に対応するためからも、継続される見込みが高い。
- 科学技術庁は、元来、サバ州における技術部門の調整機関であり、環境部門の専門スタッフが配置されていない。限られたスタッフが、BBECの開始以来、環境啓発という未経験の分野において、業務を継続してきた努力は高く評価すべきである。しかし、現実的には、事務職員の数が不足しており、環境啓発活動を機関として運営していくリーダーシップが発揮出来ておらず、現状のままでは、コンポーネントの自立発展性には懸念が残る。

5.5.4 結論

- 全体として、過去2年半における環境啓発コンポーネントの進捗度は、ほぼ妥当なものである。科学技術庁は、環境啓発という未経験の分野に、ゼロから取り組み、研修や、ニュースレターの発行、ウェブサイトの立ち上げ、更新などの業務を着実に行なってきた。
- 環境啓発コンポーネントは、日・マ両政府の政策と高い整合性を有し、また、ターゲット グループ、住民のニーズとも合致しており、妥当性は高い。
- 有効性は中程度と判断する。ガイドライン作成の業務範囲が、関係者で共有されておらず、 プロジェクト目標の達成は、特定のターゲットグループに限定される見込みである。
- これまでのプロジェクトの効率性は、投入の適切な実施、成果のほぼ順当な達成と、外部 組織からの協力を得るなど、高いものと判断する。しかし、科学技術局の人員の不足は深 刻化しつつある。
- 自立発展性の見込みは中程度である。今後も政府の政策的な支援が期待出来るが、実施機関、特に主務機関である、科学技術局のスタッフの不足が、今後、深刻化すると予想される。

5.5.5 提言

プロジェクトの後半の進捗を挙げるために、以下を提言する。

成果4と5の業務内容の見直しと理解の共有

• 成果4と5、及び、これらに関連する活動について、関係者の理解が統一されていないた

め、ガイドライン作成の準備が進んでいない。成果の内容の明確化と、対応する活動の中身について、早期に明確化を図り、合意を形成するべきである。成果4については、成果物であるガイドラインの使用目的、コンテンツを明確にすべきであり、また成果5については、ガイドラインのテストトライアルの方法、また、ガイドラインによって環境啓発を実施し、「ターゲットグループの行動様式を変えるモデルが構築される」を、どのようなデータで、どう判定するのか、指標の明確化が必要である。成果4と5に関する活動は、残りの協力期間内で確実に実施出来る内容のものであるかどうかにも留意するべきである。

成果4と5の見直しに伴い、活動計画の見直しも必要である。

人員の投入

• プロジェクトが順調に進捗し、業務範囲が拡大しているため、コンポーネントの活動を円滑に運営するため、科学技術局の人員の増強を提言する。

実施機関の連携

• 限られた人的資源、時間の中で、プロジェクト目標を達成するために、今後、実施機関の間でより強い連携が必要である。

自立発展性の確保

- 科学技術局の限られた人員を考慮すると、環境啓発活動の実施部分については、今後、タスクフォース等に委譲し、科学技術局は、調整機関として活動をサポートしていくことが現実的である。
- サバ州政府は、プロジェクトの自立発展性を確実なものにするため、生物多様性保全のための環境啓発活動における、科学技術局の調整機関としての永続的なものと位置づけるべきである。 そのために、生物多様性国家戦略のような行動計画を策定し、その中心機関の1つに科学技術局を組み込むなどの工夫が必要である。

5.5.6 教訓

- プロジェクト目標、成果、活動などの内容を明確に定めておく事が、プロジェクトの効果的な運営に必要である。
- 環境啓発案件は、一般の住民をターゲットグループとするケースが想定されるが、プロジェクトの協力期間、投入などの制約条件に十分考慮し、実施可能な計画立案を行なうべきである。

5.6 PgDM 及び PDM の修正

評価結果の中でも、一部言及したが、PgDM 及び PDM の記述に一部、やや明確さを欠く記述が見受けられた。このため、中間評価調査団、プログラム実施者、関係者が意見交換し、主に指標の明確化を中心として、PgDM 及び PDM の見直しを行った。修正の理由と、修正された PgDM 及び PDM については、添付 5 に示す通りである。

団長所感

この 3 年近くの間、大使館、マレーシア事務所の協力のもと、草野チーフアドバイザーをはじめとする専門家の方々とマレーシア側カウンターパートの方々の努力により数多くの成果が得られた。

特に各コンポーネント(サバ大学、サバ公園局、野生生物公社、チーフミニスターオフィス)の担当機関が良い意味での競争意識を持って各コンポーネントを引っ張ってきた結果、各々の分野で当初想定した以上の成果があがったといえよう。

ただ、今後、一つ一つのコンポーネントが他のコンポーネントのことを考えて 4 つが一緒になって目標を達成する段階にさしかかっている。

現段階では、各コンポーネントの専門家にも競争意識が見られ、共同歩調をとる状況ではない様子であった。しかし、サバの担当者同士は、今後協力を模索していこうという気持ちがあらわれてきているような印象を受けた。

各コンポーネントを考えてみると、サバ大学は出版や展示で多くの成果を上げているものの、4つのコンポーネントを統合する意味では、それぞれの成果を再確認し、環境教育の一環なのか、各コンポーネントの紹介なのかなどの目的を明確にしていく必要がある。今後予算も少なくなることから、大学が各コンポーネントをサポートすることをより念頭におく必要がある。可能ならば専門家も分類などの詳細な調査専門家よりも大学の研究所の運営を指導できる方などを派遣することを考える必要があろう。

サバ公園局については、資源の保護と観光や利用を目的と据えるのか、住民を参加させて管理するのか明確にして行く段階に来ている。専門家だけの力では難しい局面になってきている。そのために今後は国内支援委員会からのサポートがより必要な段階になってきていると思われる。

野生生物公社については、セガマが官報に掲載される段階に来ており、専門家が直接協力をするのが困難な段階になってきている。特に生物保護と各団体との直接交渉が必要になってくると先方政府に適切なアドバイスを与えるのが難しくなってきている。この分野について専門家のサポートを考える必要が生じてきている。

環境教育分野は日本でも難しく新しい分野であり、特に子供や社会教育になると社会全体の意識改革が必要となるので、教育の意味を明確に理解させるなど社会の状況にあわせて行う必要がある。

今後は国内支援委員会の意見を聞きながら、今までと違った形の投入(適切な短期専門家の適切な時期の投入など)を考えてゆく必要があると思われる。

添付資料

添付 1 中間評価団の日程

		添付 1 中間評価団の日程
日	月日	活 動
1	11/21(日)	コンサルタント団員東京発、コタキナバル(KK)着
2	` ′	コングルノント国兵未示元、コノイノハル(ハハ/)省
2	11/22(月)	
	8:30-10:00	研究教育コンポーネントとの打合せ
		(マレーシア国立サバ大学熱帯生物保護研究所:ITBC)
	11:00-12:00	公園管理コンポーネントとの打合せ(サバ州公園局)
	14:00-15:00	野生動物生息地管理コンポーネントとの打合せ(サバ州野生生物局)
	15:00-16:00	環境啓発コンポーネントとの打合せ(サバ州観光環境科学技術省科学技術局)
3	11/23(火)	
	9:00-16:30	ワーキンググループ・タスクフォース会合
		コンサルタント団員による調査手順の説明、日程の確認等。
		コンラルフラー 団質による調査 上限の記述、口径の確認等。 参加者:全コンポーネント長、ワーキンググループ、タスクフォース、全カウ
		ンターパート、JICA 専門家、JICA ボランティア
4	11/24(水)	
	8:30-16:30	自己評価ワークショップ:研究教育コンポーネントと公園管理コンポーネント
	0.00 10.00	参加者:各コンポーネント長、ワーキンググループ、カウンターパート、JICA
		専門家、JICA ボランティア
		モデレーター:コンサルタント団員
5	11/25(木)	
	8:30-16:30	自己評価ワークショップ:野生動物生息地管理コンポーネントと環境啓発コン
	0.00-10.00	日こ計画フーフフョック:野王勤初王忠地自珪コフホーネントと環境日光コン ポーネント
		参加者:各コンポーネント長、ワーキンググループ、カウンターパート、JICA
		専門家、JICA ボランティア
		モデレーター:コンサルタント団員
6	11/26(金)	
U		 プロガニノの代用に移っ立つ部体ロークン
	8:30-16:30	│プログラムの成果に係る自己評価ワークショップ (モニタリング、統合化、広
		報)
		参加者:コンポーネント長、ワーキンググループ、カウンターパート、JICA
		専門家、JICA ボランティア、プログラム事務局
	44/07/	モデレーター:コンサルタント団員
7	11/27(土)	
	8:00-13:00	生物多様性保全に関する情報の統合化と共有に係る活動計画作成のためのワ
		ークショップ
		参加者:コンポーネント長、タスクフォース、JICA 専門家
		モデレーター: コンサルタント(井口元専門家)
_	44 /00 / 🗆 >	(11111=11=1)
8	11/28(日)	データ分析
9	11/29 (月)	データ分析
10	11/30(火)	自己評価の結果に係るコンポーネント長会議 (ITBC)
11	12/1 (水)	各コンポーネントがプログラム事務局に自己評価報告書を提出。
		·
12	12/2(木)	事務局は自己評価報告書をプログラム運営委員会の委員に提出。
13	12/3(金)	プログラム運営委員会
		自己評価の結果発表及び同報告書の承認。
14	12/4(土)	データ分析
15	12/5(日)	官団員 (3名)東京発、クアラルンプール (KL)着
(1)		
16	12/6(月)	
(2)	9:20	JICA マレーシア事務所との打合せ
(-)	14:30	首相府経済企画院 (Economic Planning Unit: EPU) 表敬
	16:30-17:00	在マレーシア日本国大使館表敬
		官団員 (菊地教授) 東京発、クアラルンプール (KL)着
17	12/7(火)	
(3)	9:20-13:30	調査団・プログラム関係者との打合せ
(5)	14:30 ~	
	14.30~	・日本・マレーシア合同評価ミッション結成
		(External Assistance Section, EPU, Putrajaya)

		・調査の進捗報告・協議
		KL 発・コタキナバル(KK)着 (MH2624 KL19:00 KK21:35)
B	月日	活動
18	12/8(水)	7H ED
(4)	8:00-8:45	サバ州政府官房長表敬訪問
(')	9:15-10:00	在コタキナバル日本総領事館表敬訪問
	10:30-11:00	研究教育コンポーネントとの会議
	11:30-15:00	イノボンビジターセンター視察
	19:00-21:00	サバ州政府官房長主催夕食会
19	12/9(木)	
(5)	9:00-12:00	JICA 専門家との打合せ
	14:00-17:00	公園管理コンポーネントとの会議 (サバ州公園局)
20	12/10(金)	
(6)	8:30-11:30	プログラム事務局との会議(ITBC)
04	14:00-17:00	野生動物生息地管理コンポーネントとの会議(サバ州野生生物局)
21	12/11 (土) 9:00-13:00	 環境啓発コンポーネントとの打合せ(サバ州観光環境科学技術省科学技術局)
(7)	14:00?	環境合光コンが=ネントとの打合せ(サバ州観光環境科学技術自科学技術局) ケニンガウへ移動。
	14.00:	ノーンガラへ得勤。 (一部の団員はKKで評価報告書原稿作成)
22	12/12(日)	ケニンガウ本部、ネイチャーセンター、ホステル建設予定地、マフアビジター
(8)	9:00	センター等。(一部の団員は KK で評価報告書原稿作成)
23	12/13(月)	
(9)	9:00-12:00	環境啓発コンポーネントワーキンググループ・タスクフォース会合(サバ州観
		光環境科学技術省科学技術局)。評価報告書原稿作成
	14:00-17:00	野生動物生息地管理コンポーネント・ワーキンググループ会合(サバ州野生生
		物局 》 ミニッツ案作成
24	12/14(火)	
(10)	9:00-12:00	公園管理コンポーネント・ワーキンググループ会合(サバ州公園局) ミニッ
	44.00.47.00	ツ案作成 研究教育コンポーキンは、ローキンはだけ、プクク(ITPO) フェッツ帯作成
25	14:00-17:00 12/15 (水)	研究教育コンポーネント・ワーキンググループ会合(ITBC)。ミニッツ案作成
25 (11)	8:00-10:00	 コンポーネント長会議(評価の総括)
(11)	13:55	コンパーペント役会職(計画の総括) KK 発-14:45 サンダカン着
		サバ州官房長へのブリーフィング
	11.00 10.00	ミニッツ・評価報告書最終原稿作成
	18:30-22:00	EPU 主催夕食会
26	12/16(木)	
(12)	9:30	セピロク・オランウータンリハビリセンター視察
		(一部メンバーはミニッツ・評価報告書作成)
	12:00	昼食
	14:00-15:00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	15:00-15:30	
	17:25	サンダカン発、18:10 KK 着
27	19:15 12/17 (金)	KK 発、21:40 KL 着
(13)	12/17 (並) 11: 30	JICA マレーシア事務所報告
(13)	11. 30	(EPU 及び日本大使館への報告も予定していたが、先方の事情により中止とな
		った。)
	20:00	KL 発
28	12/18 (土)	
(14)	6:30 ` ´	東京着

プロジェクト地域:サバ州 プロジェクトの要約		年2月~2007年1月 ターゲッ 指 標		入手手段	3月23日 Version:3 外部条件
上位目標 危機に瀕している、貴重なサバ州の生物多様性と生態系が 保全される。	- サバ週内の保護区面積の		- IUCNの保護区!		
プログラム目標 自然保全のための包括的、持続可能なアプローチ(手法と 体制)が構築される。	- プログラム期間州龍まで	に完了報告書が作成される。	- 完了書		- 実施機関が、プログラムのアプロー チを継続していく。
プログラムの成果 (プログラム目標達成のために必要なプロジェクト目標と、その他の成果) ^a 1 包括的な保全のためにコンポーネント間のモニタリング	1. プログラムの状況を明確 される。 2. 導入されたモデルの有効		1.報告書、ミニ 2.ITBC記録	ッツ	- サバ州による政策的支援が継続される。
│ システムと統合化が強化される。 │2 自然保全のための適切な教育・研究のモデルが確立され │ る(研究教育プロ目)	3.サバ州とマレーシアの全 までにBBECの教訓を載せた	 - - -ハンドブックが使用される。	3.調査結果		
される(公園管理プロ目) 4 重要な生物種のための生息管理アプローチが構築される。(生息域管理プロ目) 5サバ州民の生物多様性保全に対する態度を変えるモデル	地域住民の理解を獲たアフ 5.2007年2月までに、ガイ したモデルが作られ、選定	7年1月末時点で、持続的で、かつ プローチに参加している関係者の数 ドラインと啓蒙のメカニズムを内在 E地域のターゲットグループ(活動 山脈とタビン野生生物保護区周辺の			
結果が統合される。	住民に対して効果的に適用 6.1 コンポーネント毎のも	引できる事が示される。 共同活動の数.	5.完了報告書	_	
7 プログラムの計画、進捗、結果が市民に公開される。	6.2 多くの人々を啓蒙する 源が環境啓蒙のために利用 7.1.公表の回数.	るために情報施設及び有益な人的資 引可能となる。	6.1) 記録/報告 6.2) 記録/報告		
	7.2.会議の開催数. 7.3.プログラムの存在を知]る人々の数.	7.1 印刷物、電 7.2 プロシーテ 7.3 質問票によ	^デ ィング	
活動			投入		
1-1 プログラムのモニタリング計画を策定する。 1-2 ワーキンググループが、モニタリングと各コンポーネントの写	実施と進捗の調整を行なう。	マレーシア側 - (<i>各コンポーネントの投入</i>)		<u>日本側</u> - (<i>各コンポーネントの投入</i>)	¬- 運営員貝とワーキンググループのメ │ ンバーが大幅に異動しない。. │
(1. 隔週会議 2半期報告書 3. 必要に応じてその他の活動) 1-3 事務が、随時、プログラム運営会議(?)を開催し、報告書 1-4 コンポーネント長会議を開催し、活動の調整と統合を行なう。	- プログラム運営委員会 - プログラム議長 - プログラム副議長		- 長期専門家 チーフアドバイザー:1名 プログラム調整員:1名	- プログラムの実施後に、制定された、 新たな政策や法規のによるプログラ ムの進捗の遅れが生じない。	
1-5 プログラム運営委委員会が、計画とモニタリング、調整、承記 (1. 隔週会議 2半期報告書 3. 必要に応じてその他の活動).	忍を行なう。	- ITBC及び科学技術局からの事務 ビス	所及び秘書サー	- 合同評価ミッションのメン バー	_ · · · · · - · · · · · · · · · · · ·

合同評価ミッションのメンバー 2-5(各コンポーネントの成果2から成果5に対応する活動) 6-1 施設、人材、専門家をコンポーネント間で共有する。 6-2 情報共有のためのネットワークが構築される 6-3研修の実施を調整する. 保護区から、環境啓蒙のガイドライ 7-1 プログラムの計画、進捗、結果を印刷物、電子媒体等で公開する。 7-2 毎年の会議を開催し、活動の見直しと結果の公開を行なう。. 7-3 環境啓発コンポーネントによる調査を実施する。

よる許可を得て発行される。(from

教育局の協力が得られ、教師の環境 啓蒙活動への参加が認められる。. (from PAC)

ンと教材を作成するための重要なべ <u>ースラインデータが得られる。</u> **前提条件**

1

フッツ人

(各コンポーネントの前提条件)

添付 2 - 2 研究教育コンポーネントのプロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス (PDM)

プロジェクトの要約	指標			入手手段	外部条件
上位目標 危機に瀕している、貴重なサバ州の生物多様性と生態系が保 全される。	(PgDM 参照)		(PgDM		(PgDM 参照)
プログラム目標 自然保全のための包括的、持続可能なアプローチ(手法と体 制)が構築される。	(PgDM 参照)		(PgDM	参照)	(PgDM 参照)
プロジェクト目標 自然保全のための適切な教育・研究のモデルが確立される。	導入されたモデルの有効性		ITBC ₹	事務所の報告書、記録など	
成果 1.実施組織、関連組織間の連携が強化され発展する。 2.サバ大学の研究・教育施設が充実し、他実施機関もこれを利用できる体制が整う。 3.分類学と、保全生物学の教育を受けた研究者、職員、レンジャー、コミュニティーの指導者の数が増える。 4.サバ州の生物多様性と生態系について研究がなされ理解が進む。 5.実施機関の資料センターが更新され、ネットワークでつながれる。	1 プロジェクト期間中に共同で実施された現地調査、るデータ数 2.1)機材の使用回数. 2.2)施設を使用している実施機関の人員数 2.3)使用されている機材の数 3.教育を受けた職員、研究者、レンジャー、コミュニまで、日・マ両国の専門家が、国際標準に基づき、マ分類学と保全生物学を指導する。 4.生物多様性と生態系保全に関して、2007年の2月稿した論文が掲載された国際・国内の学会誌数と学界等での発表、ポスターによるプレゼンの回数。 5.標本数の増加、データのネットワーク化	.ティー指導者数。2006年末 レーシア国の現状に応じて、 引までに、REC スタッフが投	二ュー 2.核施 3.研修 4.学界	:書 BBEC ウエブサイト, ・スレター, 資料室の報告書、論文など ・設の管理記録簿 8生記録. 8出席、出版物の発行記録 ・タベース	
活動 1-1.実施機関の間で分類学と保全生物学のための詳細な研究計画について議論を行う。 1-2 標本の収集と分配についての取り決めを行う。 1-3 ウェブページ等の手段により、実施機関間の双方向通信を可能とする通信システムを作り改良していく。 1-4 実施機関の間で研究成果を交換する。 1-5 定期のはで研究の世界を関値する(SITE) 1-6 隔週で研究セミナーを開催する(SITE) 1-6 隔週で研究と保全生物学の関連資料と機器を入手する。 2-1 分類生物学と保全生物学の文献を利用可能にする。 2-2 分類生物学と保全生物学の文献を利用可能にする。 2-3 研究・教育コンポーネントのデータベースを導入・確立する 2-4 研究・教育コンポーネントのGISシステムを導入・確立する 3-1 研究者、スタッフ、レンジャー、コミュニティーの指導者に、研修の機会を与える。 3-1 研究者、スタッフ、レンジャー、多様評価、研究手法、博物館管理、データ管理、情報通信、分類生物学、保全生物学コースを含む中・短期の研修コースを開催する。 3-3 様々なレベル(狩猟管理人、レンジャー)に効果的な教育のための「キット」を作成・提供する。 3-4 熱帯生物資源保全研究所が多くの活動的な学生奨学金を(日本とマレーシアから)獲得する。 3-5 REC の研究者に環境監査の研修を行なう。.	4-1.実地調査の計画を策定する(動植物、民俗植物学、民族動物学、民族昆虫学、社会調査,地質調査、自然観光、天然素材による製品、微生物・菌類、環境指標) 4-2 研究対象地域において研究を行なう為の明確で簡潔な申請メカニズムが構築される。 4-3 恒久的な研究プロットを設定する。 4-4 研究対象地域において標本を採集する。 4-5 採集した標本を分類して収蔵する。 4-6 標本を同定し、レファレンスを作成する。 4-7 野外調査時に認定されたターゲット地域の研究を実施する。 4-8 研究結果を国際シンポジウム、会議などで発表する。 4-9 研究結果を学術書、論文、学会誌等に毎年取りまとめる。 5-1 標本を理を標準化する。 5-2 データ管理システムを構築する。 5-3 対象地域の自然に関連するマルチメディアバンク(ビデオ、音声、画像)を構築する。 5-4 インターネットで分類学及び保全生物学の情報を公開する。 5-5 ITBCで生物多様性保全のための展示を行う。	マレーシア側 人員 - 動物分類学: 10名 植物分類学: 10名 保全生物学: 8名 標本作成担当者(生物分類補 : 7名 司書: 1名 研究・1名 可究ポートワーキング 運営管理・スタッフ - 分類生物学・収蔵用のものを・ ・研究棟 - 田話・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	#助員) ゲグルー G備と資 含む)	日本側 専門家 - 長期専門家 - 長期専門家 - 長統生領学: 1名 博物全生物学: 1名 保全生物学: 1名 保全生物学: 1名 - 短期専門家 分類調学 (記 - 短期専門家 分類調学 (記 - 短期専門。 - の数 - の数 - ののででででででででででででででででででででででででででででででででででで	全ての研究成果の公表が、プログラム運営員会の書面による許可を得る。

クロッカー山脈公園、タビン野生生物保護区、クランバ野生生物保護区、キナバタンガン川下流域地域、およびマリアウ盆地

²⁾ 保護区管理専門官(州立公園管理コンポーネント)が兼任。

³⁾⁻⁵⁾ 他のコンポーネント派遣の短期専門家が兼任。

添付2-3 公園管理コンポーネント(PMC)のプロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス (PDM)

プログラム名;マレイシア国ボルネオ生物多様性・保全プログラム技術協力 プロジェクト地域;クロッカー・ランゲ公園(Crocker Range Park)

ターゲットグループ;実施機関、及びクロッカー・ランゲ公園周辺の地域コミュニティ

プロジェクト名;公園管理コンポーネント(PMC) プロジェクト期間;2002年2月?2007年1月

作成日;2003年3月17日 バージョン;4

プロジェクトの要約	指標	入手手段	外部条件
【上位目標】 ^{も機に瀕し、かつ貴重なサバ州の生物多様性と生態系が保全 される。}	(PgDM参照))	(PgDM参照)	(PgDM <i>参照</i>)
【プログラム目標】 月然保全のための包括的で持続可能なアプローチ(手法・ な制)が構築される。	(PgDM <i>参照</i>)	(PgDM参照)	
【プロジェクト目標】 R護区のために効果的な管理モデル・選択肢が開発される。	2007年1月末までにサバ州及びマレーシア国の全州の多 くの保護区が提言をまとめたハンドブックを参照する。	調査	このプロジェクトの対する† バ州政府の継続的政治支援
【成果】 . CRP周辺の地域コミュニティ同士の関係と公園管理が研究され理解される。 . CRPに関する管理計画が準備される。 . CRPの保全に関する組織とコミュニティの人的資源能力が向上する。 CRP管理計画が実施される。 CRP管理計画の実施をとおした経験と提言が分析され、編集される。	のWGによって作成され、2004年6月までに認可される。 3. 実施する組織とコミュニティのため、CRP管理に関す る訓練プログラムを構築する。	3. マニュアル集、研修記録 4. 1) 満足される評価報告書 1 冊がWGによって作成される。 4. 2) PMCのWG、及び管理諮問委員会(Management Advisory Board)の会議録	- このプロジェクト期間中に PMCの主要者が残って勤利 する。 - ひどい旱魃や気候が発生しない。
【活動】 -1 公園管理に顕著なインパクトを与えているコミュニティを -2 社会経済調査を実施し分析する。 -3 住民のニーズを確認するためにコミュニティとワークショ -1 CRPに関する既存の社会経済的、文化的、科学的なデータを -2 効果的なCRP管理計画を作成する。 -3 CRP管理計画(最終版)を制度化する。 -1 効果的な公園管理のために研修ニーズを確認する。 -2 研修プログラムを準備し計画する。 -3 上記活動3-1と3-2にある関係者の研修ニーズと研修プログ	ップ・意見交換・議論を行う。 を整理し分析する。	【投入】 マレーシア側 日本側 JICA専門家のための地区行政官を含む C/P ・長期専門家 保護区管理 1名 住民参加 1名 七会科学者C/P (成果1) ・短期専門家 住民参加 (UMS/森林局/SP) ・研修員 情報センター管理/展示 絶滅危惧種モニタリング (UMS/土地調査局) ・コンポーネントのためのWG 自物生態学	【前提条件】
4 全研修の評価を実施する。 1 CRP管理のためのインフラ整備を行う。 2 CRP周辺において環境教育活動 (Public Awareness activi 3 他の関係者によって総合化と参加を振興する。 4 自然環境と社会経済状況をモニターする。 5 CRP管理諮問委員会 (CRP Management Advisory Board/Com 1 管理計画実施の中間レビューを実施する。 2 管理計画の実施記録を作成する。 3 ハンドブックとして保護区管理の選択肢を編集する。	,	- コンバーマンドのための間を - 事務職員 - 日本人専門家のための施設(部屋、電話 等) - スタッフのための出張旅費 - 事務サービス - プロジェクト地域/サイト - プロジェクト地域/サイト - 能滅危惧種モニタリング機材 - GRY研究ステーション施設 - 車輌 - 絶滅危惧種モニタリング機材 - GRY(ハードウェア/ソフトウェア) 研修	
・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・		- 保護区管理 - 保護区管理 - 絶滅危惧種モニタリング - 情報センター管理・展示	

添付 2 - 4 野生生物生息域管理コンポーネント(HMC)のプロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス (PDM)

プログラム名;マレイシア国ボルネオ生物多様性・保全プログラム技術協力 コンポーネント対象地域;ローアーセガマ地域(Lower Segama)(Kulamba区とTabin区を含む) ターゲットグループ;実施機関、及びローアーセガマ地域の地域コミュニティ プロジェクト名;野生生物生息地管理コンポーネント プロジェクト期間;2002年2月?2007年1月 作成日;2003年3月20日 バージョン;4

プロジェクトの要約	指標	入手手段	外部条件
【上位目標】	(PgDM参照)	(PgDM参照)	(PgDM参照)
危機に瀕し、かつ貴重なサバ州の生物多様性と生態系が保全さ			
れる。			
【プログラム目標】	(PgDM参照)	(PgDM参照)	(PgDM <i>参照</i>)
自然保全のための包括的で持続可能なアプローチ(手法・体制			
)が構築される。			
【プロジェクト目標】			
重要な生物種のための生息域管理のアプローチ(手法・体制)	2007年1月末までに「アプローチ」に参加しているロー	レポート	
が構築される。	アーセガマの地域住民を含む関係者数		
【成果】			
1. 主要種が選定される。	1. 2002年までに少なくとも1つの主要種を決定する。	1. ミーティング記録	
2. タビン野生生物保護区周辺の新規保護区が提案される。	2. 新規保護区が確認され、公報に提案される。	2. 提示されたプロポーザル	
3. ローアーセガマに関する総合管理計画が作成される。	3. 関係者に協力的なプログラムで構成される総合管理	3. 文書	
4. 管理計画が実施され、修正される。	計画が2005年3月までに編集し出版される。	4. モニタリングのマニュアル及びレポート	
5. 他地域に対しローアーセガマの経験の応用が推薦される。	4. 主要種のモニタリングプログラムが(暫定的に)2005	5. 文書化された推薦	
	年までに運用される。		
	5. ローアーセガマの経験が応用可能と確認された潜在		
	地域数		
【活動】		【インプット】	
△ 1-1 サバ州内の全生物種、特に保護種について既存データを参	照する。	<u>マレーシア側</u> <u>日本側</u>	
1-2 主要種の選定基準を決定する。		- 野生生物局からの常勤C/P <u>専門家</u>	
1-3 選定基準に合った生物種を選定する。		-他実施機関からのC/P - 長期専門家	【前提条件】
1-4 地域コミュニティにとって重要な主要種を確認する。		- コンポーネントのためのWG 野生生物管理 1名	【削旋宗件】
1-5 主要種をモニタリングするための手法を立案する。		- 管理職員 - 短期専門家	
2-1 TWR(特に河畔生息域)周辺の劣化した地区の環境復元	の必要性を確認する。	- GIS データ情報 保護区計画	
2-2 TWR周辺の重要な生息域保全を確認し、提案する。		- JICA専門家のための施設 GIS専門家	
3-1 保全に参加する地域コミュニティのための経済的インセン	ティブを確認する。	- 運営コスト 野生生物学	
3-2 関連する生物の情報を集める。		- HMCのためのローカルスタッフ 動物行動学	
3-3 保全をとおして地域コミュニティのニーズを実現するため	の計画を開発する。	- J00V	
3-4 主要種に関するモニタリングプログラムを開発する。		機材供与	
3-5 計画を実施するための訓練プログラムを開発する。		- GIS機材	
3-6 保全区のための法令を作成する。		- 動物追跡調査用機器 (無線、GPS)	
3-7 ローアーセガマ管理計画を立案し作成する。		- 車輌 - ボート	
4-1 計画実施のための制度を整備する。 4-2 計画実施のため、全関係者に訓練を行なう。		- ホート - 現地調査用機材	
A 1		10 - 22 - 22 - 23 - 23 - 23 - 23 - 23 - 2	
4-3 主要種のためのフィールドモニタリングを実施する。	- ニニッケ 主控 ナス	研修	
4-4 保全をとおして社会的経済的ニーズを実現するため、コミ 4-5 管理計画を評価し改良する。	ユーア1で又抜りる。	- (活動の結果による)	
4-5 官理計画を評価し段長9 る。 5-1 保全のための潜在地域を確認する。			
5-2 提案書を準備する。			

添付2-5 環境啓発コンポーネント(PAC)のプロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス (PDM)

プログラム名:マレーシア国ボルネオ生物多様性保全プログラム協力

期間: 日本予算年度 2002-2007年度 コンポーネント対象地域:サバ州 ターゲットグループ:サバ州民 作成日・24/03/2003 Version 4

5-2 住民の行動の変化をモニターする。

		成日:24/03/2003	1	Version 4	T 11.4= 5.12
プロジェクトの要約	指標			入手手段	外部条件
上位目標 危機に瀕している、貴重なサバ州の生物多様性と生態型が保 全される。	(PgDM 参照)		(PgDM 参照)		(PgDM 参照)
プログラム目標 自然保全のための包括的、持続可能なアプローチ(手法と体 制)が構築される。	(PgDM 参照)		(PgDM 参照)		(PgDM <i>参照</i>)
プロジェクト目標 サバ州民の生物多様性保全に対する態度を変えるモデルが確 立される。	2007年2月までに、ガイドラインと啓発のメカコ られ、選定地域のターゲットグループ(活動1-4 タビン野生生物保護区周辺の住民に対して効果的)とクロッカーレンジ山脈と	完了書		
成果 1.効果的な一般向キャンペーンが計画される。	1.12003 年末までに現状の問題点が報告書に取り 1.2 2003 年末までに包括的な戦略が策定される。 2.1 生物多様性プログラムのメディア(電子媒体	0	1.1報告書 1.2報告書 2.1~2.3		
2.効果的な一般向キャンペーンが実施される。	2.2 2004 年 1 月から環境教育用の教材配布され 2.3 年間に行われた環境教育キャンペーンの回動	る 。	毎年定期的に (2004 開始)	行われるモニタリングと評価の結果	
3.実施機関の能力強化がなされる。4.ガイドラインと教材が改定される。5.クロッカー山脈公園とタビン野生生物保護区周辺で、自然環境の保全に対する住民の意識と理解が深まる。	 3.1 2007 年迄に10人のスタッフが環境教育の研 3.2 2007年2月迄に、10人のスタッフが環境教 行なう能力を身に着けている。 4. 2007年2月までに、環境教育のガイドライ の野生保護区で有効に適用できるという結算 5. クロッカー山脈公園とタビン野生生物保護 	肝修を受けている。 育の実施計画、実施、評価を ンの最終版が完成し、サバ州 果が得られること。	3.1 研修記録 3.2 各研修者 4. ガイドラ レンジ及 5. クロッカ		
活動	する態度が改善した人々の数。 3-3 実施機関の間で職員交換プログラムを実	Γ	Input	,	• 教育省から、教師
 1-1 全活動の調整を行なう事務所を設立する。 1-2 調査の予備試験を実施する (サンプル数,対象地 調査法). 1-3 予備試験地での現行の環境教育活動を調査する。 1-4 一般向けキャンペーンの対象者を決める (学童など) 1-5 キャンペーンの主題を明らかにする。. 1-6 キャンペーンの戦略的計画を作成する(メディア、手法、スケジュール) 1-7 キャンペーンに先がけ、対象者の環境意識についてのベースライン調査を実施する。 2-1 キャンペーンに政策決定者の協力を求める 2-2 キャンペーンの教材を作成する 2-3 環境教育キャンペーンを実施する (会議、スピーチ、コンテスト) 	施する。 3-4 実施機関職員の研修旅行を実施する。 4-1 研究教育、公園管理、生息域管理、環境教育の各コンポーネントの下で実施される社会経済調査の結果を分析する。 4-2 環境教育活動のための最適なメディアと手法を確認する。 4-3 環境教育ガイドラインを評価・標準化するための会議・ワークショップを開催する。 4-4 環境教育ガイドラインを作成し配布する。 4-5 環境教育ががドラインをクロッカー山脈	マレーシア側 カウンターパート・人材 - コーディネーター(STU) -情報通信技術の専門家及び、ターパート(STU) -UMS からのカウンターパート -環境行動委員会環境教育部のカウンターパート -森林局からのカウンターパー -野生生物局からのカウンター・サバ州公園局からのカウンター・サバ財団からのカウンター・環境保全局からのカウンター・	DOCV のカウン 会(EAC) から ート. ーパート ターパート パート ーパート OS、WWF、	日本側 専門家 - 長期専門家 環境教育:1名 - 短期専門家 情報通信技術 マルチメディア -JOCV (派遣可能な場合) 環境教育情報通信技術 -研修員受け入れ -環境教育(一般向けキャンペーン) -環境教育(学童向け) - 機材供与	環境教育活動への参加のおいます。 ・環境教育のガイトライとの表すのができませる。 ・環境教育のガイトライとには、できまずでは、できませる。 ・では、できませる。 ・では、できまませる。 ・では、できまませる。 ・では、できままままままままままままままままままままままままままままままままままま
 2-4 情報伝達手段を拡大する (ウェブサイト, TV, ラジオ、新聞). 2-5 各キャンペーン活動の実施状況と効果を監視及び評価し計画にフィードバックする。 3-1 環境教育実施機関のために研修計画を策定し実施する。 3-2 環境教育実施機関の間の調整の方法を確立する(ワークショップの実施、会議等) 	公 園とタビン野生生物保護区での試験 結果を基に改定する。 4-7 マレーシアの他の地域・クラスの保護区 にも利用できる環境教育の教材を編集す る。 5-1 クロッカー山脈公 園とタビン野生生物 保護周辺で、環境教育ガイドラインを試 用する。	Malaysian Nature Society, Club) からのキャンペーン! - サバ州公園局および野生生物 ヤー 施設及び資機材 - 日本人専門家の使用資機材話など) - 運営資金.	実施者 物局のレンジ	- 車両 - 情報通信機器 - DTP 機材 - 視聴覚教材 -活動を NGO に外注する場合の一部費 用負担	

- NGO 活動の経常費

添付3 評価ワークショップ参加者リスト

1. REC ワークショップ参加者 (2004年11月24日)

Prof. Datin Dr. Maryati Mohamed ITBC/UMS Ms. Nurhuda Manshoor ITBC/UMS Mr. Arman Hadi Fikri ITBC/UMS Mr. Daniel Pamin ITBC/UMS Dr. Idris M. Said ITBC/UMS Mr. Robert Francis Peters ITBC/UMS Mr. Edward Tangon SWD Dr. Henry Bernard ITBC/UMS Ms. Maria Lourdes ITBC/UMS Dr. Akira Takahashi BBEC/JICA

2. PMC ワークショップ参加者(2004 年 11 月 24 日)

Dr. Jamili Nais SP(Sabah Parks)

Maipol Spait SP
Mr. James Soibi SP
Mr. Alfred Jubili Ajus SP

Lee Vui Heng Land & Survey Dept.

Polis Mabin SFD
Mr. William Ahlan EPD
Mr. Ludi Apin SP
Ms. Norliza Haji Hawawi SP

Mr. Azmi Salim

Mr. Kenneth Sion SP
Mr. Ariffin Johari SP

Mr. Joseph Bangguon Tuaran District Office

Mr. Shinjo Sakai BBEC/JICA
Mr. Shunji Usui BBEC/JICA
Dr. Toshimori Tsubouchi BBEC/JICA

3. HMC ワークショップ参加者(2004 年 11 月 25 日)

Mr. Mohd. Soffian Bin Abu Bakar SWD(Sabah Wildlife Dept.)

Mr. Edward T. SWD
Mr. Freddie Kou JTU
Mr. Rayner Benedict SWD
Mr. Munajin Hj Rafael SWD
Mr. Benedict Blasius Jani SWD

Mr. Yusof Awang FDS(Forestry Dept.)

Mr. Silvester Saimin SWD
Mr. Vincent Y.K. Fung FDS

Dr. Toshimori Tsubouchi SWD/JICA

4. PMC ワークショップ参加者(2004 年 11 月 25 日)

Mr. Moktar Yassin Ajam UST
Ms. Sylvia Alsisto SWD
Ms. Bernadette Joeman FDS

Ms. Susan Pudin Environment Protection Dept.

Mr. Azman Momamed UMS/SSS
Mr. Robert Francis Peters UMS-ITBC

Chai Hsien Wei Environment Protection Dept.

Mr. Yusof Awang FDS
Ms. Lisa Mohd. Lin UST

Mr. Koji Tagi BBEC/JICA

5. プログラム全体ワークショップ参加者(2004年11月26日)

Mr. Moktar Yassin Ajam UST

Prof. Datin Dr. Maryati Mohamed USM-ITBC
Mr. Azman Mohamed UMS/SSS

Dr. Jamili Nais SP

Ms. Julia George BBEC/JICA
Mr. Arman Hadi Fikri ITBC
Mr. Kenneth Sion SP

Mr. Mohd. Suffian Abu. Bakar

Mr. Daniel Pamin

ITBC

Mr. Edward Tangon

SWD

Mr. Shinjo Sakai BBEC/JICA
Dr. Akira Takahashi BBEC/JICA
Mr. Shunji Usui BBEC/JICA
Mr. Koji Tagi BBEC/JICA
Dr. Jiro Iguchi JICA

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添付 4 プログラム及びプロジェクトの投入

添付4-1 プログラムの投入

1.日本側投入の達成状況

Input	Categories	Base for Judgment	Data Source		Assessment
	Input from Japanese Side	Verification of Inputs from Japanese Side both on timing and quality.	- Progress Reports - C/P and J/E (Workshops) - Questionnaire	Summary for Inputs Accomplishments until November 2004	-Good -Moderate -Poor
	1. Advisors	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	-Japanese long-term advisors have been involved in overall management of the Programme. 1. Steering Committee Chief Advisor and Programme Coordinator 2. Component Heads Meeting Long-term advisors (Chief Advisor, Programme Coordinator, Research and Education Component, Park Management Component, Habitat Management Component, and Public Awareness Component) 3. Secretariat (Programme Coordinator: Malaysia-JICA coordination)	Good
	2. Training in Japan	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Country Focus Training	Good (can be better)
	3. Equipment	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Equipment donated by Japanese side:	Good
	4. Operational Cost	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	RM 1,455,791.28	Good
	5. Others	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Employment of Malaysian staff (2 clerk, 1 driver, 1 specialist)	Good

2.マレーシア側投入の達成状況

Input	Categories	Base for Judgment	Data Source		Assessment
	Input from Malaysian Side	Verification of Inputs from Japanese Side both on timing and quality.	- Progress Reports - C/P and J/E (Workshops) - Questionnaire	Summary for Inputs Accomplishments until November 2004	-Good -Moderate -Poor
	1. Programm Steering Committee/Component Heads Meeting/			Three categories of Inputs for overall management have been made. 1. <u>Programme Steering Committee</u>	
	Secretriat			-Programme Steering Committee Meetings were organized with 13 Malaysian Committee members (chairperson: Sabah State Secretariat, and directors of Sabah State Government agencies, UMS) and two (2) JICA long-term advisors. -Up until November 2004, nine (9) Programme Committee Meetings were held and the attendance rate was good.	Good
		-Ditto-	-Ditto-	2. Component Heads Meeting -Component Heads Meeting comprising of Heads and Deputy Heads of 4 component working groups and JICA long-term advisors was also organized to discuss issues on more "working-level" basis, and held 33 times so far.	Good
				3. Secretariats Two (2) Secretariats based on UST and ITBC were organized and take charge of relevant administrative tasks. 11 secretariat meetings had been conducted since April 02 – Sept 04	Good
	2. Facility	-Ditto	-Ditto-	Office Space at UMS, at UST and other facilities for operation such as office equipment, telecommunications and general office supply were provided and are utilized.	Good
	3 Operational Cost	-Ditto	-Ditto	RM 1,389,030.21 (up until September 2004, exclusive of Implementers' salary)	Good
	4. Others	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Manpower i) UMS - good ii) UST - moderate	Moderate

添付 4 - 2 研究教育コンポーネント(REC)の投入

1.日本側投入の達成状況

Input	Categories Input from Malaysian Side	Base for Judgment Verification of Inputs from Malaysian Side both on timing and quality.	Data Source - Progress Reports - C/P and J/E (Workshops) - Questionnaire	Summary for Inputs Accomplishments until November 2004	Assessment –Good –Moderate -Poor
	1. Implementers/ Administrative staff	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	-As of the end of November 2004, 34 implementers and 12 administrative staffs are assigned. All of them have been assigned and new staffs have been gradually increased since the commencement of the Project. Assignments were appropriate both in numbers and timing.	(Good) - We are progressing well not to the point that we've achieve very well. There're still spaces for improvement. If we've opportunity to get more staffs, we could have achieved more.
	2. Facility			 a) Secretariat & Telecommunications Facilities / Administration b) Laboratory Space = GIS, DNA, SEM, Mikrotome, AAS Facilities = Equipment and condition 	(Good) (Moderate) - need more space (Good) - sufficient working order

2. Facility			c) BORNEENSIS	
·			- Space and conditions	(Moderate) - need someone specific to look after it.
			- Facilities	(Moderate) - more identified coll needed and more germ plasm catalogue facilities are not available need someone
	-Ditto	-Ditto-	d) Multipurpose Room / Seminar Room	specific to look after. (Good) - sufficient for 100 pax, versatile enough. - training purpose
			e) Computer Lab	was sufficient. (Moderate) - need periodic & monitoring system need more
			f) Fieldwork & Storage Equipment	computer, good network & internet (Good) - in working order and need someone specific to do some arrangement.
3 Operational Cost	-Ditto	-Ditto	-Budget provided amounted to RM 532, 000, The items on which operation cost spent were manpower, consumables, transportation, equipment, experts, maintenance, overhead (water, electricity, telecommunications) and staff allowances.	(Good)

2.マレーシア側投入の達成状況

Input	Categories	Base for Judgment	Data Source		Assessment
	Input from Japanese Side	Verification of Inputs from Japanese Side both on timing and quality.	- Progress Reports - C/P and J/E (Workshops) - Questionnaire	Summary for Inputs Accomplishments until November 2004	Good /Moderate/Poor)
	1. Advisors	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	-As of the end of November 2004, 4 long-term advisors (54 M/M) were assigned as well as 7 short-term advisors (22.8 M/M) since the beginning of the BBEC. Therefore, assignment of personnel by the Japanese side is considered appropriate both in numbers and timing.	(Good)
	2. Training in Japan	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Five (5) C/P trainings, three (3) Group Trainings were conducted. Also, two UMS staffs are pursuing their PhD degree in Kagoshima University (since October 03) and Kyushu University (since October 04) under the scholarship by MEXT, Japan	(Good)
	3. Equipment	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	-Up to November 2004, equipment, approximately the total cost of RM 3,350,500 has been donated by the Japanese GovernmentThe major items include, Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM), Geographic Information System (GIS), specimen compactor storing system, filed survey equipment, computers, 4WD vehicles - These items are fully utilized and maintained well A log book has been prepared to record usage of the equipments.	(Good)
	4. Operational Cost	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	-Budget provided amounted to RM 404,550, The input spent mainly on workshops, seminars, field expeditions (manpower, fuel), publications and exhibitions.	(Good)
	5. Others	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	 Efforts leading to get extra funding Nagao Environmental Fund – 15 person (ITBC students) MEXT – 2 person (ITBC Staff) 	(Good)

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添付 4 - 3 公園管理コンポーネント(PMC)の投入

1.日本側投入の達成状況

Categories	Base for Judgment	Data Source	Summ	ary for Inputs Accomplishr	nents until September 200)4
	Whether Inputs from	- Progress Reports	Manpower	Operation Funds	Equipments	C/P Training and
	Japanese Side were	- C/P and J/E				Group Training
	implemented appropriately	- Questionnaire				in Japan
	both on timing and quality.					
1. Amount			-Long-term experts; 3	361,082RM	4-wheel drive car, GIS	-
	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	-Short-term experts; 3	(As of Sep. 2004)	workstation, AO line	
	-Ditto-	-DIII0-			printer, weather	
					observation equipment	
2. Quantity	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient	-
3. Quality	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	-	-	-	Needs to
	-Ditto-	-DIII0-				improvement
4. Timing			Good	Good	Good, but some	Good
	-Ditto-	-Ditto-			equipments were	
	-Ditto-	-DIII0-			dispatched/requested	
					too early	
<u>-</u>	Assessment		Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient	Good enough

Summary for the Achievement of the Inputs from the Japanese Side

Almost long/short experts have been dispatched appropriately, but some experts were dispatched to short time to effective.

Financial assistance and procurement of equipments are sufficient.

C/P training/Group training in Japan is almost appropriate, but there is some room to improve because Trainings in Japan are necessary for more C/P.

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2.マレーシア側投入の達成状況

Categories	Base for Judgment	Data Source	Summary for Inputs Accomplishments until September 2004				
	Whether Inputs from	- Progress Reports	Manpower	Operation Funds	Equipments/Facilities	C/P Training and	
	Malaysia Side were	- C/P and J/E	_	(Exclusive of		Group Training	
	implemented appropriately	- Questionnaire		Implementers)		in Japan	
	both on timing and quality.			_			
1. Amount			Implementers; 18		Sufficient, but	C/P training; 8	
	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Administrative; 14	765,000RM in total	sometimes lack of	Group Training;	
	-Ditto-		(C/P, WG members;		vehicles	1	
			23)				
2. Quantity	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Sufficient	ı	-	Not sufficient	
3. Quality	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	-	-	-	Good	
4. Timing	-Ditto-	Ditto	Sometime good /	-	-	Excellent	
-DI110-		-Ditto-	sometimes not good				
Assessment			Sufficient	-	Not 100% sufficient	Sufficient, but	
						need more to be	
						trained	

Summary for the Achievement of the Inputs from the Malaysian Side

Implementers and Administrative are arranged appropriately, but they are occupied because the number of them are little few.

The budget for BBEC has been executed by Sabah statue timely, but lack of vehicles sometimes had been occurred and local scientist should be recruited more. C/P training/Group training in Japan is very beneficial and interesting and C/P who were dispatched in Japan has been transferring their technical knowledge/skill, so Training in Japan should be taken for more C/P.

添付4-4 生物生息域管理コンポーネント (HMC) の投入

1.日本側投入の達成状況

1.口本则汉,	Base for Data Source Summary for Inputs Accomplishments until Sentember 2004					
	Judgment			Summary for m	puts Accomplishments until Septem	ber 2004
Categories	Whether Inputs from Japanese Side were implemented appropriately both on timing and quality.	- Progress Reports - C/P and J/E - Questionnaire	Man power	Operation Funds	Equipment	Training
Amount	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	1 long term expert 2 short term expert Good: As planned.	RM 270,526 (as of Sep. 2004) Good: Sufficient at this point in time.	GIS, 6 PCs, one vehicle, one large boat with 75 hp engine, one small boat with 30hp outboard engine, one LCD, three HF Radio, 8 GPS, 8 Binoculars, etc. Good: (Need more for management and field works)	6 personnel (Forest Dept: 2, Land and Survey Dept.: 1, SWD: 3) Moderate: Need more training in Japan, outside and inside of Sabah.
Quality	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Good: Sufficient knowledge and experience. But, the recruitment of the advisers is suggested to be jointly done through interviews and evaluation.	NA	Good: Necessary items were covered but need to re-consider the items based on the accomplishment and expected results not by the scheme.	Good: Good exposure but not enough to understand fully on the integration of society for the conservation.
Timing	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Moderate: Should have been mobilized from the first year.	Moderate: Funding items are needed to be adjusted, based on the expected outputs not by the scheme. In order to complete the	Moderate: The biding process needs to be improved and open to the companies in Sabah for smooth installation and maintenance.	Good: Need to adjust for the accomplishment.

			Fund will be required for boundary survey.		
Overall		Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate

2 . マレーシア側投入の達成状況

	Base for Judgment	Data Source		Summary f	or Inputs Accomplishm	nents until September 2004	
Categories	Whether Inputs from Japanese Side were implemented appropriately both on timing and quality.	- Progress Reports - C/P and J/E - Questionnaire	Man power	Operation Funds	Equipment	Facility	External Factor
Amount	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	17 personnel. (9 personnel from SWD) Good: The best effort at this point in time	RM 100,000. Good: The best effort at this point in time.	Copy machine and all available office and field equipment. Moderate: The best effort at this point in time.	One large office room with one small meeting table, direct telephone line in the Headquarter. Good: Sufficient.	Coordination works with decision makers. Good: A lot of hours beside working hours are spend for coordination.
Quality	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Management: 4 personnel Officer: 5 personnel Field staff: 8 personnel. Moderate: Need to improve according to the accomplishment (gazettement)	NA	Good: The best available quality.	Good: Sufficient space and facilities.	NA
Timing	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Moderate: Difficulties due to the implementation of the project (DANIDA).	Moderate: Need to improve timely allocation and execution of the funds.	Moderate: According to the availability.	Good: The necessary facilities are prepared before the assignment of advisors and commence the activities.	Moderate: Need to move faster in order to meet the time schedule of the project.
Overall			Moderate	Moderate:	Moderate	Good	Good

添付 4 - 5 環境啓発コンポーネント(PAC)の投入

1.日本側投入の達成状況

Input	Categories	Base for Judgment	Data Source		Assessment
	Input from Japanese Side	Verification of Inputs from Japanese Side both on timing and quality.	- Progress Reports - C/P and J/E (Workshops) - Questionnaire	Summary for Inputs Accomplishments until November 2004	-Good -Moderate -Poor
	1. Advisors	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	-As of the end of November, two (2) long-term experts (34 M/M) were assigned das well as two (2) short-term advisors (1.5 M/M) since the beginning of the BBEC. Assignments were appropriate both in number s and timing.	Good
	2. Training in Japan			Four (4) C/P trainings, five (5) Group Trainings were conducted. Also, three (3) journalists participated in Group Training.	Good
		-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Recommendations: Country focused training course should be shorted to 3 weeks from 5 weeks and have more numbers of participants.	
	3. Equipment			-Up to September 2004, approximate total cost of RM 311,020, has been donated by the Japanese GovernmentThe major items include one 4WD vehicle, one digital camera, one digital video, one slide projector, one printer and six computers These items are fully utilized and maintained well.	Good
				Recommendations: - More lap top computers for UST staff Work load is increasing. So more equipment is needed by I As.	
	4. Operational Cost	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	-Budget provided amounted to RM154,508, The input spent mainly on workshops, seminars, study tours and producing public awareness materials.	Good
	5. Others	-Ditto-	-Ditto-		

2.マレーシア側投入の達成状況

Input	Categories	Base for Judgment	Data Source		Assessment
	Input from	Verification of Inputs	- Progress Reports - C/P and J/E	Commons for Innuts Accomplishments until Nevember 2004	-Good -Moderate
	Malaysian Side	from Japanese Side both	(Workshops)	Summary for Inputs Accomplishments until November 2004	-Moderate -Poor
		on timing and quality.	- Questionnaire		-1 001
	1. Implementers/ Administrative staff	-Ditto-	- Questionnaire	-As of the end of November, 2004, 23 implementers from nine 9 IAs and four (4) administrative staff from UST are assigned for PA component. About half of them (13 out of 23) have been assigned since April 2002. Others were additionally assigned after the component regarded more contribution from the belonging agencies are needed. Therefore, assignment of personnel is judged appropriate both in numbers and timing. - Number of implementation agencies has increased with inclusion of Education Department. (2003 – April) - Lack of admin. Staff from UST to handle a huge amount of work. - Comparing to the earlier stage, more works are ongoing. Therefore, UST needs more administration officers.	Good
	2. Facility	-Ditto	-Ditto-	 Office space in HQ, and other facilities for Operation are sufficient. These facilities are fully utilized and maintained well. Facilities are shared by all implementation agencies 	Good
	3 Operational Cost	-Ditto	-Ditto	-Budget provided amounted to RM 185,745, The items on which operation cost were spent are comprising of manpower, consumables, transportation, equipment, and expertise and others.	Good
	4. Others	-Ditto-	-Ditto-		

プログラム対象地域 サバ州

プロジェク世間 2002年2月 ~ 2007年1月

ターゲットグループ サバ州の人々

作成日 2004年12月16日

Version: 4 プロジェクトの要約 指 標 入手手段 外部条件 上位目標 サバ州における生物多様性生態系保全が強化される 制度化されたフレームワークを通して生物多様性 生態系保全のために 1. 協力のための制度的なフレームワーク 協力する機関数及び個人数が増加する。 2. 保護区が増加する 2. サバ州の保護区リスト 文書化されたフレームワークを通して生物多様性生態系保全のために 3. 記録/報告書 協力する種機が増加する プログラム目標 実施機関が、BBECプログラムのアプロ 自然保全のための包括的かつ持続性可能なアプローチが構築される 実施機関が情報、人的資源及び施設を共有するためにネットワークで結1. プログレスレポード・最終報告書 ーチを継続していく ばれ、合同自然保全活動が増加する . BBECに関係のない実施機関、地域コミュニティ、NGOや民間企業が州「2. プログレスレポー 比最終報告書 政府やUMSの自然保全活動の計画作成、実施及びモニタリングに参加 する 包括的な自然保護の基礎となるより恒久的なフレームワークが提案される。 運営委員会で承認された文書 プログラムの成果(プログラム目標を達成するために必要なプロジェクト目標とその他 サバ州による政策的支援が継続され の成果》 包括的な保全のためにコンポーネン I間のモニタリングシステムと統合化が発化さ 1.1 4つのコンポーネン Iを調整し モニタリングするメカニズムが構築され 1.1 プログレスレポート 会議議事録 れる 1.2 プログレスレポート 会議議事録 自然保全のための適切な教育 研究のモデルが確立される研究教育プロ目) 1.2 4つのコンポーネントの活動と結果が包括的な自然保全のために調整 3 保護区についての効果的な管理のモデル 選択肢が開発される 公園管理プロ目) され統合される 重要な生物種のための生息域管理アプローチが構築される。住息域管理プロ目)2. 自然保全に関する問題を解決するために導入されたモデルの有効性 2. ITBCの事務記録 5 サバ州民の生物多様性保全に対する態度を変えるモデルが確立される 環境啓蒙 13. サバ州とマレーシアの全州の多くの保護区で2007年 1月末までにBBEC プロ目) の教訓を載せたハンドブックが使用される。 3. 調査 6 BBECでモデル化された包括的な自然保護を基礎とする恒久的フレームワークが開 4.2007年1月末までにセガマ河下流域において持続部かつ地域住民の理 発される 解を獲たアプローチに参加している関係者の数 4. 報告書 プログラムの計画、進捗、結果が市民に公開される 5.2007年1月末までに、ターゲットグループの啓蒙のためのガイドラインと メカニズムを内在したモデルが、効果的に適用できる事を記載して作成 15. 完了報告書 される 6.1 活動への出席者リスト 6.1 合同種數 6.2 提言を含む文書 6.2 フレームワークを含む文書が作成される。 7. 全メディアの記録 7. BBECをカバーするメディアが増加し維持される 投入 運営員見とワーキンググループのメン バーが大幅に異動しない。 マレーシア側 日本側 1-1 プログラムのモニタリング計画を策定する 1-2 ワーキンググループが、モニタレグと各コンポーネントの実施と進捗の調整を行なう (1. 四半期毎の会議 2 プログラムの実施後に、制定された (各コンポーネントの投入) - (各コンポーネントの投入) 半年毎報告書 3.必要に応じてその他の活動) 新たな政策や法規のによるプログラム プログラム運営委員会 PoSC) - 長期東門家 1-3 秘書が、プログラム運営委員会会議の準備や報告書作成の調整が必要な際にば御寺会合を開く の進捗の遅れが生しない。 プログラム議長 チーフアドバイザー 1-4 コンポーネント長会議を開催し、活動の調整と統合を行なう プログラム副議長 プログラム調整員 保護区から 環境啓蒙のガイドラインと 1-5 プログラム運営委員会が、計画とモニタリング、調整、承認を行なう ITBC及びUSTにおける事務室と事務サービ - 合同評価ミションのメンバー 教材を作成するための重要なベースラ (1. 半年毎の会議 2.半年毎報告書 3. 必要に応じてその他の活動) - 短膊家 インデータが得られる 合同評価ミッションのメンバー PaSCのための秘書サービス 活動なから、各コンポーネントの成果2から成果5に対応、各コンポーネントのPDM参照) サバ州機関と調整するための秘書 前提条件 BBECプログラムを調整するための秘書 6-1 国際会議を開催して報告書を作成 出版し 情報と経験を共有し 参加者からのフィー げックを編集する (各コンポーネントの前提条件) 6-2 政府機関、大学、地域コミュニティ、NGOや民間企業を統合するために州政府に対し提言(トラフトを作成するた めのワークショップを開催する 6-3提言とドラフトを編集して最終案を作成し、プログラム運営委員会で承認する。 7. 新聞、テレビ、ラジオやインターネットを通して本プログラムの計画、進歩状況及び結果を公表する。

変更した主な理由

変 更	理由
1. 上位目標	- 変更前の上位目標では 危機に瀕し貴重な("endangered "and "precious")」と いえま現があり、曖昧であったため、変更した。
	- 変更前の上位目標はBBECの全コンポーネントの連携が示されていなかったため、変更した。
	- 全コンポーネン に関係する新し 12つの指標が追加された。
2. プログラム成果6	- 恒久的なフレームワーク (permanent framework)という言葉が内部機関の調整のためのメカニズムの説明に適切と考えられるため追加した。
3. プログラム成果 1の指標	- プログラム成果1の定義を明確にするため、詳細な指標を追加した。
4. プログラム成果6の指標	- プログラム成果6の定義を明確にするため、指標を変更した。
5. プログラム成果 7の指標	- プログラム成果 7の定義を明確にするため、指標を変更した。

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添付5-2 研究 教育コンポーネン HREC) 変更 PDM (仮訳)

プログラム名 ボルネオ生物多様性 生態系保全プログラム プロジェク博用 2002年2月 ~ 2007年1月 プロジェクト名 研究教育コンポーネント(REC) ターゲットグループ:5つの実施機関

プログラム対象地域 サバ州 作成日 2004年12月16日

Version: 5

プロジェクトの要約 指 標 入手手段 外部条件 上位目標 PaDM参照) PgDM参照) PgDM参照) サバ州における生物多様性 生態系保全が強化される プログラム目標 PaDM参照) PaDM参照) PaDM参照) 自然保全のための包括的かつ持続性可能なアプローチが構築される。 プロジェクト目標 自然保全に関する問題を解決するために導入されたモデルの有効性 ITBC 事務所の報告書、記録など 自然保全のための適切な教育 研究のモデルが確立される 1. プロジェク期間中に共同で実施された現地調査、研究、出版、共有されている 1.報告書BBEC ウエブサイト ニュースレター, 資料 データ数 室の報告書 論文など 1. 実施組織 関連組織間の連携が強化され発展する 2.1 機材の使用回数. 2.核施品の管理品録簿 2. サバ大学の研究 教育施設が充実し 他実施機関もこれを利用できる体制が整 2.2 施設を使用している実施機関の人数 3.研修生記録 2.3 使用されている機材の数 4.学界出席、出版物の発行記録 3. 分類学と 保全生物学の教育を受けた研究者、 職員、 レンジャー、 コミュニティー 3. 教育を受けた職員、研究者、レンジャー、コミュニティー指導者数。2006年末ま 5.データベース の指導者の数が増える で、日・マ両国の専門家が、国際標準に基づき、マレーシア国の現状に応じて、 4. サバ州の生物多様性と生態系について研究がなされ理解が進む。 分類学と保全生物学を指導する 5. 実施機関の資料センターが改良されネッドワーク化される。 4. 生物多様性と生態系保全に関して、2007年の2月までに、REC スタッフが投稿し た論文が掲載された国際国内の学会誌数と学界セミナー、シンポジウム等で の発表、ポスターによるプレゼンの回数。 5.1 ITBC研究センターの標本 データ数が増加する 5.2 他実施機関によるTBC標本センターの使用回数 潘 投入 4-1 実地調査の計画を策定する動植物、民俗植物学、民族動物 1-1 実施機関の間で分類学と保全生物学のための詳細な研究計画について議論 学 民族昆虫学 社会調査 地質調査 自然観光 天然素材 マレーシア側 日本側 人員 を行う による製品 微生物 菌類 環境指標 朝家 1-2 標本の収集と分配についての取り決めを行う 4-2 恒久的な研究構想を構築する 動物分類学: 10名 - 長期東門家 1-3 ウェブページ等の手段により、実施機関間の双方向通信を可能とする通信シス 4-3 研究対象地域において標本を採集U同定する。 植物分類学:10名 系統生物学: 1名 テムを作り改良していく 4-4 保全のために採集 保存 利用に関する中長期的な計画を作 保全生物学 8名 博物館運営・インベントト 1-4 実施機関の間で研究成果を交換する 標本作成担当者(生物分類補助員) :1名 成する 1-5 定期的なフォーラムや学界を開催する(SITE)。 4-5 野外調査時に認定されたターゲッけ地域の研究を実施する。 :7名 保全生物学: 1名 2) 1-6 隔週で研究セミナーを開催する 4-6 研究結果を国際シンポジウム 会議などで発表する - 短膊家 2-1 分類生物学と保全生物学の関連資料と機器を入手する。 研究管理 1名 分類学(昆虫学,植物,水性 4-7 研究結果を学体書、論文、学会誌等に毎年取りまとめる。 2-2 分類生物学と保全生物学の文献を利用可能にする。 5-1 標本管理を標準化する コンポーネントワーキンググループ 生物 2-3 研究 教育コンポーネントのデータベースを導入 確立する 運営管理スタッフ 現地調査 5-2 データ管理システムを構築する 前提条件 2-4 研究 教育コンポーネン HOGISシステムを導入 確立する 5-3 対象地域の自然に関連するマルチンディアバンク化デオ、 施設/機材 森林生態学 立吉 両角 大歩鈴する

2	F	江沙田の	と大統領と	設備を維持管理する

- 2-6 研究教育コンポーネンドや他のBBECメンバーに対UTBCの研究施設のアクセ 5-4 インターネットで分類学及び保全生物学の情報を公開する。 スを確保する
- 3-1 研究者、スタッフ、レンジャー、コミュニティーの指導者に、研修の機会を与え 5-6 ITBCの標本施設を利用するように実施機関を招聘する。
- 3-2 日本 サバ大学他の研究機関において、多様評価、研究手法、博物館管理、デ - 夕管理、情報通信、分類生物学、保全生物学コースを含む中、短期の研修コ ースを開催する
- 3-3 様々なレベル 狩猟管理人、レンジャー)に効果的な教育のための キットを 作成提供する
- 3-4 熱帯生物資源保全研究所が多くの活動的な学生奨学金を旧本とマレーシアか
- 3-5 RECの研究者に社会経済問題に関する研修を行なう

音声、画像を構築する

5-5 ITBCで生物多様性保全のための展示を行う

分類生物学、保全生物学用設備と資 GIS3)

機材(標本収蔵用のものを含む) データベース管理

研究棟 環境会計

日本人専門家の為の機材(執務室、 オーディオビジュアル) 電話等.) - JOCV (派遣可能な場合)

運営費. 標本管理

研究 出版の費用 データベース管理

供与機材

- 分類学 保全生物学の設備 資 機材(標本収蔵用のものを含

む)

- 車両

- ワークショップ 研コース費用

の一部負担 研修受け入れ -分類学

-保全生物学 現地調査

-博物館管理

-データベース管理)

変更した主な理由

変 更	理由
1. 成果50/指標	
i) ITBC 研究センターの標本 データ数が増加する。	成果5の達成が分りやすいように追加した。
ii)他の実施機関によるITBC 標本センターの使用回数	
2. 活動4-2. 研究対象地域において研究を行ながの明確で簡潔な申請メカニズムが構築される。	プロジェクト目標への活動1-2と同様なため、削除した。
3. 活動 4-4, 4-5 と4-6 (活動 4-3 にまとめられた) => 研究対象地域において標本を採集する。」	これら3つの活動は1つの活動4-3にまとめられた。
4 成果3-5. RECの研究者に社会経済問題に関する研修を行なう (一部削除し追加)	社会経済問題に関するより、「理解を進めるため、一部削除し追加した。
5. 成果2-6. 研究教育コンポーネンドや他のBBECメンバーに対UTBCの研究施設のアクセスを確保する。」	関連機関のネットワーキングを進めるため、追加した。
6. 成果 4-4. 保全のために採集保存利用に関する中長期的な計画を作成する。」	REC として必要な活動として追加された。

り クロッカー山脈公園、タビン野生生物/装護区、クランバ野生生物/装護区、キナバタンガン川下流域地域 およびマリアウ盆地

² 保護区管理長期専門家 州立公園管理コンポーネントが兼任。

²⁻⁵ 他のコンポーネント派遣の短期専門家が兼任。

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2-3 CRP管轄1画を制度化する。

3-1 公園管理の関係者に対する訓練プログラムを準備し実施し評価する。

添付5-3 公園管理コンポーネン HPMC) 変更PDM (仮訳)

プログラム名 ボルネオ生物多様性 生態系保全プログラム

プロジェクト名 公園管理コンポーネン HPMC)

プロジェクは像地域・クロッカーレンジ外園

住民参加型

GIS

前提条件

プロジェク 期間 2002年2月 ~ 2007年1月 ターゲットグループ 実施機関及びクロッカーレンジ公園周辺域の地域住民 作成日 2004年12月16日 Version: 5 入手手段 外部条件 プロジェクトの要約 指 標 上位目標 サバ州における生物多様性 生態系保全が強化される PaDM参照) PaDM参照) PaDM参照) プログラム目標 PaDM参照) PaDM参照) PaDM参照) 自然保全のための包括的かつ持続性可能なアプローチが 構築される プロジェクト目標 保護区についての効果的な管理のモデル・選択肢が閉発される 1. 自然環境が保全される 調査 当プロジェクHこ対しサバ 住民参加型公園管理システムが構築される 2. 出版物 州政府の政策支援が継続 プログレス・レポート 3. 人的能力が強化される する 新保護区管理の概念及びアプローチが関係者に理解され、他保 4. 教訓のまとめ 護文管理に参昭される 成果 1. 報告書 I. CPR周辺の地域コミュニティの状況が研究され理解される。 1. 村落の状況に関する1報告書が2003年12月までに出される 2. 公園管理計画 中心となるスタッフが当 2. CRP管理計画が準備され出版される 2. CRPに関する1公園管理計画 最終トラフトが出され、2004年3月 13. マニュアル集、訓練記録 プロジェクト期間内に 3. CRPの自然保全に関わる組織やコミュニティの人的能力開 までに住民参加によって受入れられる。更に最終版がサバ公園 4.1 ワーキンググループにより満足できる評価報告書 1冊が作成される。 PMCで戦務する 諮問委員会の賛成を受け2005年3月までにサバ州政府により承認 4.2 PMCワーキンググループ及び管理諮問委員会(Management Advisory Board)の会議記録 ひどい旱魃や極度の天 発が強化される 4. CRP管理計画が実施される 4.3 CRPの年次報告書 される 候異変が起こらない。 5. CRP管理計画の実施をとおして得られた教訓が分析され編集 3. 実施機関とコミュニティのため、CRP管理に関する訓練プログラム 5. 効果的な保護地域管理報告書 が構築される aha 4. - CRP管理のための基礎インフラが開発される。 - CRP周辺域において環境啓蒙・種が実施される。 - 関係者の参加と協力が得られる 自然環境のモニタリングシステムが構築される。 - CRP公園管理諮問委員会が構築される - アケションプランが準備される 5. 評価報告書と 有効的な保護区管理の選択肢に関する提言が作 成される 活動 投入 1-1 公園管理にインパクトを与えるコミュニティを確認する マレーシア側 日本側 1-2 CRP管理計画を形成するために社会経済調査を実施し、分析をする。 JICA専門家のための郡事務官を含むC/P 長期東門家 1-3 CRP管理計画に対するコンセンサスを得るためにコミュニティとワークショップ 意見交換 議論を行う - クロッカーレンジ公園のスタッフ;40 名 保護区管理1名 2-1 CRP管理計画を作成するために必要なCRPに関する既存の自然 社会科学的なデータを編集し分析する。 ・成果1のための社会科学者/C/P1名 住民参加型1名 2-2 CRP管理計画を作成する ·GIS 朝塚/技能者 - 短膊家

(UMS/森林局/サバ公園局)

訓練生

4-1 CRPの基礎インフラを整備する。	- GIS デー <i>タ</i> 報告者	ビジターセンターの管理/展示
4-2 CRP周辺域においてパイロッド的な環境啓蒙・種かが実施される。	(UMS/土地調査局)	絶滅危惧種モニタルグ
4-3 関系者の参加と協力を奨励する。	- 当コンポーネ めためのワーキンググルー	- JOCV(派遣可能な場合)
4-4 自然環境のモニタルグシステムを構築する。	プ	植物生態学
4-5 CRP管監督問委員会を構築する。	- 事務員	昆虫学
4-6. 土地問題を解決するため郡レベルでのアケションプランを準備する。	- 日本人専門家のための施設	コミュニティ開発
5-1 公園管理計画実施に関する中間評価を実施する。	部屋、電話、その他)	- CRP管理計画策定のための現地コンサル
5-2 公園管理の進歩状況を評価して教訓を編集し、関連機関に配布する。	- マレーシア人スタッフの旅費	タンド小規模開発スタディ
	- 秘書業務	機材供与
	- プロジェクト地域/サイト	- CRP情報センター施設
		- CRP研究ステーション施設
		- 車 輌
		- 絶滅危惧種モニタレク機材
		- GIS(八一 ドウェア/ソフトウェア)
		研修
		- 保護区管理
		- 絶滅危惧種モニタレグ
		情報センター管理 展示
		IBINOS > INT AUG.

- GIS

変更した主な理由

変 更	理由
1. 成果 1, 2, 3, 5	成果の意味を明確にするため、変更した。
2. 成果 1の指標	成果の意味を明確にするため、変更した。
3. 成果 207指標	住民参加」が重要であるため挿入した。
4. 成果5の指標	プロジェクト目標と一致させるために、選択肢(options)」を追加した。
5. プロジェクト目標の指標	より分けれ指標に変更した。
6. 活動46	土地問題は重要であるため、 「 ないでのアケションプラン」を追加した。
7. 他の活動(活動4-6を除ぐ活動1-1,1-2, ~ 5-3)	活動内容を明確にするため、変更した。

添付5-4 野生生物生息域コンポーネン HHMC) 変更 PDM(仮訳)

プログラム名 ボルネオ生物多様性 生態系保全プログラム

プロジェクト名 野生生物生息域コンポーネント(HMC) プロジェクト対象地域:セガマ河下流域 (クランバ及びタビン地域も含む)

ターゲットグループ 実施機関、及びローアーセガマ地域の地域コミュニティ プロジェクH期間 2002年2月 ~ 2007年1月作成日 2004年12月16日 Version: 5

プロジェクトの要約	指 標	入手手段	外部条件
上位目標 サバ州における生物多様性 生態系保全が強化される。	₽gDM参照)	₽gDM <i>参照</i>)	(PgDM参照)
プログラム目標 自然保全のための包括的かつ持続性可能なアプローチが構築される。	₽gDM参照)	₽ gDM参照)	₽ gDM <i>参照</i>)
プロジェク1目標 重要な生物種のための生息域管理統合アプローチが構築される。	- 管理計画が機能する。 - 2007年1月末までに生息地管理アプローチに参加しているセガマ河下流 域に住む人々を含む関係者数	会議議事録	
成果 1. 鍵となる種が選定される。 2. タビン野生生物保護区周辺において新し、保護区設置案が提案される。 3. 参加型アプローチを通してセガマ河下流域総合管理計画が策定される。 4. セガマ河下流域総合管理計画が実施され、改善される。 5. セガマ河下流域の経験が他地域に推薦される。	2. 新し、保護区が特定され官報記載のために提出される。 3. 関係者に協力するプログラムから構成される統合管理計画が2007年1月	 会議議事録 提出されたプロポーザル 文書 作成されたモニタレグマニュアルと報告書 文書化された推薦書 	- 公的な手続きが遅延なく実施される。
活動 1-1 サバ州の全種、特に保護種について存在するデータを精密に調べる。 1-2 鍵となる種を選定するための基準を決定する。 1-3 基準に合致する種を選定する。 1-4 ローカルコミュニティにとって重要な種を特定する。	3-6 計画を促進するための訓練プログラムを開発する。 3-7 自然保全域のための規制を明らかにする。 3-8 セガマ河下流域管理計画のドラフトを作成し適用する。 3-9 野生生物域の連続性を確保する目的のために提案した地域周辺の土地使用計画を作成する。	投入マレーシア側日本側- 野生生物局からの常 動C/P専門家・ 他関連機関からの C/P野生生物管理 1名	前提条件

		٦	1	
1-5 鍵となる種をモニタリングするための方法を起案する。	4-1 計画を実施するための制度を整備する。	C/P	- 短期専門家	
2-1 TWR周辺、特に河畔生息域の劣化 した地域の環境復元の必	4-2 計画実施のため、全関係者に訓練を実施する。	- 当コンポーネントの	保護区計画	
要性を確認する。	4-3 鍵となる種のためのフィールトモニタリングを実施する。	ためのワーキンググ	GIS	
2-2 TWR周辺の重要な生息域保全を確認し、提案する。	4-4 自然保全をとおして社会経済的ニーズを実現するため、コミュニティを	ループ	野生生物学	
3-1 提案した地域が官報に記載されるよう 促進する。	支援する。	- 事務スタッフ	動物生態学	
3-2 自然保全に関わるローカルコミュニティにとっての経済的インは	24-5 管理計画を評価し改良する。	- GISデー <i>タ</i> 情報	- (必要に応じ) JOCV	
ンティブを確認する。	5-1 自然保全開発のための潜在地域を確認する。	- JICA専門家用施設	機材	
3-3 関連する生物多様性情報を収集する。	5-2 提案書を作成する。	- 実施コスト	- GIS	
3-4 自然保全を通じてローカルコミュニティのニーズを実現するが	t	- HMCのためのローカ	- 無線/GIS トラッキン	
めの計画を開発する。		ルスタッフ	グ	
3-5 鍵となる種のためのモニタリングプログラムを開発する。			- 車輌	
			- Boats	
			- 野外機材	
			<u>訓練</u>	
			- (活動結果次第)	

変更した主な理由

	変 更	理 由
`	1. 成果3 参加型アプローチを通して」セガマ河下流域総合管理計画が策定される。	アプローチの説明をより的確にするため、追加した。
	2. 活動 3-1	官報記載への促進活動が必要であるため、追加した。
	3. 活動 3-9	野生生物生息域の連続性を確保するため、追加した。
	4. プロジェク 目標の指標 2	指標を明確にした。
	5. 成果の外部条件	官報に記載するか否かの決定は州政府の事項であるため、外部条件として追加した。
	6. 成果 3 の指標	SWD によって提案されたセガマ河下流域管理計画の官報記載は外部条件であるため、プロジェクト期
		間内と変更した。

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添付5-5 環境啓発コンポーネ (PAC) 変更 PDM (仮訳)

プログラム名 ボルネオ生物多様性 生態系保全プログラム プロジェク 期間 2002年2月 ~ 2007年1月 プロジェクト名 環境啓発コンポーネント(PAC) ターゲットグループ 実施機関 / 5 ターゲットグループ

プロジェクト対象地域:サバ州 作成日 2004年12月16日

Version: 5

プログエグ 財间 2002 年 2 月 ~ 2007 年 1 月	グーグ ツアノルー ノ 美心機制 / 5 グーグ ツアノルー ノ	TFIXED 2004 F 12 FJ 16 ED Version:	
プロジェクトの要約	指 標	入手手段	外部条件
上位目標	PgDM 参照)	PgDM 参照)	PgDM 参照)
サバ州における生物多様性 生態系保全が強化される。			
プログラム目標	PgDM 参照)	PgDM 参照)	(PgDM 参照)
自然保全のための包括的かつ持続性可能なアプローチが構築さ			
กล			
プロジェク1目標 サバ州民の生物多様性保全に対する態度を変えるモデルが確立される。	ガイドラインと啓発のメカニズムを内在したモデルが作られ、5つのターゲットグループ 飲師、ジャーナリスト 政策 策定者、開発業者、非環境 NGO)に対して効果的に適用できる事が示される。	完了報告書	
成果 1. 効果的な一般向キャンペーンが計画される。 2. 効果的な一般向キャンペーンが実施される。 3. 実施機関の能力強化がなされる。 4. ガイドラインと教材が改定される。 5. 自然環境の保全に関する5つのターゲッドグループの意識と理解が深まる。	1.1 2003 年末までに現状の問題点が報告書に取りまとめられる。 1.2 2003 年末までに包括的な準勝が策定される。 2.1 生物多様性プログラムのメディア (電子媒体)への登場 回数。 2.2 2004 年 1 月から環境啓発用の教材が配布される。 2.3 年間に行われた環境啓発キャンペーンの回数。 3.1 多くのスタッフが環境啓発の研修を受ける。 3.2 多くのスタッフが環境啓発の実施計画、実施、評価を行なつ能力を身に着ける。 3.3 サル州で環境啓発に関する訓練コースが構築される。 4.1 環境啓発のガイトラインが作成される。 4.2 ガイトラインが実施機関により利用される。 5. 自然環境の保全に対する態度が改善した人々の数。	1.1 報告書 1.2 報告書 2.1 メディアに出された回数 2.2 配布数 2.3 報告書 3.1 訓練記録 3.2 夫々の雇用者による自己評価結果 3.3 訓練記録及び報告書 4.1 及び 4.2 ガイトライン、他の機関の利用例 5. 環境容発評価報告書	
活動 1-1 全活動の調整を行な・事務所を設立する。 1-2 調査の予備に験を実施する(サンプル数、対象地 調査法)。 1-3 予備に機を実施する(サンプル数、対象地 調査法)。 1-3 予備に機能での現行の環境教育活動を調査する。 1-4 一般向けキャンペーンの対象者を決める(学童など)。 1-5 キャンペーンの主題を明らかにする。 1-6 キャンペーンの単郷部活1回を作成する(ケディア、手法、スケジュ 1-7 キャンペーンに先がけ、対象者の環境意識についてのベースラ		投入 フレーシア側 日本側 日本側	- 環第教育のガイドラインと教材作成のために重要なベースラインデータが保護区から十分に得られる。

2-1 キャンペーンに政策決定者の協力を求める。	(EAC)からのカウンターパート	- JOCV (派遣可能な場合)
2-2 環境啓発の教材を作成し配布する。	- 森林局からのカウンターパート	環境教育情報通信技術
2-3 環境啓発キャンペーンを実施する(会議、スピーチ、コンテスト。	- 野生生物局からのカウンターパ	- 研修員受け入れ
2-4 情報伝達手段を拡大する (ウェブサイト, TV, ラジオ、新聞)。		- 環境教育 (一般向けキャンペー
2-5 各キャンペーン活動の実施状況は効果を監視及び評価し計画にフィー げックする	- サバ州公園局からのカウンター) ン)
3-1 環境啓発実施機関のために研修計画を策定し実施する。	パート	- 環境教育 (学童向け)
3-2 環境啓発実施機関の間の調整の方法を確立する(ワーケションプの実施、会議等)。	- サバ財団からのカウンターパート	機材供与
3-3 実施機関の間で職員交換プログラムを実施する。	- 環境保全局からのカウンターパ	- 車両
3-4 実施機界職員の研修旅行を実施する。		- 情報通常機器
4-1 環境啓発活動のための最適なンディアと手法を確認する。	- EAC や他の NGO 例えば	- DTP 機材
4-2 環境啓発ガイトラインを評価 標準化するための会議 ワークションプを開催する。	PACOS, WWF, Malaysian	- 視聴覚教材
4-3 環境啓発ガイトラインを作成し配布する。	Nature Society, Sabah Nature Club)	
4-4 環境啓発ガイトラインの記載結果を基に改定する。	からのキャンペーン実施者	活動をNGO に外注する場合の一部
6-1 5つのターゲットグループの行動の変化をモニターする。	- サバ州公園局および野生生物局	費用負担
	のレンジャー	
	施設及び資機材	
	- 日本人専門家の使用資機材 執筆	
	室、電話など)	
	- 運営資金	
	NGO 活動の経常費	

<u>変更した主な理由</u>

変 更	理由
1. ターゲッドグループ :サバ州の人々 ⇒ 5つのターゲッドグループ	ターゲットグループを明確にした。
2. 成果5 自然環竟の保全に関する5つのターゲットグループの意識と理解が深まる。	活動地域を制限しないため、削除した。
3. 成果4の指標 4.1 環境啓発のガイドラインが作成される 4.2 ガイドラインが実施機関により利用される	プロジェク博用間内で最終環境啓発ガイトラインは作成しないこととして削除した。
	また、他機関に利用されることが重要であるため、指標として追加した。

Minutes of the Meetings
Between

The Joint Evaluation Team

And the Programme Steering Committee

On the Mid-term Evaluation of

the Technical Cooperation Programme for

Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation in the State of Sabah, Malaysia

The Japanese Mid-term Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as 'the Japanese Team') organised by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as 'JICA') and headed by Mr. Ryuji Matsunaga, visited Malaysia from 21st November to 18th December 2004, for the purpose of conducting a mid-term evaluation of the Technical Cooperation Programme for Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation in the State of Sabah, Malaysia (herein after referred to as 'the Programme').

For this purpose, the Japanese Team and the Malaysian authorities concerned formed the Joint Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as 'the Team'). The Team evaluated performance and achievements of the Programme through field visits and interviews, and had a series of discussions in respect of desirable measures to be taken by both Governments for the successful implementation of the Programme.

The Team agreed on the contents of the Evaluation Report attached, which was accepted by the Programme Steering Committee. As a result of the discussions, the Team agreed to recommend to their respective Governments the matters referred to in the attached Evaluation Report.

Sandakan, Sabah, Malaysia, 16th December 2004

Ryuji Matsunaga

Leader of Japanese Mid-term Evaluation

Team

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Himmat Singh

Leader of Malaysian Mid-term Evaluation

Team

Director, Environment & Natural Resource

Economics Section

Economic Planning Unit

Prime Minister's Department

Takahisa Kusano JICA Chief Advisor to BBEC Programme

Datuk K.Y. Mustafa

Chairperson of BBEC Programme Steering

Committee

The State Secretary of Sabah

Professor Davin Dr. Maryatil Mohamed on behalf of

Tan Sri Professor Datuk Seri Panglima Dr. Abu Hassan Othman .

Vice Chancellor,

Universiti Malaysia Sabah

REPORT ON THE JOINT MID-TERM EVALUATION OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME FOR BORNEAN BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS CONSERVATION IN THE STATE OF SABAH, MALAYSIA

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<u>Attachment</u>

Annex 1:	PgDM (ver.3) and PDMs (ver.4) for Evaluation
Annex 2:	Accomplishment Grids for the Inputs and Activities
Annex 3:	Accomplishment Grid for Outputs, Project and Programme Purposes and Overall Goa
Annex 4:	List of Japanese Experts
Annex 5:	List of equipment by JICA (items worth more than 1 million yen)
Annex 6:	List of Steering Committee, Heads of Component Meeting and Counterparts
Annex 7:	Modified PgDM (ver.4) and four (4) PDMs (ver.5)
A 22 0 .	Schodule of the Mid-term Evaluation Study

I. INTRODUCTION

1-1. Objective of the Evaluation Study

Main objectives of the joint evaluation are as follows:

- (1) To conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the achievements of the Programme in accordance with the original plan described in the Programme Design Matrix (PgDM(ver.3)) and four Project Design Matrices (PDM(ver.4)) and Plan of Operation (PO), attached to the Minutes of Meetings (M/M) signed on 25th June 2003.
- (2) To make recommendations on the Programme regarding future activities and amendments of PgDM, PDM etc. at the intermediate stage of the Programme.
- (3) To draw lessons from the Programme (Project) implementation in order to reflect them on future programme (projects) in the interest of making them more effective and efficient.

1.2. Members of Joint Midterm Evaluation Mission

1.2.1. Japanese Members

- (1) Mr. Ryuji Matsunaga (Leader)
 Senior Assistant to the Director General, Global Environment Department,
 Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- (2) Professor Kunio Kikuchi, Ph.D. (Protected Area / Habitat Management) Professor, Faculty of Humanity and Environment, Hosei University
- (3) Mr. Tomohiko Hideta (Environmental Cooperation)
 Deputy Director, Sanyo-Shikoku Regional Office for Nature Conservation, Policy & Coordination Division,
 Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment
- (4) Mr. Isaya Higa (Cooperation Planning & Evaluation)
 Project Officer, Nature Conservation Team, Group I (Forestry and Nature Environment), Global Environment
 Department, JICA
- (5) Mr. Hideaki Higashino (Evaluation Analysis: Programme Overall, Research and Education Component, and Public Awareness Component)
 Senior Consultant, RECS International Inc.
- (6) Mr. Kunio Nishimura (Evaluation Analysis: Programme Overall, Park Management Component and Habitat Management Component)
 Senior Consultant, ICONS International Cooperation Inc.

1.2.2. Malaysian Members

(1) Ms. Patricia Chia

Director of External Assistance Section, Economic Planning Unit (EPU), Prime Minister's Department

(2) Mr. Himmat Singh

Director of Environment & Natural Resources Section, Economic Planning Unit (EPU), Prime Minister's Department

- (3) Mr. Azahar bin Noraini
 Principal Assistant Secretary of Conservation & Environmental Management Division, Ministry of Natural
 Resources and Environment (MoNRE)
- (4) Dr. Pan Khang Aun
 Principal Assistant Director, Protected Areas Division, Department of Wildlife & National Parks

(5) Ms. Sharifah Wahaida Syed Hassan Principal Assistant Director, External Assistance Section, Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department

1.3 Schedule of the Study

The Joint Midtern Evaluation was conducted over 28 days from 22nd November to 16th December 2004. The detailed schedule of the Study is as shown in ANNEX 8.

2. OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAMME

2.1 Background of the Programme

The Technical Cooperation "Programme for Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation in the State of Sabah (hereinafter referred to as "BBEC Programme" or "the Programme") has been implemented since 1st February 2002, based on the Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as 'the R/D'), signed on 19th October 2001 and the M/M signed on 25th June 2003.

The BBEC Programme is being implemented from February 2002 until January 2007, a period of five years. The Programme is operated based on the framework and programme design agreed in October 2001. These were the results of 16 workshops and over 20 meetings conducted in seven places in Sabah and participated by over 300 people during the preparatory period of one and half years.

Four components form the BBEC Programme: Research & Education Component (REC), Park Management Component (PMC), Habitat Management Component (HMC) and Public Awareness Component (PAC). Accordingly, the Programme has Programme Design Matrix (PgDM) and four Project Design Matrices (PDM) for the four components, respectively.

The Programme has five project sites: Crocker Range Park, Tabin Wildlife Reserve and around, Maliau Basin Forest Reserve, Lower Kinabatangan Wildlife Sanctuary and Kulamba Wildlife Reserve.

2.2 Summary of the Programme (according to the PgDM (version 3.0))

2.2.1 Overall Goal

The endangered and precious biodiversity and ecosystems of Sabah are conserved.

2.2.2. Programme Purpose

Comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation is established.

2.2.3. Programme Outputs

- (1) A monitoring system and integration among components for comprehensive conservation is enhanced.
- (2) An appropriate research and education model for conservation is established. (Project Purpose of Research and Education Component: REC)
- (3) Effective management options for protected areas are developed. (Project Purpose of Park Management Component: PMC)
- (4) An integrated approach to habitat management for important species is established. (Project Purpose of Habitat Management Component: HMC)
- (5) Models to change behaviours of the target groups towards biodiversity conservation are established. (Project Purpose of Public Awareness Component: PAC)
- (6) Activities and results of four components are integrated for comprehensive conservation.
- (7) The plan, progress and results of the Programme are made known to the public.

2.2.4. Activities

Activities are as shown in the PgDM and PDM of each component. (ANNEX 1)

3. METHODOLOGY OF EVALUATION

3.1 Items of the Evaluation

The Programme Evaluation was conducted based on item 1 to item 3.

Item 1: Examination of Achievement

Inputs, Progress of Activities and Accomplishments of Outputs and Programme Purpose were examined according to PgDM and PDMs (4 components, coordination, integration and publicity).

Item 2: Examination of the process for Programme implementation

Item 3: The evaluation was conducted from the viewpoints of five evaluation criteria as shown below:

(1)Relevance

Relevance of the Programme was reviewed as the validity of the Programme Purpose and Overall Goal in connection with the development policy of the Governments of Malaysia and Japan, and needs of the beneficiaries (stakeholders).

(2) Effectiveness

Effectiveness was assessed by evaluating the extent to which the Programme has achieved Outputs and Programme Purpose.

(3)Efficiency

Efficiency of the implementation process of the Programme was analyzed focusing on the relationship between Outputs and Inputs in terms of timing, quality and quantity, and on linkage with other cooperation schemes of JICA and other organizations.

(4) Impact

A criteria for considering the effects of the Programme with an eye on the longer term effects including direct or indirect, positive or negative, intended or unintended.

(5)Sustainability

Sustainability of the Programme was forecasted in organizational, financial and technical aspects by examining the extent to which the achievement of the Programme is sustained or expanded after the termination of the Programme.

3.2 Methodology of the Evaluation

The Programme was evaluated through two steps. In the first step from 22nd to 26th November 2004, a series of self-evaluation workshops were conducted with participation of the Malaysian staff of BBEC Programme Leading/Implementing Agencies as well as JICA Experts. Two consultant members of the Japanese Evaluation Team assisted the workshop management and the compilation of the report.

In order to conduct the project evaluation precisely and efficiently, the PCM (Project Cycle Management) method was applied. The method is based on the Programme Design Matrix (PgDM) and four (4) PDMs that show the logical inter-relationships among the components of the Programme.

In the workshops, the degree of accomplishments of the Programme, namely, Inputs, Activities, Outputs and Programme Purpose were verified with reference to indicators described in PgDM and PDM of each component, Plan of Operations (timing and expected results), as well as relevant Project reports (Progress Reports, etc.). Then the participants analyzed the Programme and four components based on five evaluation criteria.

The results of the workshops were summarized as a "Self Midtern Evaluation Report", and endorsed by Programme Steering Committee (PgSC) on 3rd December 2004.

The second step of the evaluation, from 6th to 16th December 2004, was conducted by the Japan-Malaysia Joint Midterm Evaluation Team. The Team evaluated the Programme from their point of view with reference to the results of the "Self Midterm Evaluation Report". The Team also visited some of the project sites and had a series of hearings from the Japanese experts and the Malaysian counterparts.

The Team analyzed and evaluated the Programme by five evaluation criteria (3.1) and summarized the results and made a set of recommendations and lessons learned.

4. RESULTS OF EVALUATION

- 4.1 Accomplishment of the Programme
- 4.1.1 Inputs from Japanese side
- (1)Experts
- (1-1) Long-term experts

Thirteen (13) long-term experts (243.5 M/M) in total, as of November 2004, have been dispatched in the following fields:

- Chief Advisor (33.0 M/M)
- Programme Coordinator (37.0 M/M)
- Museum and Data management (12.0 M/M)
- Systematic Biology (24.0 M/M)
- Museum Management (12.0 M/M)
- Conservation Biology (6.0 M/M)
- Park Management and Conservation Biology (24.0 M/M)
- Park Management (8.5 M/M)
- Community Participation (32.5 M/M)
- Wildlife & Habitat Management (21.0 M/M)
- Environmental Education (33.5 M/M)

(1-2) Short-term experts

Twenty (20) short-term experts (36.4 M/M) in total, as of November 2004, have been dispatched in the following fields:

- Biodiversity and Conservation (0.2 M/M)
- Biodiversity Information Network (0.4 M/M)
- Herpetology (2.0 M/M)
- Insect Taxonomy (butterfly) (2.5 M/M)
- Botany (1.7 M/M)
- DNA analysis (0.8 M/M)
- Small Mammals Study (13.4 M/M)
- GIS Development (2.8 M/M)
- Wildlife Reserve Management Analysis (5.3 M/M)
- Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (1.0 M/M)
- Environmental Education Material Development (1.5 M/M)
- Environmental Communication (0.3 M/M)
- Freshwater Fish Resource Management (0.3M/M)
- Visitor Center Management (0.5 M/M)
- Collection Management and Database (2.5 M/M)
- Entomology (1.2 M/M)

List of Japanese Experts are attached as ANNEX 4.

(1-3) JOCV Volunteer

Two (2) Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV)(24.5 M/M) in total, as of November 2004 have been dispatched, and the fields of volunteer dispatched are as follows:

- Editing (16.5 M/M)
- Biology Research (8.0 M/M)

(2) Provision of machinery and equipment

The machinery and equipment worth approximately 270 million Japanese yen (approximately equivalent to R.M. 9,000,000. Exchange Rate: 1R.M.=J.Y. 30.0) in total have been provided to the Programme by JICA as of the end of November 2004. List of main equipment provided by JICA is attached as ANNEX 5.

(3) Training of Malaysian counterpart personnel in Japan

Thirty six (36) Malaysian counterpart staff were trained in Japan until November 2004. The fields of the training course are as follows;

- Biodiversity Research & Museum Management
- Environment Education
- National Park & Wildlife Habitat Management
- Conservation & Management of Terrestrial Natural Environment
- Collection & Database Management
- Protected Area Management
- Wetland Area Management
- Environmental Education (Teachers Training Campaign Material), etc.

(4) Operation Cost

For the smooth implementation of the Programme, a total of R.M. 3.1 million (approximately equivalent to J.Y. 93,000,000) has been allocated to support operational cost.

4.1.2 Inputs from Malaysian side

(1) Assignment of counterparts and other personnel

A total of 88 officials and researchers of the Programme Steering Committee members and Leading/ Implementing Agencies have been involved in planning, implementing and reviewing the Programme.

(2) Provision of land, building and facilities

The following facilities have been provided for the Programme.

Office space for each Japanese expert and volunteer in each attached organization, respectively.

- (3) Supply or replacement of machinery, equipment, instruments, vehicles, tools, spare parts and other materials.
- (4) Operation Cost (as of September 2004. Exchange Rate: 1R.M.=J.Y.30.0)
 - REC 532,000 R.M. (approximately equivalent to J.Y. 15,960,000) - PMC 765,000 R.M. (approximately equivalent to J.Y. 22,950,000) - HMC 100,000 R.M. (approximately equivalent to J.Y. 3,000,000) - PAC 185,745 R.M. (approximately equivalent to J.Y. 5,572,350)

Accomplishments of Inputs are summarized in ANNEX 2.

4.1.3 Activities

Most of the activities have been accomplished as scheduled. Overall Accomplishment of the activities of Programme is satisfactory.

The Accomplishments of the activities are summarized as shown in ANNEX 2.

4.1.4 Outputs

Most of the Outputs have been accomplished as scheduled. Overall Accomplishments of Outputs are shown in ANNEX 3.

Achievement of Programme Output 1 is High

- BBEC monitoring system was designed and implemented from the start of the Programme. Since then, the system was modified and improved as necessity arouse. The present system was established in October 2003 and is being used effectively.
- Monitoring is carried out on quarterly basis and the Progress Report is issued on half-yearly basis. No more major changes are planned for the current system.
- Meetings at various levels (Programme Steering Committee, Secretariat, Heads of Component Meeting, Working Groups) were organized providing an excellent monitoring system among implementing and relevant agencies. This system has been acting as mechanism for coordination, integration and sharing in BBEC Programme.

Achievement of Programme Output 2 is High

- The achievement of Output 2 (Research and Education Component) up until November 2004 is mostly satisfactory.
- Based on the Accomplishment, it is considered that foundation has been established in terms of "an
 appropriate research and education model to solve conservation problem brought in". This is judged
 based on the frequency of utilizations of facilities by other Implementing Agencies (IAs) as well as
 numbers of their participation in activities such as training courses, expeditions, exhibition, publication,
 research, data sharing conducted at ITBC.
- Post evaluation on training courses, expedition, exhibition, and other activities should be focused on the next 2 years to obtain complete evidence of the usefulness of the model.

Achievement of Programme Output 3 is High

- Management options for the Crocker Range Park (CRP) have been discussed and elaborated in the CRP
 Management Plan (final draft). The Management Plan is currently being finalized and a shortened
 version of the key concept and executive summary of the Plan is currently being prepared.
- Many training programmes were conducted for capacity buildings of the staff of the Sabah Parks and related organizations.
- Trainings on "Community-based Small Business Development" and the eco-tourism training course and study tour were also conducted for the local communities.

Achievement of Programme Output 4 is High

- Proboscis Monkey, Orang-Utan, Banteng and Elephant were selected as protected species and the key species to local communities.
- The proposal for the establishment of Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area has been submitted to the Sabah State government for its consideration in February 2003.
- Over 80% of Tidong people supports the wildlife conservation area.
- In Dagat village, 180 people participated in community-based tourism activities.

Achievement of Programme Output 5 is Moderate

Although foundation has been established in order to intensively implement the activities scheduled in
the latter half of the Project period, preparation of "the guideline to increase positive behaviour of the
people in Sabah (Output 5 of PAC)" has not started yet.

- Taking into consideration of the delay of the guideline preparation, the challenging Project Purpose, and the remaining cooperation period, the expected Outputs can be achieved for the specific target groups.
- Environment education materials were produced (e.g. Newsletter), continuous upgrading of Website, and revision of Nature Center Directory have been executed.
- In addition, many workshops and seminars were conducted.

Achievement of Programme Output 6 is High

- A number of joint activities and sharing of information, facilities and human resources with other IAs have been carried out continuously during the Project period. Through the effort, the necessity of integration was understood by IAs and basis for integration mechanism represented by Heads of
 Component Meeting (HCM) has been established. However, the concept or the integration mechanism is not clearly defined yet.
- Currently, study on the methodology of integration for conservation is being conducted. Up to date, four (4) meetings and three (3) consultative meetings were held and new Plan of Operation (PO) and Annual Plan of Operation (APO) were prepared in November 2004.

Achievement of Programme Output 7 is High

- As the Programme reaches its mid term, plan, activities and achievement of BBEC Programme has become known to the public of Sabah and other state of Malaysia, as well as Japan and other countries.
- The Programme is well publicized through the large number of articles, coverage and appearances in the electronic and printed media.
- The quantity of publication is also commendable and should be seen as a mechanism to disseminate the
 results of the Programme activities.

5. EVALUATION BASED ON FIVE EVALUATION CRITERIA

5.1 Overall Programme

- 5.1.1 Evaluation Results based on five evaluation criteria
- (1) Relevance; Highly Relevant

Relevance is considered High based on the following reasons.

Biodiversity as common property resources-Needs of the Society

- Malaysia is one of 12 mega-biodiversity countries in the world where rich species and ecosystem
 diversities are recognized. Over 15,000 known flowering plants, 1,500 terrestrial vertebrates and
 150,000 invertebrates are distributed in Malaysia. These species rich diversities are important resources
 of Malaysia and also for the world as common heritage.
- The biodiversity of Malaysia is supported by diverse habitats, especially by tropical rainforest in Sabah and Sarawak. However, forest extent has been reduced in Sabah and Sarawak by land use changes, mainly by rapid increase of oil palm plantations. The rate of decrease of forest of Sabah is higher than Sarawak, whereas percentage of protected areas to the state area is less than the Peninsular Malaysia. Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah is an urgent problem to be dealt with for sustainable development. IUCN and Conservation International categorized North Borneo as one of world's 12 hotspots (*).
- Since biodiversity and ecosystems are "common property resources", everyone's needs and at the same time as everyone's obligation to conserve for the next generation, the implementation of BBEC is highly in accordance with the needs of the society of Sabah.

Consistency with the Malaysian Plans (5 year national development plan) etc.

^{*}Hotspots are regions that harbor a great diversity of endemic species and, at the same time, have been significantly impacted and altered by human activities.

- In the 8th Malaysia Plan (2001-2005), it is described that "empowering local authorities and engaging communities in addressing environmental issues", and "enhancing land use planning" intensifying biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of forests.
- In "National Policy on Biological Diversity (1998)" and "Country Study on Biological Diversity (1997)" compiled and published by MOSTE (Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment), "to transform Malaysia into world center of excellence in conservation, research and utilization of tropical biological diversity by 2020" is described as a vision of the national policy.

Consistency with the Japan's foreign aid policy

- Japanese Government puts high priority on "global issues" as one of the four priority issues in ODA Charter (August 2003).
- Japanese Government registered "Natural environmental conservation programme" as one of the four
 action programmes on "Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (Eco ISD)"
 in August 2002.
- Japanese Government's Country programme for Malaysia puts priority on "Assistance for sustainable development with environmental conservation" as one of the four priority assistance fields.

Consistency with the JICA's foreign aid policy

- According to the JICA Country Implementation Plan for Malaysia, one of four aid priority sectors of
 JICA's technical cooperation for Malaysia is "Environmental conservation and sustainable
 development". In order to contribute to conserve world's valuable natural environment in the country,
 JICA gives conservation in East Malaysia the highest priority. The Programme is considered to be as
 the core of cooperation in the field.
- BBEC was formulated and is undertaken based on the concept of "programme approach" to enhance the effects and efficiency of the technical cooperation scheme from the viewpoint of long time framework. In general, nature conservation schemes involve diverse fields of activities to handle. In order to meet this requirement, BBEC contains four components, namely, Research and Education, Park Management, Habitat Management and Public Awareness Components. To manage the entire programme suitably, intensive monitoring system was developed, modified and being utilized for programme management by Implementing Agencies.

Consistency with the Needs of the Target groups

- Direct target groups of the Programme, namely, UMS (ITBC, SST (School of Science and Technology), SPTA (International School of Tropical Forestry), SPE (School of Economics and Management), SSS (School of Social Science)), UST (Science and Technology Unit), SWD (Sabah Wildlife Department), SP (Sabah Parks), SF (Sabah Foundation), SFD (Sabah Forestry Department), eight District Offices in CRP area, Education Department, teachers, journalists, policy makers, developers, NGOs, etc., are involved in biodiversity conservation and education (policymaking, laws enforcement, research & development, utilization, public awareness).
- Also, the effect of the Programme is expected to reach beyond the above target groups ("Ripple Effect"
 to students, tourist guides, decision makers, etc.) and the equity of the benefit propagation is
 maintained.

Implementation of the participatory planning

The Programme was formulated through 16 PCM workshops with participation of more than 300 Malaysian stakeholders, namely, Implementing Agencies, governmental agencies, NGOs, local communities and the private sector.

(2) Effectiveness; Moderate

Effectiveness is considered Moderate based on the following reasons.

Satisfactory Achievements up until November 2004

Achievements of monitoring, integration, publicity and each component have been mostly on schedule
and foundation was established to carry out the forthcoming activities scheduled in the next two and
half years to ensure the achievement of Programme Purpose.

Accomplishment of Programme Purpose

 The Programme Purpose is expected to be accomplished by the end of the cooperation period if integration of four components is intensified.

Ambiguity of Programme Purpose and its indicators

 Programme Purpose, Overall goal as well as indicators were not clear and this complicated the effort to achieve them.

(3) Efficiency; High

Efficiency is considered High based on the following reasons.

Monitoring system introduced

BBEC has enhanced the nature conservation activities carried out by various agencies by introducing an
efficient and comprehensive monitoring system.

Appropriate Achievement of Outputs and Inputs

- Outputs 1-7 have been accomplished mostly on schedule and Inputs from Malaysian and Japanese sides have been made appropriately for entire Programme.
- (4) Impact; There was no negative impact. Positive impacts are observed as follows:
- Improved cooperation and collaboration among UMS, Sabah State government agencies, private sector, other donors and NGOs.
- Increase of capable personnel for comprehensive conservation.
- More media coverage highlight on conservation activities and issues in Sabah.
- Local communities gain knowledge on the sustainable use of the natural resources through the training provided under BBEC Programme.
- Decision makers and policy makers are more aware of environmental conservation.

(5) Sustainability; High

Sustainability is considered High based on the following reasons.

Political Support

 Sabah state government supports the BBEC Programme and most of the activities are expected to continue in the future.

Institutional Aspect

ITBC, UMS, SP and SWD will be financially and managerially viable and output should have positive
impacts on environment and society.

Continuation of Public Awareness Activities

 Public awareness activities would be continued through the related agencies under the PAC, namely, UST, Education Dept, EAC, EPD, SFD, SP, SWD, etc based on the guideline of the public awareness.

Integration among Leading Agencies and Implementing Agencies

 Integration has been achieved fundamentally through Heads of Component Meeting and various joint activities conducted. However, the concept of the integration mechanism needs to be more clearly defined.

5.1.2 Conclusions

- The BBEC Programme has high relevance with Malaysian and Japanese development and conservation
 policies. Also, the Programme is in accordance with the needs of the target groups and the society of
 Subah.
- Effectiveness is judged "Moderate" due to some ambiguity in the Programme design. Nevertheless,
 Outputs were mostly achieved satisfactorily and the Programme Purpose is expected to be achieved by
 the end of the cooperation period.
- BBEC has high efficiency with coordination among IAs and comprehensive monitoring system introduced to assess progress and integration.

Many positive impacts are observed in various aspects.

• In terms of sustainability, BBEC Programme has developed a integrating mechanism to pursue comprehensive nature conservation and will continue to have political supports from the state and federal governments. However, it is necessary to consider the ways to ensure the integrating mechanism to secure sustainability after the completion of the cooperation period.

5.1.3 Recommendations

Legal Requirements

• Gazettment of Lower Segama area should be completed by the end of 2005 so that the Overall Goal of the Programme is not be jeopardized.

Priority should be given to the establishment of a mechanism in resolving the land issue of CRP during the remaining period of the cooperation.

Improvement of the Prospect of Sustainability

- More emphasis should be given to formalizing integration mechanism to secure sustainability and conservation after the cooperation period.
- Additional assignment of staff to IAs should be considered for smooth implementation of the Programme.

Implementation of Post Evaluation Activities

Each component should put more emphasis on post evaluation for trainings, expeditions, exhibitions, workshops and seminars, etc.

Enhancement of Coordination and Cooperation

Coordination and cooperation among all IAs for joint activities should be further enhanced to maximize
 and optimize resources and to generate more outcomes of the Programme.

5.1.4 Lessons Learned

- Participatory and co-management approaches to Protected Area Management, dealing with local communities require more time, patience, efforts and tact as compared to conventional approach.
- To describe the PDM, the words must be clearly defined by the outputs and activities to the level that can be easily understood.
- Closer cooperation and coordination among all other relevant government agencies are indispensable to the success of the project.
- Continuous effort and collaboration among international cooperation activities are necessary to execute Project in the field of environmental conservation.

5.2 Research and Education Component

5.2.1 Summary of the Component

Project Purpose

Appropriate research and education model for conservation is established.

Outputs

- (1) Linkages of implementing and related organisations are enhanced and developed.
- (2) Research and training facilities at UMS are developed and made accessible to other implementing agencies.
- (3) Trained researchers, relevant staffs, rangers and community leaders for taxonomy and conservation biology

are increased

- (4) Biodiversity and ecosystems in the target areas are studied and better understood
- (5) Reference centres in IA's are upgraded and networked

Activities

Activities are as shown in the PDM.

5.2.2. Evaluation Results based on Five Evaluation Criteria

(1) Relevance; High

• RE Component has high relevance with the policies of Malaysian Governments (8th (2001-2005) Malaysia Plan, National Policy on Biological Diversity (1998), Sabah Wildlife Conservation Enactment (1997), Conservation of Environment Enactment (1996), etc) as well as the needs of the target groups and people in the target areas ('common property resources' for everyone's needs and at the same time as everyone's obligation to conserve for the next generation) and maintains the equity of propagation of benefits.

(2) Effectiveness; High

- Project Purpose is considered to have sufficient prospect of achievement by the end of the cooperation period (January 2007) based on the Outputs achievements generated up until November 2004.
- However, in order to evaluate accurately the achievement of the Project Purpose, more clear definition
 of the "appropriate research and education model for conservation" and its indicators "Usefulness of
 model to solve conservation problem brought in" are necessary.

(3) Efficiency; High

- Inputs have been made appropriately both in quality and timing. Most of the Outputs have been
 accompplished, except for Output 5, which are coordinate activities within REC and among other
 components for joint implementation.
- (4) Impact; Some positive impacts are observed and negative impact was not observed.
- Positive impacts are observed in institutional, financial and technological aspects. For example, ITBC staff gained confidence through REC activities and built up positive and hard-working culture, and BBEC enhanced the image of Malaysia in general and Sabah particularly in terms of nature conservation.
- Establishment of linkage among IAs is considered as one of positive impacts.

(5) Sustainability; High

The Project is considered to have high sustainability because of the following reasons:

- Strong support from Sabah and Federal governments associated with high consistency with the needs of the target groups and residents and formulation through the participatory process by related governmental organizations in Sabah.
- Ownership of the IAs to the Project activities has been improving. Management of the Project is conducted by the initiative of Malaysian counterparts through application of comprehensive monitoring system and so is decision making for Project implementation through HCM (Heads of Component

Meeting), Working Groups, Task Forces, etc.

5.2.3 Conclusions

Overall progress of the REC has been accomplished as scheduled up until November 2004, and evaluation results based on five (5) evaluation criteria (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, and Sustainability) are satisfactory.

(1) Accomplishment of the Project

- It is considered that Inputs have been made appropriately both in quality and timing. Combination of the i) assignment of Japanese Experts for transfer of technology, ii) dispatch of counterpart staff to Japan for training, and iii) provision of equipment, and iv) operational cost to conduct activities such as workshops, seminars, etc. to build linkages for biodiversity conservation among IAs are considered to be appropriate to generate outputs effectively.
- Most of the Activities were implemented as scheduled and Outputs were generated successfully, especially in terms of quantity.
- Lacking of manpower is becoming serious to achieve expanding project activities. With additional assignment of staff, maintenance of facilities, specimen, data key-in, etc. can be implemented better.

(2) Evaluation on Five Criteria

 REC is characterized with high evaluation results based on evaluation criteria. Regarding "Effectiveness", there was difficulty in evaluation due to subjective expression or definition of verifiable indicator of the Project Purpose.

5.2.4 Recommendations

Research and Education

- RE Component has made satisfactory progress in terms of numbers and quantities of research and education activities. In the next two and half years, emphasis should be put on quality improvement of such activities. Capacity building of research in socio-economic field is required for the sustainability of the conservation activities.
- Achievement of Output 5 (reference centers in IAs are upgraded and networked) needs improvement during the remaining two years.

Post Evaluation Activities

 Post evaluation for seminars, training, expedition, exhibition etc. should be conducted to improve the quality of future activities.

Coordination

Improvement of coordination for joint activities to maximize and optimize resources is recommended.

Input: Human Resources

 Although the Project staff are committed to the assignment, efficiency of the implementation will improve with additional assignment of staff.

Revision of PDM and PoDM

 Indicators of Project and Programme Purposes should be clarified as early as possible for better monitoring and management of the Project.

5.2.5 Lessons Learned

 For large-scale programme such as BBEC, good coordination among implementing agencies is vital to ensure success of activities.

- High commitment must be developed within the participating agencies.
- 5.3 Park Management Component
- 5.3.1 Summary of the Component

Project Purpose

Effective management options for protected areas are developed

Outputs

4

- (1) Relationship between the local communities in and around the Crocker Range Park and the park management is studied and understood.
- (2) Management plan is prepared for the Crocker Range Park.
- (3) Human resource capacities of the organizations and communities involved in the conservation of CRP are increased.
- (4) The Crocker Range Park Management Plan is implemented.
- (5) The experiences and lessons learned through the implementation of the CRP Management Plan are analyzed and compiled.

Activities

Activities are as shown in the PDM.

- 5.3.2 Evaluation Results
- (1) Relevance; High

Management activities of CRP carried out by PM Component are necessary for communities in and around CRP and also contributing to people of Sabah in general. The reasons are as follows:

- Important water resource for more than one million in the West Coast and Interior of Sabah
- Importance and potentials of Biodiversity
- Environmental services
- Sustainable utilization (including for recreation)
- The Overall Goal and the Project Purpose are definitely consistent with Japanese ODA policy, such as high priority on "Global issues (environmental conservation)", Country programme in Malaysia, and with Malaysia's Policy and the 8th Malaysia Plan which emphasize on sustainable development, conservation & protection of the environment, tourism, poverty eradication (especially in the rural area).

(2) Effectiveness: High

- Some project activities were successfully implemented even earlier than planned.
- The Management options have been identified and the Management Plan (final draft) is in the process
 of institutionalization.

(3) Efficiency; High

- Most of the Inputs from Malaysian & Japanese sides have been appropriately (timely, quantitatively, and qualitatively) allocated and utilized to achieve the Outputs.
- Some equipment was requested in the early Project period (for example, fire fighting equipments and scientific research equipments) in anticipation for activities and needs in the latter part of the Project.
- By using the Inputs efficiently, a management plan (final draft) was developed and capacities of the human resources of organizations was increased through various trainings and exposure programmes, while communities are given appropriate trainings, e.g. ecotourism and small business activities.

- (4) Impact; Some positive impacts were observed and no negative impact was observed.
- The project has a positive impact to stakeholders and society at large in general.
- Implementation of the Project has strengthened cooperation, collaboration and espirit-de-corps among Sabah Parks, Sabah and Federal Government agencies, stakeholders and local communities.

(5) Sustainability: High

The Project is considered to have high sustainability because of the following reasons:

- Continuous strong governmental support.
- Continuous sufficient financial contribution of the government.
- Continuous human resources capacity will be enhanced through the trainings.
- The ownership of Implementing Agencies and related ministries is being gradually enhanced through various activities of the Project.

5.3.3 Conclusion

- Some of PMC activities were implemented in much earlier stage than originally scheduled.
- Sustainability of the Project is assured due to strong political support.

5.3.4 Recommendations

- Establishing a system of resolving the land issue should be accorded highest priority for the next two
 and half years of the Project.
- Building trust from local communities (people) through transparent and honest approaches should be continued with patience and tolerance. Such efforts will induce local peoples' trust to Sabah Parks.

5.3.5 Lessons Learned

- Participatory and co-management approaches to Protected Area Management require more time and efforts compared to conventional approach.
- It has been a challenge but necessary to harmonize nature conservation with local people and land development.

5.4 Habitat Management Component

5.4.1 Summary of the Component

Project Purpose

An integrated approach to habitat management for important species is established.

<u>Outputs</u>

- (1) Key species are selected.
- (2) New protected area around Tabin Wildlife Reserve is proposed.
- (3) Integrated management plan for Lower Segama is developed.
- (4) Management plan is implemented and revised.
- (5) Application of Lower Segama experience to other potential areas are recommended.

Activities

Activities are as shown in the PDM.

5.4.2 Evaluation Results

(1) Relevance; Very high

- HMC matches the needs of people in Lower Segama. The local community in Lower Segama began to
 change the concept of conservation area as a whole and they started to realize the importance of
 managing their natural resource.
- The Overall Goal and the Project Purpose are consistent with Japanese ODA policy, such as high priority on "Global issues (environmental conservation)", Country programme in Malaysia, and with Malaysia's Policy and the 8th Malaysia Plan which emphasize on sustainable development, conservation & protection of the environment, tourism, poverty eradication (especially in the rural area).
- Sabah State Government has been implementing practical conservation approaches employing the sustainable utilization and smart partnership with private sectors.

(2) Effectiveness; Moderate

Community in local area is integrated to cooperate and collaborate for Habitat Management. It means
the foundation of the HMC has been established. Hence Outputs of the Project are sufficient to
demonstrate the Project Purpose.

(3) Efficiency; High

- The Inputs from both Malaysian and Japanese Governments have significantly contributed to the completion of the Project Outputs. All the necessary equipments purchased under this Project have been in placed and utilized in conducting the activities.
- It could be highly evaluated that the proposal of new integrated management plan for Lower Segama
 was submitted to the State Government.

(4) Impact; Positive impacts are observed. No negative impact was observed.

- The local communities are generating income through the implementation of the project, and are more aware of the value of natural resources.
- Local community gained knowledge on the sustainable use of their natural resources through the training provided under the project.

(5) Sustainability; High

- Political support is likely to continue due to the revenue generated by wildlife.
- Members of local community and land developers (stakeholders) as appointed Honorary Wildlife Wardens will assist Sabah Wildlife Department in managing the conservation area under collaboration and cooperation among the implementing agencies.

5.4.3 Conclusion

- The Project is moving toward achieving its objective within the resource and time given and is considered very relevant to achieve the Programme Overall Goal indicator.
- There are strong indicators that the Project has a positive impact to stakeholders especially the local society in general.

5.4.4 Recommendations

Land issue is very sensitive, careful approach for the execution of HMC should be taken.
 (e.g. around Lower Segama)

5.4.5 Lessons Learned

- Closer cooperation and coordination among all other relevant government agencies are indispensable and inevitable for the success of the project.
- HMC fills in to the implementation of the wildlife conservation area which is one of the remaining gaps in the Sabah Wildlife Conservation Enactment (1997).

5.5 Public Awareness Component

5.5.1 Summary of the Component

Project Purpose

Models to change behaviours of the people in Sabah towards biodiversity conservation are established.

Outputs

- (1) Effective general public campaigns are planned.
- (2) Effective general public campaigns are carried out.
- (3) Capacity of the implementing organizations is enhanced.
- (4) Refined guidelines and materials are produced.
- (5) Positive behaviour towards nature conservation is increased in and around CRP and TWR.

Activities

Activities are as shown in the PDM.

5.5.2. Evaluation Results

(1) Relevance; High

- The Project Purpose of PAC as well as Programme Purpose and Overall Goal of BBEC are all in accordance with Sabah State Biodiversity Enactment 2000 and other state laws (Sabah Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997, Forest Enactment 1968, Conservation of Environment Enactment 1996 and Environmental Quality Act. 1974, etc.).
- They are also in accordance with the needs of the target groups and the residents of Sabah (a common property and conserving it equally benefits all the people in Sabah).
- The project is focusing on five target groups (teachers, journalists, policy makers, developers, and Non-environmental NGOs) who will have influence on the awareness of the people in Sabah as opinion leaders.

(2) Effectiveness; Moderate

- Outputs 1-3 were successfully implemented at the time of Mid-term evaluation.
- From the nature and the scope of the tasks required, it takes longer time to fulfill the Project Purpose of the PAC.

(3) Efficiency; High

- Inputs were made appropriately in timing, quality and quantity by both the Malaysian and Japanese sides and contributed to the smooth implementation and progress of the Project.
- However, since the project activities are expanding, shortage of Malaysian administrative staff is becoming crucial.
- During the former half of the Project period, Output 1, 2, 3 have been satisfactorily achieved.
- There was cooperation from Education Department, Sabah Journalist Association (SJA) and NGOs.

(4) Impact; Positive impacts are observed. No negative impact was observed.

- Although it is still early to evaluate the impacts generated by PAC, staffs of IAs have observed positive
 Impacts in institutional, social, and financial aspects, etc.
 For example:
 - More training on public awareness, interpretation related matters are planned by Sabah Parks, SWD, etc.
 - PCM is now being used by other state agencies (outside BBEC)

(5) Sustainability; Moderate

- Support from Sabah state government can be expected to comply with international and national requirement of nature conservation.
- UST is lacking in administrative staff to manage public awareness campaign activities. In order to
 improve the sustainability of the PAC, more coordination with related IAs as well as handing over of
 initiatives to Task Force members (teachers, journalists, policy makers, developers and
 Non-environmental NGOs) will be required as the Project is making progress.

5.5.3 Conclusion

- In general, achievement of PAC during the past two and half years is considered reasonable taking into consideration of the difficulty of the tasks required and "a start from scratch" of UST for public awareness activities. Foundation to implement the major activities scheduled in the latter half of the Project period has been established.
- PAC is highly relevant to the policies of Malaysian and the Japanese Governments as well as the needs
 of target groups.
- During the past two and half years, the Efficiency of the PAC is considered High.
- The prospect of sustainability is considered Moderate. Governmental support toward public awareness can be expected from now on. Manpower is insufficient in the current Leading/Implementing Agencies, in the latter stage of the Project, PA activities will be implemented more by the members of the Task Forces targeting selected five target groups, namely teachers, journalists, policy makers, developers, and non-environmental NGOs.

5.5.4 Recommendations

In order to accelerate the progress of PAC in the latter half of the cooperation period, followings are recommended.

Review of TOR for Output 4 and 5

- Immediate actions should be taken to clarify the TOR of Output 4 & 5 and shared by all the IAs. As for Output 4, definition of guideline should be clearly defined and for Output 5, it is necessary to clarify how to quantify the behavioral changes among target groups.
- Revision of Plan of Operation should be considered in line with the results of the above.

Human resources

 Allocation of more manpower to UST should be considered to implement PAC activities smoothly since the Project activities are expanding.

Cooperation among IAs

Closer cooperation should be established with other IAs to achieve Project Purpose and Outputs.

Sustainability

- Considering the limited manpower of UST, it is necessary to develop a strategy to handover some of PAC activities to the Taskforce members working for five target groups.
- The Sabah state government should guarantee permanent coordination roles of UST for public awareness on biodiversity conservation.

5.5.5 Lessons Learned

- Clear purposes, outputs and activities are needed for effective management and evaluation of a project.
- To implement a project with such a large target group as PAC, the project should be carefully designed taking into consideration of feasibility during the given timeframe and the magnitude of inputs.

Annex 1-1 Programme Design Matrix (PgDM)(ver.3)

roject Area: Sabah State Duration: Japanese F	Fiscal Year 2002-2007 Target Group: People of Verifiable Indicators	of Sabah Date: 24/03/2003 Means of Verification	Version: 3 Important Assumptions
	Total protected areas are increased.	- IUCN Protected Area List	Importantivissingnois
Programme purpose - Comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation is established.	Accomplishment report is compiled by the end of the Programme.	- The accomplishment report	- The Implementing Organisations follow the approach after the programme.
to the public.	the BBEC. Usefulness of model to solve conservation problems brought in. The majority of protected areas in Sabah and all state in Malaysia have and refer to the hand book of lessons-learned by the end of January 2007 Number of stakeholders in Lower Segama participating in the (approach) which are sustainable and supported by local people, by the end of January 2007	 Office record in ITBC Survey. Reports. 	- Continuous political support by t Sabali State Government on this programme
Activities 1-1 Design a monitoring plan of the Programme. 1-2 Working groups monitor and coordinate the implementation and promponent by; 1, bi annual meetings 2, bi annual reports 3. Othe 1-3 Secretariat meets whenever necessary to prepare PSC meeting and etc. 1-4 Hold heads of component meeting where necessary to coordinate PgSC monitor, coordinate and endorse the plan & implementation 2, bi annual reports 3, others if necessary. Activities for Outputs 2-5: (Refer to PDM of each Component) 6-1 Sharing of facilities human resource and expertises. 6-2 Networking for information sharing established. 6-3 Training are coordinated. 7-1 Publicize plans, progress and results of the programme through the media and other means. 7-2 Organize annual conference to review activities and publicize resource and expertises and publicize resource.	ers where necessary. d coordinate report writing e and integrate activities. on by; 1. bi annual meeting the printed, electronic Programme Steering Committee Programme Director Deputy Programme Director Office space and administrative and Science and Technology Un Members of the Joint Evaluation	Inputs Japanese Side - (Input for each Component) - long-term expert Chief Advisor: 1p Programme Coordinator: services by ITBC It - Members of the Joint	- Most members of the Steering Committee and Working Groups continue working for the implementing organisations. - New policy or enforcement of la and regulations related to the conservation emerging after the commencement of the Programm will not contradict the programm will not contradict the programm of the written permission of the steering committee. (from PAC) - Education Department cooperate and approve s teachers participa in PA activities. (from PAC) - Baseline data important for formulation of guidelines and materials of the public awarenes obtained sufficiently from the protected areas. Preconditions (Preconditions of each component

Annex 1-2 Project Design Matrix (PDM) for Research and Education Component

		p: 5 Implementing Agencies Date: 24		
Narrative Summary	Verisiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assum	ptions
Overall youl The endangered and precious biodiversity and ecosystems of Sabah are conserved.	- (Refer to the PgDM).	- (Refer to the PgDM)	-(Refer to the PgDM)	
Programme purpose Comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation is established.	- (Refer to the PgDM)	- (Refer to the PgDM)	- (Refer to the PgDM)	
Project Purpose Appropriate research and education model for conservation is established.	1)Usefulness of model to solve environment problem brought in.	1. Office record in ITBC		
Outputs 1 Linkages of implementing and related organisations are enhanced and developed. 2 Research and training facilities at UMS are developed and made accessible to other implementing agencies. 3 Trained researchers, relevant staffs, rangers and community leaders for taxonomy and conservation biology are increased. 4 Biodiversity and ecosystems in the target areas are studied and better understood. 5 Reference centres in IA's are upgraded and networked.	1 No. of jointly conducted expedition, research, publication and data sharing during the five years. 2 2.1) No. of times equipment used. 2.2) No. of people in IA's using facilities 2.3) No. of facilities made operational 3 No. of officer, researcher, ranger and community leader trained. They will be trained in taxonomy and conservation biology by experts (Malaysian and Japanese) based on international standard, modified to suit local condition until end of 2006 in appropriate sites. 4 No. of papers, posters, journals etc published or presented on biodiversity and coosystems by REC staff members in the international/ local journals, conferences, seminars, symposiums by Feb 2007. 5. Combined no. of specimen increased, data on the network.	1. BBEC Homepage, newsletter, papers in Resource Room 2. Log book for each facility 3. Table of no. of people trained. 4. Table of no. of conference/publishing 5. Database		
Activities 1-1 Discuss on the detailed research plan for taxonomy and conservation biology among implementing organisations. 1-2 Establish protocol for collection and distribution of specimens. 1-3 Create and upgrade communication system to provide two ways communication among implementing organisations by means of Webpages and others. 1-4 Exchange research results among implementing institutions. 1-5 Create opportunities for periodic fora/ academic associations. (SITE) 1-6. Hold research seminars biweekly. 2-1 Acquire relevant literature/ publication and equipment on taxonomy and conservation biology. 2-2 Make literature on taxonomy and conservation biology and facilities available and accessible. 2-3. Establish/ introduce database in Research and Education component 2-4. To establish and introduce GIS system in Research and Education component 2-5. Maintain the research facilities and equipment. 3-1. Provide training opportunities for researcher, relevant staff, ranger and community leader 3-2. Plan and run short term and medium term courses in Japan (UMS / other institutions, including biodiversity assessment, research methodology, curatorial and data/ 17 management, taxonomic and conservation biology courses. 3-3. Make and produce effective "kits" for effective teachings at various level (game warden, rangers).	3-4. ITBC gets many active students and scholarship (from Malaysia and Japan). 3-5. To train REC researcher on green auditing. 4-1. Plan for field survey (flora survey, fauna survey, ethnobotany, ethnozoology, ethnoentomology, social aspects, geological survey, nature tourism, natural products, microbs/fungi, environmental parameters. 4-2. Clear and simplified research application (mechanism) to do research on the target areas established. 4-3. Establish permanent research plots. 4-4. Collect specimens from the target areas. 4-5. Prepare and classify the specimens from the target areas. 4-6. Identify the specimens and set up reference collections. 4-7. Conduct studies in the target areas as identified during field survey. 4-8. Present research findings at the international symposium, conference etc. 4-9. Publish books on research findings, papers and research journals annually. 5-1. Standardise specimen management. 5-2. Establish systematic system of data management. 5-3. Establish multimedia databank (video, sound, photo) of nature in the target areas. 5-4. Establish and open database of taxonomic and conservation biology information on the internet. 5-5. Make exhibition for conservation of biodiversity in ITBC.	Inputs Malaysian Side Staff Animal Taxonomy: 10p Plant Taxonomy: 10p Conservation Biology: 8p Technicians for preparing specimens (parataxonomist): 7p Librarian: 1p Research Officer: 1p Working group for the Component Administrative personnel - Facilities/equipmentfor taxonomy and conservation biology (including those to preserve the specimen collection) - Building for the research - Facilities for Japanese experts (rooms and telephone etc.) - Operation cost for the facilities/equipment Cost for research and publication	Japanese Side -Expert - Long-term experts Systematic Biology: 1p Inventory / Museum Management: 1p Conservation Biology: 1p - Short-term experts Taxonomy (Entomology, Plant, Aquatic) Field Research Forest Ecology GIS'' Database System' Green Auditing Audio Visual' - JOCV (when available) Specimen Management Database Management Equipment - Facilities/equipment for taxonomy and conservation biology (including those to preserve the specimen collection) and education Vehicles - Partial cost for workshops and training courses. Training Taxonomy Conservation Biology/ Field	All findings to be published should ge the written permission of the Steering Committee

The "Target Areas" are Crocker Range Park, Tahin Wildlife Reserve. Kulamba Wildlife Reserve, Lower Kinabatangan and Maliau Basin.

The long-term expert for Protected Area Management under the Park Management Component can hold this post concurrently. The short-term experts dispatched for the other component can hold these posts concurrently.

Annex 1-3 Project Design Matrix (PDM) for Park Management Component(PMC)

Programme Name; Technical Cooperation Programme for Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation in Sabah Project Area; Crocker Range Park

Target Group; Implementing Organizations and Local People living in and around Crocker Range Park

Project Name; Park Management Component(PMC)

Duration; Japanese Fiscal Year 2002 – 2007 Date: 17 March 2003 Version; 4

	Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Ti	erall (ing) e endangered and precious biodiversity and ecosystems of	(Refer to PgD\d)	(Refer to PgD:VI)	(Refer to PgDM)
Pr (2)	abah are conserved. <u>neramme Purpose</u> amprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation is	(Refer to PgDM)	(Refer to PgDM)	
l ² r	ablished. <u>oject Purpose</u> fective management options for protected areas are developed.	The majority of protected areas in Sabah and all state in Malaysia have and refer to the handbook of lessons learned by the end of January 2007.	Survey	Continuous political support by the Sabah state Government on this project.
2. 3.	Relationship between the local communities in and around the Crocker Range Park and the park management is studies and understand. Management plan is prepared for the Crocker Range Park. Human resource capacities of the organizations and communities involved in the conservation of CRP are increased. The Crocker Range Park Management Plan is implemented. The experiences and lessons learned through the implementation of the CRP Management Plan are analyzed and compiled.	One community profile report on communities in and around the CRP is produced by the Working Group of the Park Management Component by December 2003. One park Management plan for the CRP is produced by the PMC Working Group by March 2004, and approved by June 2004. Training programme related to the management of CRP for the implementing organization and communities are established.	1. Report 2. Park Management Plan 3. Set of manuals, records of trainings 4. 1) One satisfactory evaluation report is produced by the working group, 4. 2) Meeting records of PMC Working Group and Management Advisory Do 4. 3) Annual Report of CRP 5. Handbook on effective protected area management	- Key players remain in the Park Management Component during the duration of the project Severe drought or extreme climate
11 11 12 22 23 33 33 34	ctivities I Identify communities that have notable impact on the park manage. Socio-economic surveys and analysis. Workshops/dialogues/discussions with the communities to identiful Compile and analyze existing socio-economic, cultural and sciental Plan. Institutionalize the final CRP Management Plan. Institutionalize the final CRP Management Plan. Indentify training needs of the stakeholders for effective park manage. Prepare and design training programme. Conduct trainings according to the training needs and the training. Conduct evaluation of all the trainings. Develop infrastructures for management of CRP. Economy infrastructures for management of CRP. Recoverye integration and participation by other stakeholders. Monitor the natural environment and social economic situation. Stabilish CRP Management Advisory Deard/Committee. Conduct interim review of the implementation of the management plan. Compile protected area management options as a handbook.	ly the people's needs. tific data related to CRP. agement. g programme as on 3-1 and 3-2.	Inputs Malaysian Side Japanese Side	the management clopment Study) CRI d species

Annex 1-4 Project Design Matrix (PDM) for Habitat Management Component

Programme Name: Technical Cooperation Programme for Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation in Sabah Project Area; Lower Segama (including Kulamba and Tabin)

Target Group; Implementing Organizations and Local communities in lower Segama

Project Name; Habitat Management Component

Quration; Japanese Fiscal Year Feb. 2002 – Jan. 2007

Date; 20 Mach 2003 Version; 4

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Me	ans of Verification	Important Assumptions
Overall Goal	(Refer to the PgDM)	(Refer to the PgDM)	•	(Refer to the PgDM)
The endangered and precious biodiversity and ecosystems of				h i
Sabah are conserved.				
Programme Purpose	(Refer to the PgDM)	(Refer to the PgDM)		(Refer to the PyDM)
Comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation is	(1.17)			
established.				
Project Purpose				
An integrated approach to habitat management for important	Number of stakeholders including local people in Lower Segama	Report		•
species is established.	participating in the "Approach" by the end of January 2007.			
<u> </u>				
Outputs 1. Key species are selected.	1. At least one key species is determined by 2002.	1. Minutes of the meeting		
2. New protected area around Tabin Wildlife Reserve is	2. New protected area is identified and proposed for gazattement.	2. Proposal submitted		\
proposed.	3. The integrated management plan that consist no. of programs	B. Document		
3. Integrated management plan for Lower Segama is	in cooperating stakeholders(s) compiled and published by	4. Manuals and reports of monitoring are pr	oduced.	Ę.
developed.	March 2005.	5. Documented recommendation		
4. Management Plan is implemented and revised.	4. Monitoring program of key species become operational in			
5. Application of Lower Segama experience to other potential	2005 (provisionally).		•	
areas are recommended.	5. No. of identified potential areas applicable with Lower			
	Segama experience.	J		1
Activities		Inputs	Japanese Side	
1-1 Review existing data at whole species especially the protected s	species in Sabah.	Malaysian Side	Expert	i
1-2 Decide criteria for selecting key species.	•	- Permanent counterparts from Wildlife	- Long-term expert	İ
1-3 Select species matching the criteria.	·	Department	Wildlife Management; 1 p	
1-4 To identify important key species to local community.		- Counterparts from other implementing	- Short-term expert	Preconditions
1-5 Draft methods for monitoring the key species.	•	organizations	Protected Area Planning	
2-1 Identify needs to rehabilitate degraded areas around TWR espe	cially riverine habitat.	 Workgroup for the Component 	GIS, Wildlife Biology,	1
2-2 Identify and propose the conservation of important habitat surre	ounding TWR.	- Administrative personnel	Animal Behavior	İ
3-1 To Identify economic incentives for local communities to be in	volved in conservation.	- GIS Data information	- JOCV	1
3-2 Acquire relevant biological information.		- Facilities for JICA experts	<u>Equipment</u>	1
3-3 Develop plan to realise the needs of local community through o	conservation.	- Operating cost	- GIS	
3-4 Develop monitoring program for key species.		- Local staff working for HMC	- Radio/GIS tracking	
3-5 Develop training program for implementing the plan.			- Vehicles	
3-6 Develop regulations for conservation area.			- Boats	į.
3-7 Draft and develop Lower Segama Management Plan.		•	- Field Equipment	1
4-1 Set up an institution for implementation of the plan.			Training	
4-2 Provide training to all stakeholders involved in the implementa	itioπ of the plan.		-(Depend on the results of activities)	
4-3 Conduct field monitoring on the key species.				
4-4 Assist communities in realizing their socio-economic needs thr	ough conservation.			
4-5 Evaluate and refine the management plan.				1 -
5-1 Identify potential areas for conservation.				·
5-2 Prepare suggestions.		ļ		1

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Annex 1-5 Project Design Matrix (PDM) for Public Awareness Component

Project Name: Public Awareness Component	•				
	Group: People in Sabah Date: 14/03/2003	Version: 4			
Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators			Means of Verification	Important Assumptio
Overall Goal	(Refer to the PgDM)		(Refer t	o the PgDM)	(Refer to the PgDM)
The endangered and precious biodiversity and ecosystems of Sabah are conserved.	l		1	•	, ,
Program Purpose	(Refer to the PgDM)		(Refer t	o the PgDM)	(Refer to the PgDM)
Comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation is established	<u> </u>	<u></u>			
Project purpose	The models including guideline and delivering mechanism ar		Accom	dishment report	
Models to change behaviours of the people in Sabah towards biodiversity conservation	application to the selected target people (by Activity 1-4), an		ŀ		
are established.	Crocker Range Park (CRP) and Tabin Wildlife Reserve (TW)	R), by Feb 2007.	1		1
<u>Outputs</u>	1.1 Reports on current issues produced by end of 2003.			eport	
1. Effective general public campaigns are planned.	1.2 A comprehensive strategic plan produced by end of 2003		1.2 R		
2. Effective general public campaigns are carried out.	2.1 Frequency of appearance of biodiversity programmes in	the media (electronic media).	2.1~2.3	Evaluation & monitoring produced	
3. Capacity of the implementing organizations is enhanced.	2.2 The Public Awareness campaign materials are distributed	1 from Jan 2004.		annually (beginning 2004)	
4. Refined guidelines and materials are produced.	2.3 Numbers of the Public Awareness campaign done annua		3.1 Rec	ord of training	1
5. Positive behaviour towards nature conservation is increased in and around CRP and TWR.	3.1 10 staff members are trained in the field of public awaret			evaluation - self assessment by	1
IWK.	3.2 10 members are capable of planning, implementing & ev by Feb. 2007.	aluating the Public Awareness activities		pective employers	1
	4. Final guidelines are produced for the Public Awareness i		4. Gt	ideline and record of application	
·	by Feb. 2007 with evidence of successful application.	implementers in protected areas in Saban	(re	port of PA in CRP / TWR) sluation report of PA in CRP & TWR	
	Number of individuals with positive change in behaviour	towards nature conservation around		aluation report of PA in CRP & TWR	ł
	CRP & TWR by Feb. 2007.	TOWARDS HACIAL COLLECT VACIOUS ALORS	(^		1
Activities		T	Inputs		
1-1 Establish a coordination office to coordinate all activities.	·	Malaysian Side	mpais	Japanese Side	Education Department
1-2 Pre-test of the study (sampling number, area and field survey method).		Counterpart & Human Resources		Expert Expert	cooperate and approv
1-3 Study current public awareness activities in the pre-studied areas.		-Coordinator at STU		- Long term experts Environmental	teachers' participation in PA activities
1-4 Identify target people (e.g. school children) of the general campaign.		-CP(s) from STU for JICA expert & J	OCV	Education	III FA activities
1-5 Identify necessary themes for the campaign.		volunteer on ICT		- Short-term experts on	Baseline data importar
1-6 Formulate a strategic plan of campaign (selection of media, method and schedule).		-C/P from UMS		ICT/Multimedia	for formulation of
1-7 Conduct awareness survey to reach target group as the baseline before the campaign.		- C/P from Public Awareness Sub-com	mittee	- JOCV (when available) on ICT &	guidelines and
3.1. Tanahar the malieu makan / destries makan in the control of	·	of EAC		Environmental Education	materials of the publi
2-1 Involve the policy maker / decision makers in the campaign. 2-2 Produce campaign materials.		- C/P from Forestry Dept.		Training	awareness obtained
2-3 Conduct PA campaign activities (conference, talk, competition).		- C/P from SWD		- Environmental Education (for the	sufficiently from the
2-4 Expand communication channels (webpage, TV, radio, newspapers).		- C/P from SP		general public campaign)	protected areas
2-5 Monitor, evaluate the implementation and effect of each campaign, and feedback to	he plan	- C/P from Sabah Foundation - C/P from ECD		- Environmental Education (for the	Proconditions
	ne kan	- Campaigners from Public Awareness	C.d.	school children)	
3-1 Plan and implement training for the PAC implementing organizations		committee of EAC & other NGOs (i.e		Equipment - Vehicle	
3-2 Establish coordination mechanisms among the implementing organizations (conduct	workshops, meeting etc).	PACOS, WWF, Malaysian Nature So		- ICT equipment	
3-3 Conduct staff exchange programme among the implementing organizations.		Sabah Nature Club etc.)	citty,	- Desktop Publishing equipment	
3-4 Study tour for members of the implementing organizations.		- Rangers from Sabah Parks & SWD		- Audio visual equipment	
		Facility & Equipment		- Partial cost when contracting out	
4-1 Analyse the results of socio-economic study under Component 1 (Research & Educa	tion), Component 2 (Park Management) and Component 3	- Facilities for JICA experts (e.g. work)	ing	some of the activities for local	1
(Habitat Management).		rooms, direct telephones etc.)		consultants and NGOs is necessary.	
4-2 Identify best medium and method for effective public awareness activities.		- Operating Cost.			
4-3 Conduct meeting / workshop to evaluate / standardise public awareness guidelines.		- Recurrent cost for the NGOs'activitie	·s.	i	
4-4 Produce and distribute a guideline for the public awareness. 4-5 Produce and distribute materials for the public awareness.					
4-6 Revise guidelines and materials after the testing in and around CRP and TWR.	•				
4-7 Compile public awareness materials to be used in other areas/status in Malaysia.		1			
F F a maintains that the account of the account of the Mais Account of the Mais Account of the Mais Account of the					
5-1 Test the public awareness guideline in and around CRP & TWR.	•	1		1	1
5-2 Monitor change of behaviour of the people in and around CRP and TWR.					1
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Annex 2-1 Accomplishment Grid for the Inputs and Activities for Output1, Output6 and Output7 of Programme

Activities	Base fro Judgment	Data Source	Summary for Activity Progress until November 2004	Evaluation (Good
1-1 Design a monitoring plan of the Programme.	Whether activities are implemented appropriately both on timing and quality or not.	- Progress Reports - C/P and J/E	Status: Completed. No major changes will be made from now on. Achievement: BBEC monitoring system was designed for a quarterly monitoring system. Since then, the system was modified as necessity arise and the present system was established in October 2003 and being used and monitoring is half yearly. There will be no more major changes for the system.	/Moderate/Poor) Completed and Good
1-2 Working groups monitor and coordinate the implementation and progress of each component by; 1. half yearly meetings, 2. half yearly reports, 3. Others where necessary.	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Status Ongoing Achievement Each working group met 12 times starting from April 02 – Sept 04 Secretariat meeting has been conducted 9 times starting from Oct 02 – Sept 04 Details are stated as below:- April – Sept 02:- WG - 3 times (late month, June, Sept 02) Oct – Dect 02:- Secretariat – 1 (Oct 1, 02) WG – 1 (Dec 02) Jan – March 03:- Secretariat – 2 times (Jan 17 and Feb 4) WG – 2 times (Jan 1 and March 1) April – Sept 03:- Secretariat – 1 (Oct 29) WG – 2 times (Sept and Oct) Oct 03 – March 04:- Secretariat – 3 times (Nov 3, March 12 & April 2) WG – 2 times (Oct 03 & March 04) April – Sept 04:- Secretariat – 2 times (April 2 & Oct 4) WG – 2 times (Jun & Sept)	Good
1-3 Secretariat meets whenever necessary to prepare PSC meeting and coordinate report writing etc.	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Status Ongoing Achievement Up to date 7 progress reports were compiled almost on schedule. Problems encountered	Good .
1-4 Hold heads of component meeting where necessary to coordinate and integrate activities.	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Status Ongoing and being implemented when necessary. Achievement Up to date more than 33 HCM meetings were held (basically onece a month) and minutes of meeting were prepared. Problems encountered Effort should be made to reduce frequency and length of the meeting.	Good
1-5 PgSC monitor, coordinate and endorse the plan & implementation by; 1. half-yearly meeting, 2. half-yearly reports,	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Status: Being implemented quarterly as scheduled. Achievement -Up to date, 9 PgSC meetings were held. In November 2004, self-evaluation workshops for each components were conducted.	Good

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and,		
3. others if necessary.		

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Achievement Grid for Entire Programme Management-Summary of Achievement of Activities (2/2)

Achievement Grid for Entir Activities	Base fro Judgment	Data Source	Summary for Activity Progress until November 2004	Evaluation (Good /Moderate/Poor)
6-1 Sharing of facilities human resource and expertises.	Whether activities are implemented appropriately both on timing and quality or not.	-Progress Reports -C/P and J/E	Status: Ongoing and one study of integration was conducted Achievement Up to date, four(4) meetings were held to examine the situation and suggestion for better sharing of facilities and resources. 4 Taskforce meetings were conducted and 3 Consultative meeting Problems encountered	Good
6-2 Networking for information sharing established.	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Status Ongoing – new plan of operation Achievement i) Website ii) Publication iii) MUSEBASE iv) Newsletter	Good
6-3 Training are coordinated.	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Status On schedule. Achievement 11 training workshops had been conducted jointly by 2 or more components 1) April – Sept 04 i) Workshop on Integration (4 components) ii) Teachers Task Force (PMC & PAC) iii) Policy Makers (PMC & PAC) iv) Journalist Workshops (REC & PMC) v) Lower Segama Community Workshop (HMC, PAC & PEC) 2) Oct 03 – March 04 i) Journalist Workshop (PAC & REC) ii) Techniques on how to plan and prepare exhibitions for nature education (PAC & REC) iii) Training course on environmental education (PAC & REC) iv) Annual staff training (PMC + IAs (SFD & SWD)) 3) Oct – Dec 02 i) Water Resource Workshop (PMC & DID) 4) April – Dec 02 i) Workshop to establish criteria for and select key species (HMC & REC)	Good
7-1 Publicize plans, progress and results of the programme through the printed, electronic media and other means.	-Ditto- ·	-Ditto-	Status On Schedule and on-going Achievement -Websites were prepared and updated (since April 2004, 35 times for English, two times per month for Japanese and 3 times for Malay language version) -Up to date, 5 newsletters were publishedPress release conference was held 15 times since June 2004 and increased the press coverage and appearance in media. (total 449 articles) -32 books were published and launched on 1 May 03 and 5th July. The launching has increased the knowledge and publicity of BBEC.	Good

7-2 Organize annual conference to review activities and publicize results.	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Status – On schedule and on going Achievement 1st BBEC International Conference with the theme 'Effective Approaches to Nature Conservation': Feb 2003, 150 participants 2nd BBEC International Conference with the theme 'Biodiversity Conservation Forward Together': Feb 2004, 220 participants 3rd BBEC International Conference with the theme 'Biodiversity Conservation As a Way of Life': Feb 2005 Problems encountered Participation of private sector is needed to cover some cost.	Good
7-3 Questionnaire survey by PAC	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	Status- On schedule and on going Achievement i) 2003 – 86 respondent from Kota Kinabalu (baseline survey) ii) 2003- Newspaper analysis (PAC survey) PAC completed the public awareness survey on year 2003	Good

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Annex 2-2 Accomplishment Grid for the Inputs and Activities for Research and Education Component

Accomplishment Grid for Research and Education Component-Activity Accomplishments (1/5)

Activities	Base fro Judgment	Data Source	Summary for Activity Accomplishments until November 2004	Assessment
1-1 Discuss on the detailed research plan for taxonomy and conservation biology among implementing organisations.	Whether activities are implemented appropriately both in timing and quality as expected in POs	- Progress Reports (Monitoring Results) - C/P and J/E - Questionnaire	<status> Completed in January 2003. <achievement> One completed Research catalogue was prepared and distributed to members of BBEC proramme during international conference 2002. Members of REC and other components know research titles to be carried out during BBEC programe. Problems encountered> It wasn't the response was poor, but the researchers were waiting for the grant to be executed. </achievement></status>	Satisfactory - it has been completed successfully in both timing and quality IA's response was satisfied research catalog was prepared and distributed.
1-2 Establish protocol for collection and distribution of specimens.	- Ditto -	- Ditto	 Status> Completed in January 2003 but formation of Sabah biodiversity Council delaying BBEC Research Protocol. Subject to Sabah Biodeiversity Center Regulations Achievement> A protocol by BBEC members was prepared and distributed to during international conference 2002. Members of BBEC programme know protocol and will follow it until further development of Sabah Biodeversity Council. 	Satisfactory - completed satisfactory both quality and timing.
1-3 Create and upgrade communication system to provide two ways communication among implementing organisations by means of Webpages and others.	- Ditto -	- Ditto –	<status> Up dated 2 times and is on going. <achievement> Members of REC, other components of BBEC programme and public are aware of the progress and results of BBEC <problems encountered=""></problems> Centralized updating system is inefficient and not implemented timely. <future plan=""></future> Report of REC activities will be prepared and give to Ken (UST) to be updated in the BBEC website. </achievement></status>	Unsatisfactor y - it's proposed to send an update report at least once every two weeks to be updated in

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,				the website. Act: Daniel
1-4 Exchange research results among implementing institutions.	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	<status> On schedule. <achievement> A seminar on Kinabatangan expedition (June 2003) A seminar on Crocker range expedition (June 2003). A seminar on Melalap expedition (Sept 2004) A seminar on Lower Segama to be held (waiting response from HMC) </achievement></status>	Satisfactory
1-5 Create opportunities for periodic fora/ academic associations. (SITE)	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	 Status> On going (Facilitated by various state and federal agencies and foreign partners from DANIDA & UNDP) Achievement> IA's and ITBC staff joined SITE 8th seminar organized by DID (Oct. 2003) SITE 9th seminar organized by Sabah Forestry Department (Sept 30th – Oct 2nd) were participated by IA' and ITBC staffs. ITBC had presented 3 papers for the seminar. 	Satisfactory - cooperation developed and opportunities were created for exchange for research results among agencies.
1-6 Hold research seminars biweekly.	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	<status>On going (On schedule) <achievement> Presentation 46 times (since Oct 02 - Nov 04) with about 42 presenters and more than 500 participants. Proceeding-Abstract and Slide presentations are compiled in a report. Problems encountered> Less participation from other IAs Counter management> To organize seminars in other stakeholders / institution and invite IA's staff to present and attend the seminar </achievement></status>	Satisfactory

Note: (1) J/E = Japanese Experts (2) C/P=Malaysian Counterpart Staff

Accomplishment Grid for Research and Education Component-Activity Accomplishments (2/5)

Activities	Base fro Judgment	Data Source	Summary for Activity Accomplishments until November 2004	Assessment
2-1 Acquire relevant literature/ publication and equipment on taxonomy and conservation biology.	Whether activities are implemented appropriately both on timing and quality or not.	- Monitoring Reports - C/P and J/E	<status> On going (On schedule waiting for the 3rd batch). <achievement> Major equipment including SEM, Compactors, GIS, IT Room, Vehicles, Books, ,etc. were acquired on schedule </achievement></status>	Satisfactory
2-2 Make literature on taxonomy and conservation biology and facilities available and accessible.	- Ditto –	- Ditto	<status> > On going (On schedule waiting for the 3rd batch). <achievement> Literature/publication on taxonomy and conservation biology are available in ITBC. 114 books are available and accessible for IA's.</achievement></status>	Satisfactory
2-3 Establish/ introduce database in Research and Education component	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	 Status> On going. Achievement> Data: Botany(5,144), Entomology(7,312), Fish(91) and Mammals(11) were keyed in. Web page was ready but data base is not accessible. it was proposed that this column to be deleted because it can be merge with column 5.2 and 5.4, since it's not in line with objv Output 2. Problems encountered> The web page (MUSEBASE) has been established but it's not yet accessible due to technical problem. Counter management> To identify the problem as soon as possible 	Partly Satisfactory
2-4 To establish and introduce GIS system in Research and Education component	- Ditto –	- Ditto	<status> Complete / Done <achievement> GIS maps for Kinabatangan were produced. Post graduate students are assigned to prepare for the map GIS maps for Kinabatangan and CRP had been completed </achievement></status>	Satisfactory
2-5 Maintain the research facilities and equipment. 2-6 Maintain accessible for	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	<status> On going. <achievement> Research facilities are well maintained and in good working conditions except for Microtome and AAS. - Microtome: - lack of lab accessories - AAS: - short of electrical power supply at the room. </achievement></status>	Satisfactory
research facilities at ITBC to			<status> On going. <achievement> Well used by the REC members in UMS but 'underuse' by other BBEC members Informal invitation has been made and distribute. A formal invitation to use the </achievement></status>	Partly satisfactory

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Note: (1) J/E = Japanese Experts (2) C/P=Malaysian Counterpart Staff

Accomplishment Grid for Research and Education Component- Activity Accomplishments (3/5)

Activities Activities	Base fro	Data Source	Summary for Activity Accomplishments until November 2004	
	Judgment	- Sum Source	Outlinety for Activity Accomplisaments until November 2004	Assessment
3-1 Provide training opportunities for researcher, relevant staff, ranger and community leader	Whether activities are implemented appropriately both on timing and quality or not.	- Monitoring Reports - C/P and J/E	<status> On going. <achievement> Training was conducted as scheduled. From REC, five members (4 in year 03 and 2 in year 04) joined the counterpart training while 3 members (1 in year 03 and 2 in year 04) joined the country focus training. Training on SEM, EMCB, Ant Courses, GIS, DNA were conducted. Training for rangers and community leaders has not been done yet due to 'kits' not ready yet. </achievement></status>	Satisfactory Satisfactory Unsatisfactor y
3-2 Plan and run short term and medium term courses in Japan / UMS / other institutions, including biodiversity assessment, research methodology, curatorial and data/ IT management, taxonomic and conservation biology courses.	- Ditto	- Ditto –	<status> On going. <achievement> • Various courses were implemented and fully participated by IA's. Details as listed below: i) Inventory & Collection (Aug – Oct 02) ii) Entomology Courses (March 03 and March 04) iii) DNA Courses (June, Aug, Nov 03) iv) EMCB Courses (August 03 and Oct 04) v) Database Management (Sept 03 and August 04) vi) SEM Courses (April and June 03) vii) Training on research method of aquatic environmentt (Oct 04) • Coursed to be conducted include: (Entomology Tourism, Nature Tourism, and Training for Parataxonomist)</achievement></status>	Satisfactory
3-3 Make and produce effective "kits" for effective teachings at various level (game warden, rangers).	- Ditto	- Ditto	<status> On going. <achievement> • Partly started from July and to be completed by November 2004. • Some kits have been prepared.</achievement></status>	Partly satisfactory
3-4 ITBC gets many active students and scholarship (from Malaysia and Japan).	- Ditto –	- Ditto		Satisfactory
3-5 To train REC researcher on green auditing.	- Ditto –	- Ditto	<status> On going. <achievement> • Workshop on green auditing is still under planning.</achievement></status>	

Note: (1) J/E = Japanese Experts (2) C/P=Malaysian Counterpart Staff

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Accomplishment Grid for Research and Education Component-Activity Accomplishments (4/5)

Activities	Base fro Judgment	Data Source	Summary for Activity Accomplishments until November 2004	Assessment
4-1 Plan for field survey	Whether activities	-Monitoring	<status> On going.</status>	
(flora survey, fauna survey,	are implemented	Reports	<achievement></achievement>	Satisfactory
ethnobotany, ethnozoology,	appropriately	- C/P and J/E	Scientific expeditions to Maliau is still in process	
ethnocutomology, social	both on timing		Planning stage is satisfied.	
aspects, geological survey,	and quality or not.			
nature tourism, natural				
products, microbs/fungi,			•	
environmental parameters.				
4-2 Clear and simplified	- Ditto	- Ditto -	<status> On going.</status>	
research application	1		<achievement></achievement>	Unsatisfactor
(mechanism) to do research			Redundant to the research protocol.	у
on the target areas established.			<pre><counter management=""></counter></pre>	
established.			• It's proposed to delete this column.	
4-3 Establish permanent	- Ditto -	- Ditto –	<status> On going.</status>	
research plots.			<achievement></achievement>	Satisfactory
	1		Planning of permanent plots had been accomplishment until November 04.	
4-4 Collect specimens from	- Ditto	- Ditto -	<status> On going.</status>	
the target areas.			<achievement></achievement>	
			Scientific expeditions to Kinabatangan, Crocker Range Park, Lower Segama and	Satisfactory
		-	Melalap were completed with 80 scientist and new collection of plants, animals, and insects added to BORNEENSIS.	
			Expedition to Maliau is going to be conduct on February 2005.	
4-5 Prepare and classify the	- Ditto –	- Ditto -	<status> On going.</status>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
specimens from the target			<achievement></achievement>	
areas.			• Full reports have been compiled such in monograph of Kinabatangan, and CRP.	Unsatisfactor
•			Two other expeditions, Lower Segama and Melalap, still waiting for some reports to	у
			be received.	
			• This is due to the cause that taxonomic classifications require time and efforts to	
			come out with a full report.	
4-6 Identify the specimens	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	<status> On going.</status>	
and set up reference			<achievement></achievement>	
collections.			• Lower Segama: Some specimens had been identified.	Partly
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	• Melalap; Still on-going	satisfactory

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			• CRP: Done • Kinabatangan: Done <counter management=""> • It was proposed that this column to be combine with column 4.5</counter>	
4-7 Conduct studies in the target areas as identified during field survey.	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	<status> On going. <achievement> • Kinabatangan: long term resaerch had been identified and conducted here • CRP: long term research had been identified and conducted here • Lower Segama: long term research is yet to be identified</achievement></status>	Satisfactory
4-8 Present research findings at the international symposium, conference etc. annually.	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	<status> On going. <achievement> • 5 papers were submitted to GBIF organizers. Presentations were made in October 2004. • ITBC arranges international conference on Bornean Herpetology 2003 and conference was carried out in December 2003. • Two papers were presented in an international conference on Mangrove Ecosystem • Two research findings were presented at Flora Malesiana (September 2004) • GTI/GBIF Conference in New Zealand (October 2004)</achievement></status>	Satisfactory
4-9 Publish books, papers and research journals on research findings	- Ditto –	- Ditto -	<status> On going. <achievement> • Lower Segama Monograph: 5 papers are under compilation. (slow submission) • Melalap Report: 2 papers were compiled. (slow submission) • 'Tropical Biology and Conservation': More than 7 papers are being compiled. • Catalogue: Draft catalogues of Diptera was prepared and ready for printing.</achievement></status>	Satisfactory

Note: (1) J/E = Japanese Experts (2) C/P=Malaysian Counterpart Staff

Accomplishment Grid for Research and Education Component-Activity Accomplishments (5/5)

Activities	Base fro Judgment	Data Source	Summary for Activity Accomplishments until Nevember 2004	Assessment
5-1 Standardize specimen management establish. (Standardize specimen management)	Whether activities are implemented appropriately both on timing and quality or not.	- Monitoring Reports - C/P and J/E	<status> Completed <achievement> • A standard management system is established fro each taxa and ITBC staff can conduct their taxonomy study effectively. • Management system for plant specimen was completed for vascular plant specimen. • A manual for standard specimen management was prepared.</achievement></status>	Satisfactory
5-2 Establish systematic system of data management.	- Ditto	- Ditto -	<status> Completed. <achievement> • Musebase was installed at ITBC in October 2003.</achievement></status>	Satisfactory
5-3 Establish multimedia databank (video, sound, photo) of nature in the target areas.	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	<status> On going. <achievement> • One workshop was conducted on Sept 13-15th as an introduction on how to build and use multimedia data bank (materials and rooms)</achievement></status>	Satisfactory
5-4 Establish and open database of taxonomic and conservation biology information on the internet.	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	<status> On going. <achievement> • Database taxonomic already established on the internet. <counter management=""> • It was proposed to combine this column with 5-2</counter></achievement></status>	Partly satisfactory
5-5 Make exhibitions for conservation of biodiversity in ITBC.	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	 <status> On going.</status> <achievement></achievement> • A few exhibitions had been done and fully participated by IA's. Details of exhibitions conducted are as below; i) Exhibition "Biodiversity & Conservation" during SUKMA (Malaysian National Sports Event) at UMS: Sept 5th - 15th, 02 ii) During Seminar of Preliminary Findings of the Kinabatangan Scientific Expedition which held for villagers and participants; May 20th, 02 iii) During CRP Expedition; Sept 6th - 7th, 02 (Jointly organized, REC & PAC) iv) During BBEC International Conference 2003; Feb 03 v) Exhibition of CRP Expedition at Centre Point Shopping Mall, Kota Kinabalu; May 2003 vi) Exhibition conducted during UMS 5th Convocation Week; Oct 03 vii) During Lower Segama Scientific Expedition; Sept 03 	Satisfactory

	viii) During 2 nd BBEC International Conference 2004; Feb 04 ix) Exhibition conducted during Sabah State Govt Senate Hall Assembly; year 04 x) Exhibition conducted during UMS 6 th Convocation Week; Oct 04 • Preparation of ITBC Gallery for permanent exhibition is 80% completed and will be open to public by next year 2005.	
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Activities	Base for Judgment	Data Source	Summary for Activity Accomplishments until November 2004	Evaluation
1-1 Identify communities that have notable impact on the park management.		- Monitoring Reports - C/P and J/E	<status> Completed in March 2003 <achievement> Completed list & map of communities which notable impact on the park management. <problem encountered=""> Due to the dynamics nature of communities, the list and maps is only accurate at the time of survey and do not always reflect occurrence in the past, or after the survey. There is difficulty in identifying the communities with 'notable impact' because the definition of 'notable impacts' is vague.</problem></achievement></status>	Good
1-2 Socio-economic surveys and analysis.	- Ditto —	- Ditto –	<status> Completed in December 2003 <achievement> Village profile of 17 villages in and around the CRP that has direct impact on park management was completed. <problem encountered=""> Not all members of the communities are willing to participate in the study and surveys.</problem></achievement></status>	Good
1-3 Workshops/dialogues/discussions with the communities to identify the people's needs.	- Ditto —	- Ditto –	Status> Completed in December 2003 <achievement> Major needs of the local communities are identified. The activities generated awareness on income potential from conservation. <problem encountered=""> Workshops/dialogues/discussions done only with the village chief and not all villagers. The local community's attendance and performance during the workshop is poor.</problem></achievement>	Good
2-1 Compile and analyze existing socio- economic, cultural and scientific data related to CRP.	- Ditto	- Ditto	<status> Completed in March 2003 (These information became Chapter 1 – 4 of the CRP Management Plan) <achievement> Better understanding of the CRP for formulation of the Management Plan <problem encountered=""> Some data is not existing or insufficient.</problem></achievement></status>	Good

		·	Some scientific data are too academic or too technical for the Management Plan.	
2-2 Formulate an effective CRP Management Plan.	- Ditto –	- Ditto —	Status> Draft CRP Management Plan was completed in April 2004 <achievement> The Management Plan was formulated with inputs from stakeholders during 6 workshops on different themes. The meetings, workshops and discussions to formulate the Management Plan developed good working relationship between Sabah Parks and stakeholders and became the platform for future collaboration and participative management of CRP. Stakeholders were made aware of the tourism and socio-economic situation in the CRP. Stakeholders and local community made aware of the importance conservation. <problem encountered=""> The formulation of the Management Plan was time consuming because views and needs of stakeholders were taken into account by the consultative process. Sometimes there were difficulties in getting consensus or getting the agreement of stakeholders especially the communities. Some of these are because of their lack of understanding of the issues.</problem></achievement>	Good
2-3 Institutionalize the final CRP Management Plan.	- Ditto	- Ditto –	<status> On going <achievement> Consensus from all stakeholders has been partly achieved. The local communities are aware of the CRP's existence and its importance. The stakeholders are made aware of the CRP boundary. <problem encountered=""> Some members of the local communities are still demanding for more concession or asking for land areas to be taken out from the park.</problem></achievement></status>	Moderate
3-1 Identify training needs of the stakeholders for effective park management.	- Ditto	- Ditto —	Status> Partly completed but are still on going <achievement> Training needs for Sabah Parks (two categories of staff) have been identified. Training needs of local communities has also been identified, for example alternative income generation (mainly tourism activities) and community development. Training needs of other stakeholders especially the related government department and agencies has been partially identified through questionnaire and discussions. <problem encountered=""></problem></achievement>	Good

			The number of stakeholders is great and their training needs varied.	
3-2 Prepare and design training	- Ditto	- Ditto -	<status></status>	Good
programme.			Training programmes have been prepared.	
			<achievement></achievement>	
•			Training programmes for Sabah Parks staff and relevant stakeholders have	
			been designed. Six trainings using this design have been conducted since	
			2001.	
·			Training programmes for the local communities has also been prepared.	
			<pre><problem encountered=""></problem></pre>	
			Number of staff and stakeholders that can be trained is limited.	
3-3 Conduct trainings according to	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	<status></status>	Good
the training needs and the training	20	Dillo	On going	0000
programme as on 3-1 and 3-2.			<achievement></achievement>	
, reger and an one of an about			Sabah Parks Rangers annual training course has been started, involving	
			Rangers from Wildlife Dept. and Forestry Dept.	
,			For the local communities, an eco-tourism training course and study tour was	
1			also held in Feb. 2004 and small scale business development seminar was	
			held in Sep. 2004.	
i			Through the trainings, trainees understand their roles for effective park	
		•	management practice.	
			In some instances, some trainees assist in the implementation and in other	
			instances, the trainees became facilitators.	
			<pre><problem encountered=""></problem></pre>	
			Number of staff and stakeholders that can be trained is limited.	
<u> </u>			There is also difficulty in the language of the trainings.	
3-4 Conduct evaluation of all the	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	Status>	
trainings.	Dillo	- Ditto -	On going	Good
8			<achievement></achievement>	_
ì			Evaluation is done after each training and evaluation reports are compiled for	
· .			all trainings conducted.	
İ		•	<problem encountered=""></problem>	
·			None	
4-1 Develop infrastructures for	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	<status></status>	Good
management of CRP.	·		Almost completed.	Good
			<achievement></achievement>	
	ļ		Five facilities (buildings) were completed.	
, l			One facility is under preparation.	
			Communication facilities (radio communication for the whole CRP using	
			repeater system) have been completed.	
,			<problem encountered=""></problem>	
			Other related infrastructure to these facilities, for example access road, is	

			needed. After completion of these facilities, a few more building is deemed necessary	
4-2 Conduct Public Awareness activities in and around CRP.	- Ditto —	- Ditto –	to complement them. <status> On going</status>	Good
activities in and around CRX.			<achievement> Have organized more than 10 workshops for the communities. Nature education materials are under preparation. Keningau District Office has established an environmental unit, and will get a JOCV volunteer for Environmental Education in January 2005. <problem encountered=""> There is a slight confusion regarding the demarcation/overlap of activities</problem></achievement>	
			with Public Awareness Component. Public Awareness is a long term activity and takes long time to show impact. The five years of this programme is not enough for activity.	
4-3 Encourage integration and participation by other stakeholders.	- Ditto —	- Ditto –	<status> On going <achievement></achievement></status>	Moderate
		i	Formulation of the CRP Management Plan involved stakeholders. Meetings/Discussion/workshops among stakeholders were held regarding the CRP. <problem encountered=""> Involving all layers of the communities is difficult because of logistics and their lack of capacity to participate.</problem>	-
4-4 Monitor the natural environment and social economic situation.	- Ditto —	- Ditto	<pre> <status> On going <achievement> Amount of Information regarding the natural environment and socio-economic situation of the CRP is increasing. <problem encountered=""> Adequate manpower, expertise and appropriate logistic is inadequate. </problem></achievement></status></pre>	Moderate
4-5 Establish CRP Management Advisory Board/Committee.	- Ditto	- Ditto	<status> On going <achievement> The current Working Group of this Component is functioning as the Advisory Committee. This need to be formalized. <problem encountered=""> Non continuity of membership. There is also a need for a District level</problem></achievement></status>	Good
5-1 Conduct interim review of the implementation of the	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	task-force to resolve issues for that District. <status> Not yet done</status>	

management plan.			<achievement></achievement>
			<problem encountered=""></problem>
5-2 Produce records of implementation of the management plan.	- Ditto —	- Ditto –	<status> Not yet done <achievement> <problem encountered=""></problem></achievement></status>
5-3 Compile protected area management options as a handbook.	- Ditto –	- Ditto -	<status> Not yet done <achievement> <problem encountered=""></problem></achievement></status>

[Activities	Base for Judgment	Data Source	Summary for Activity Accomplishments until November 2004	Evaluation
1-1	Review existing data at whole species especially the protected species in Sabah.	Whether activities are implemented appropriately both on timing and quality or not.	- Monitoring Reports - C/P and J/E	<status> Completed in January 2003. <achievement> Department has agreed to focus on mammals data collection. Tabin Wildlife Reserve conditions and habitat diversity was observed and understood better. <problem encountered=""> None</problem></achievement></status>	Good
1-2	Decide criteria for selecting key species.	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	<status> Completed in November 2002. <achievement> The management understands the importance of criteria selected and it could contribute to the wildlife management particularly for Tabin WR. Participants of the workshops have suggested consider some other criteria and even approach of selecting key species was also discussed. <problem encountered=""> None</problem></achievement></status>	Good
1-3	Select species matching the criteria.	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	<status> Completed in January 2003. <achievement> The management has decided to select Proboscis Monkey, Olang-Utan, Banteng, and Elephant. <problem encountered=""> None</problem></achievement></status>	Good
1-4	To identify important key species to local community.	- Ditto –	- Ditto -	<status> Completed in November 2003. <achievement> Important key species to local community were identified. <problem encountered=""> None</problem></achievement></status>	Good
2-1	Identify needs to rehabilitate degraded areas around TWR especially riverine habitat.	- Ditto –	- Ditto –		Moderate
2-2	Identify and propose the conservation of	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	<status> Completed February 2003. <achievement></achievement></status>	Good

	important habitat surrounding TWR.			The proposal for the establishment of Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area was submitted to the Sabah State Government in February 2003. <problem encountered=""> The land management and procedure impeded for identify the exact potential area.</problem>	
3-1	To Identify economic incentives for local communities to be involved in conservation.	- Ditto —	- Ditto –	<status> Completed February 2004. <achievement> Community-based eco-tourism and sustainable utilization of renewable resources were identified as economic incentives for the local communities. <problem encountered=""> None</problem></achievement></status>	Good
3-2	Acquire relevant biological information.	- Ditto —	- Ditto	Status> Completed to acquire to Develop Management Plan. <achievement> Sufficient information was acquired but further information is needed to be acquired. <problem encountered=""> None</problem></achievement>	Good
3-3	Develop plan to realise the needs of local community through conservation.	- Ditto	- Ditto –	Status> The trial community-based eco-tour has been implemented since 2003. Achievement> The community-based eco-tourism development has been tested. The sustainable utilization programme of renewable resources, especially freshwater prawn, shell is to be developed in three months time. Problem encountered> None	Good
3-4	Develop monitoring program for key species.	- Ditto —	- Ditto –	Status> Monitoring programme for the two species has been tested. <achievement> The monitoring methods for Proboscis Monkey and Elephant were developed and tested for evaluation. <problem encountered=""> Slightly delayed in the implementation.</problem></achievement>	Good
3-5	Develop training program for implementing the plan.	- Ditto —	- Ditto –	<status> Training programmes were identified for community people, ranger and private sector in 2003. <achievement> KOCP training for community people, honourable wildlife warden training programme, ranger training in KOCP were developed. <problem encountered=""></problem></achievement></status>	Good

				None	
3-6	Develop regulations for conservation area.	- Ditto	- Ditto ~	<status> The concept of regulations was discussed and the workshop was planned. <achievement> Concept of the regulation was drafted. Workshop on the regulation was planed. <problem encountered=""> The activity is impeded by the delay of the gazettement.</problem></achievement></status>	Good
	Draft and develop Lower Segama Management Plan.	- Ditto -	- Ditto	Status> In the process of developing through trial implementation. <achievement> Strategy and components of management plan were drafted for consensus building. Outlines of the management plan were drafted. <problem encountered=""> None.</problem></achievement>	Moderate
4-1	Set up an institution for implementation of the plan.	- Ditto —	- Ditto –	Status> Community organization was established. <achievement> The community based organization was established and started working for conservation. The management board plan was drafted in the outline of the management plan. <problem encountered=""> Management plan can not be implemented until the gazettement is realized.</problem></achievement>	Good
4-2	Provide training to all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the plan.	- Ditto —	- Ditto –	Status> 3 community people were trained. Achievement> 3 community people were trained. 6 more community people were to be trained. 4 rangers were to be trained for Olang-Utan monitoring. 6 officers and field staff were trained in Japan. Problem encountered> None	Moderate
4-3	Conduct field monitoring on the key species.	- Ditto —	- Ditto –	<pre><status> Conducted for evaluation. <achievement> Ranger conducted monitoring for the evaluation. <problem encountered=""> None</problem></achievement></status></pre>	Moderate
4-4	Assist communities in realizing their socio-economic	- Ditto –	- Ditto —	<status> Community started receiving benefits from conservation. <achievement> 180 visitors have visited to the community-based eco-tour and generated 18,000 RM.</achievement></status>	Good

	needs through conservation.			<problem encountered=""> None</problem>	
4-5	Evaluate and refine the management plan.	- Ditto —	- Ditto –	<status> Not yet done <achievement> <problem encountered=""></problem></achievement></status>	
5-1	Identify potential areas for conservation	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	<pre> <status> Not yet done <achievement> </achievement></status></pre> <pre> <problem encountered=""></problem></pre>	
5-2	Prepare suggestions.	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	<pre> <status> Not yet done <achievement> </achievement></status></pre> <pre> <problem encountered=""></problem></pre>	

Annex 2-5 Accomplishment Grid for the Inputs and Activities for Public Awareness Component

Accomplishment Grid for Public Awareness Component- Activity Accomplishments (1/5)

Accomplishment Grid for Publ Activities	Base for	Data Source	Summary for Activity Accomplishments until November 2004	Assessment
Activities	Judgment			
1-1 Establish a coordination office to coordinate all activities	Whether activities are implemented appropriately both on timing and quality or not.	- Progress Reports (Monitoring Results) - C/P and J/E - Questionnaire	<status> Completed in February 2002 <achievement> UST is one of the coordination office and a leading agency for the PAC</achievement></status>	Good
1-2 Pre-test of the study (sampling number, area and field survey method).	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	 <status> Completed in December 2002</status> <achievement></achievement> Workshop was held on 29 April 2002. 5 meetings were held to understand issues related to select target groups and PA campaigns. Two pre-studies were conducted, covering 86 respondents (public & students in KK) 	Good .
1-3 Study current public awareness activities in the pre-studied areas	- Ditto –	- Ditto —	 <status> Completed in April 2003</status> <achievement></achievement> Publication of a report "Environmental Public Awareness Campaigns in Sabah: Case Studies, 2002. The report highlights limitation e.g.) vague targets, unclear strategy, lack of coordination and lack of monitoring and evaluation. 	Good
1-4 Identify target people (e.g. school children) of the general campaign	- Ditto –	- Ditto -	 <status>> Completed in April 2003</status> <achievement></achievement> Five (5) target groups were identified through workshops, namely teachers, policy makers, developers, journalists, and Non-environmental NGOs Campaign design matrix (CDM) was also prepared for all target groups. 	Good
1-5 Identify necessary themes for the campaign.	- Ditto -	- Ditto –		Moderate

1-6 Formulate a strategic plan of campaign (selection of media, method and schedule).	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	 <status> Completed in April 2003</status> <achievement></achievement> CDMs were incorporated into the revised PDM and endorsed in the Steering Committee in April 2004. 	Moderate
1-7 Conduct awareness survey to reach target group as the baseline before the campaign.			 <status> Completed (two target groups)</status> <achievement></achievement> Baseline surveys for teachers and journalists were conducted <problems encountered=""></problems> Due to lack of expertise, baseline surveys for the rest of the task forces were unable to implement. 	Moderate

Accomplishment Grid for Public Awareness Component- Activity Accomplishments (2/5)

Activities	Base fro Judgment	Data Source	Summary for Activity Accomplishments until November 2004	Assessment
2-1 Involve the policy maker / decision makers in the campaign.	Whether activities are implemented appropriately both on timing and quality or not.	- Progress Reports (Monitoring Results) - C/P and J/E - Questionnaire	<status> Ongoing <achievement> Policy makers were invited to a workshop in September 2003 and to officiate PA activities.</achievement></status>	Good
2-2 Produce campaign materials.	- Ditto 	- Ditto –	<status> Suggested to move to Action 4.5 <achievement></achievement></status>	
2-3 Conduct PA campaign activities (conference, talk, competition).	- Ditto	- Ditto –	<status> Ongoing <achievement> Various activities such as workshops/seminars for teachers, policy makers, developers and journalists. Exhibitions at the Centrepoint and a talk by a professor Uday Desai were conducted. The activities were participated by all relevant target groups. </achievement></status>	Good
2-4 Expand communication channels (webpage, TV, radio, newspapers).	- Ditto -	- Ditto —	<status> Ongoing <achievement> Seven(7) journalists were invited to Mahua sub-station and Keningau Nature Centre on August 25 and five(5) went to Lower Segama in September 10-11, 2004. A visit to the director of RTM on April 23, 2004. BBEC programme was introduced in the radio programme, RTM. </achievement></status>	Good
2-5 Monitor, evaluate the implementation and effect of each campaign, and feedback to the plan	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	<status> Ongoing <achievement> Feedback through questionnaire survey during/after every PA activity. </achievement></status>	Good

Accomplishment Grid for Public Awareness Component- Activity Accomplishments (3/5)

Accomplishment Grid for Pub			Summary for Activity Accomplishments until November 2004	Assessment
Activities	Base fro	Data Source	Summary for Activity Accomplishments until November 2004	Aggesamene
	Judgment	<u> </u>		
3-1 Plan and implement	Whether	- Progress	<status> Ongoing</status>	Good
training for the PAC	activities are	Reports	<achievement></achievement>	
implementing organizations	implemented	(Monitoring	• Up to date, for PAC members and related stakeholders, C/P training (4), Group	
	appropriately	Results)	training(5 C/P and 3 journalists) were conducted as planned.	
	both on timing	- C/P and J/E	• An interpretation seminar was conducted on November 3, 2004.	
	and quality or	- Questionnaire		ĺ
	not.			
3-2 Establish coordination	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	<status> Completed in April 2003.</status>	Good
mechanisms among the				
implementing organizations			<achievement></achievement>	
(conduct workshops, meeting]		All task force leaders were assigned.	
etc).				
3-3 Conduct staff exchange	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	<status> Considered to omit</status>	Not Applicable
programme among the implementing organizations			<achievement> none</achievement>	
			<problems encountered=""></problems>	
			Difficulty for its implementation	
3-4 Study tour for members	- Ditto –	- Ditto -	<status> Ongoing</status>	Good
of the implementing			<achievement></achievement>	
organizations.			Members participated in scientific expeditions.	
			Borneo Jungle School Program was participated and understood by PAC	
			members	
			Study tours to related organizations, such as RIC, were conducted.	
			A study tour to Maliau Basin is scheduled in March 2005.	

Accomplishment Grid for Public Awareness Component- Activity Accomplishments (4/5)

Accomplishment Grid for Publ Activities	Base fro	Data Source	Summary for Activity Accomplishments until November 2004	Assessment
	Judgment			Not Applicable
4-1 Analyse the results of	Whether	- Progress	<status> Suggested to omit</status>	140t Applicant
socio-economic study under	activities are	Reports	·	
Component 1 (Research &	implemented	(Monitoring	<achievement> none</achievement>	
Education), Compenent 2	appropriately	Results)		
(Park Management) and	both on timing	- C/P and J/E	<problems encountered=""></problems>	
Component 3 (Habitat	and quality or	- Questionnaire		
Management).	not.	`	Duplication of activities with Activity 2.2.	
Management).	1100			
4-2 Identify best medium	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	<status> delayed</status>	Moderate
and method for effective				
public awareness activities.			<achievement> none</achievement>	
paone and endo	[
			<problems encountered=""></problems>	Į.
			• Campaign activities are only started early 2004. Therefore, this activity	
			will be organized in 2005.	
4-3 Conduct meeting /	- Ditto -	- Ditto –	<status> Not yet started</status>	
workshop to evaluate /		\	<achievement> none</achievement>	
standardise public awareness			<problems encountered=""></problems>	
guidelines			This action is suggested to start from 2005.	
4-4 Produce and distribute a	- Ditto –	- Ditto –	<status> Not yet started</status>	/
guideline for the public			<achievement> none</achievement>	
awareness			<problems encountered=""></problems>	
			This action is suggested to start from 2005	<u> </u>
4-5 Produce and distribute			<status> Ongoing</status>	Good
materials for the public				
awareness.			<achievement></achievement>	
			• Five (5) newsletters were published and the Web-site is regularly updated.	
			 A directory for nature centers was published in November 2003. 	
			The BBEC pamphlet was published. Also 12 posters were prepared and	
		,	presented in CBD-COP7 together with the pamphlet.	
			Existing E.E. materials are collected.	
4-6 Revise guidelines and			<status> Not yet started</status>	
materials after the testing in			<achievement> none</achievement>	1 /
and around CRP and TWR.				
			<problems encountered=""></problems>	
			As the PAC now focuses five target groups, a phrase "in and around CRP &	

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	•	TWR" was omitted.	
4-7 Compile public		<status> > Suggested to omit</status>	Not Applicable
awareness materials to be		<achievement> none</achievement>	ţ
used in other areas/status in		<problems encountered=""></problems>	
Malaysia		Not relevant for the component's activity	

Accomplishment Grid for Public Awareness Component- Activity Accomplishments (5/5)

Activities Activities	Base fro Judgment	Data Source	Summary for Activity Accomplishments until November 2004	Evaluation (Good /Moderate/Poor)
5-1 Test the public awareness guideline in and around CRP & TWR.	Whether activities are implemented appropriately both on timing and quality or not.	- Progress Reports (Monitoring Results) - C/P and J/E - Questionnaire	<status> Not yet started <achievement> none <problems encountered=""> No existing guideline is available. Suggested to start after the revised guideline is produced. As the PAC now focuses five target groups, a phrase "in and around CRP & TWR" was omitted. </problems></achievement></status>	
5-2 Monitor change of behaviour of the people in and around CRP and TWR.	- Ditto —	- Ditto –	<status> Not yet started <achievement> none <problems encountered=""> As the PAC now focuses five target groups, a phrase "in and around CRP & TWR" was omitted. </problems></achievement></status>	

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Annex 3-1 Accomplishment Grid for Outputs, Programme Purpose and Overall Goal for forBBEC Programme

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Achievement
Overall Goal The endangered and precious biodiversity and ecosystems of Sabah are conserved.	Total protected areas are increased.	 Based on the current verifiable indicators, the Overall Goal will be achieved, since the gazettment of Lower Seagma Wildlife Conservation Area is expected to be made within three to five years after the termination of the cooperation period. However, to evaluate the prospect of Overall Goal achievement moor accurately, it is necessary to define Overall Goal and its indicators more clearly Capacity of IAs to manage protected areas has been increased Quality of management of protected areas has improved
Programme Purpose Comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation is established	Accomplishment report is compiled by the end of the Programme.	 A final report will be produced containing models and elaborations on comprehensive and sustainable approaches for conservation, that can be applicable to other conservation projects, programmes, and sites. However, with regard to Programme Purpose, to assess the prospect of achievement at the end of the cooperation period, clear description of indicators is necessary.
Output 1. A monitoring system and integration among components for comprehensive conservation is enhanced.	Progress reports contain and explain clearly the status of the BBEC.	 Achievement of Output 1 is High BBEC Monitoring system was initially designed on a quarterly basis. Since then, the system was modified and improved as necessity arouse. The present system was established on October 2003 and is being used effectively and the Progress Report is issued on half-yearly basis. There will be no more major changes for the system Meetings at various levels (PgSC, Secretariat, CHM, WG) were organized providing an excellent monitoring system among implementing and relevant agencies. This system has been acting as mechanism for coordination, integration and sharing in BBEC programme, Progress reports issued
2. An appropriate research and education model for conservation is established. (Research and Education Component)	Usefulness of model to solve environment problem brought in	 Achievement of Output 2 is High The achievement of Output 2 (Research and Education Component) up until November 2004 is mostly satisfactory except for insufficient numbers of specimens due to slow process of taxonomy identification. Based on the accomplishment, it is considered that foundation has been established in terms of "an appropriate research and education model" to solve environmental problem brought in". This is based on the frequency of uses and joint participation of other IA's for facilities provided at ITBC and training courses, exhibition, publication, research, data sharing had been done. Post evaluation on training courses and expedition, exhibition, and other activities would be focused on the next 2 years to obtained complete evidence of the usefulness of model.
3. Effective management options for protected areas are developed. (Park Management Component)	The majority of protected areas in Sabah and all state in Malaysia have and refer to the handbook of lessons learned by the end of January 2007.	Achievement of Output 3 is High Management options for the CRP have been discussed and elaborated in the CRP Management Plan (final draft). The Management Plan is currently being finalized and a shortened version of the key concept and executive summary of the Plan is currently being prepared. Many training programmes were conducted for capacity buildings of the Sabah Parks Rangers. Trainings on "Community-based Small Business Development" and the eco-tourism training course and study tour were also conducted for the local communities.

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4. An integrated approach to habitat management for important species is established. (Habitat Management Component)	Number of stakeholders including local people in Lower Segama participating in the "Approach" by the end of January 2007.	 Achievement of Output 4 is High Proboscis Monkey, Olang-Utan, Banteng and Elephant were selected as protected species and the important key species to local community were identified. The proposal for the establishment of Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area was submitted to the Sabah State Government in February 2003 and now in under administrative process. Over 80% of Tidong people supports the wildlife conservation area. Kg. Dagat 180 people participates community-based tourism activities.
5. Models to change behaviours of the target groups towards biodiversity conservation are established. (Public Awareness Component)	The models including guideline and delivering mechanism are produced, with evidence of successful application to the selected target people (by Activity 1-4), and the selected residents in and around Crocker Range Park (CRP) and Tabin Wildlife Reserve (TWR), by Feb 2007.	 Achievement of Output 5 is Moderate Although foundation has been established in order to intensively implement the activities scheduled in the latter half of the Project Period, preparation of "the guideline to increase positive behaviour of the people in Sabah (Output 5 of PAC)" has not started yet. Taking into consideration of the delay of the guideline preparation, challenging Project Purpose, and the remaining cooperation period, the Outputs is unlikely to be achieved by the end of the cooperation period. Environment Education Materials are produced (eg. Newsletter), continuous upgrading of Website, and revision of Nature Center Directory have been conducted.
6. Activities and results of four components are integrated for comprehensive conservation.	6.1. No. of joint activities by components. 6.2. Information facilities and human resources useful for public awareness are shared for PAC 6.3. Mechanisms for integration of four components is established	 A number of joint activities and sharing of information, facilities and human resources useful for public awareness and conservation have been done continuously during the Project period. Through the effort, it the necessity of integration was shared by IAs and base for integration mechanism such as CHM has been established. However, the concept or the integration mechanism is not clearly defined yet Currently, study on the methodology of integration for conservation is being conducted. Up to date, four (4) meetings and three (3) consultative meetings were conducted and new PO and APO were prepared in November 2004.
7. The plan, progress and results of the Programme are made known to the public.	7.1. Nos. of publicity. 7.2. Nos. of conferences. 7.3. No. of people become aware of the Programme	 As the project reaches its mid term, plan, program and the results of BBEC Programme has become known to the public of Sabah and other state of Malaysia, by Japanese and international countries. As shown by number of articles, coverage and appearance media through the electric and printed media, the effort is substantial. The quantity of publication is also commendable and should be seen as a mechanism to disseminate and the results of Programme and the Projects activities.

Annex 3-2 Accomplishment Grid for Outputs, Programme Purpose and Overall Goal for Research and Education Component

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Achievement
(Overall Goal)	Total protected areas	 Conclusion: Achievement of Overall Goal is not assured yet at the moment of the mid-term evaluation.
The endangered and	are increased.	However, there is good chance of increase of the total protected areas in Sabah.
precious biodiversity and ecosystems of Sabah are conserved.		• The gazettement of protected areas in Sabah will take considerable time to established. However indication from the natural resources office is positive toward gazettement area of i.e. Lower Segama, we believe that overall goal can be achieve then.
(Project Purpose)	Usefulness of model to	 Conclusion: Project Purpose has been partially achieved and will be fully achieved during the next two years.
Appropriate research and education model for conservation is	solve environment problem brought in.	 Based on the achievement of Outputs 1 – 5, "an appropriate research and education model for conservation has been established "fundamentally and there is good prospect of further achievement of the Project Purpose.
established.		 The frequency of uses of facilities provided at ITBC and participation in training courses, exhibition, publication, research, data sharing by and among other IA's had been increased.
		 However for Output 5, although there is increase in number of specimen, there is room for improvement. Post evaluation on training courses and expedition, exhibition, and other activities would be focused on the next 2 years to obtained complete evidence of the usefulness of model.
(Outputs)	No. of jointly	Conclusion: Output 1 has been achieved satisfactorily.
1 Linkages of implementing and related organisations are enhanced and	conducted expedition, research, publication and data sharing during the five years.	• Linkage between implementing and related agencies were enhanced and developed through various activities. These include organizations and attendance of biweekly seminars, various training courses and workshops, exhibitions and expeditions. These activities were jointly organized and participated by other components of BBEC members.
developed.		1. Expeditions: 1) Kinabatangan (REC & HMC), 2) CRP (REC & PMC),3) Lower Segama (REC, HMC & PAC), 4) Melalap – (REC & PMC)
		2. Publications: 1) Monograph: Kinabatangan (REC, HMC, WWF, KOCP, and DARWIN), CRP (REC & PMC) 2) Proceedings: Kinabatangan Seminar (REC, HMC and local people) 3. Research: 1) Water Quality (SST, UMS, DID and WWF), 2) Tourism (REC & PMC), 3) Small mammal (REC & HMC), 4) Proboscis monkey (REC & HMC)
		4. Data Sharing (Seminar):1) Melalap (REC & PMC), 2) Kinabatangan (REC, HMC & KOCP) 5. Exhibition:1) UMS Convocation 3X (REC & PAC), 2) CRP Expedition (REC, PMC & PAC), 3) Lower Segama (REC, HMC & PAC), 4) Kinabatangan (REC, HMC & PAC), 5) BBEC IC2 (REC & PAC), 6) BBEC IC2 COP7 (REC & PAC)
	,	Through these activities also, exchange of opinions and information has been even more active and upgraded and improved the knowledge level and assured the linkage of IAs.
2. Research and	1) No. of times	Conclusion: Outputs 2 has been achieved satisfactorily.
training facilities at UMS are developed	equipment used. 2) No. of people in	• Research and training facilities are maintained, made operational and invitation has been made to staff of IA's to use the

and made accessible to	lA's using facilities	equipments has been made and distribute.
other implementing agencies.	3) No. of facilities made operational	• The various facilities provided for REC are fully used. Training courses for GIS and DNA equipment were carried out. SEM has been used regularly for research and training. Equipment and more books provided by JICA are well maintained and are available to both the UMS and other BBEC staff. Maintenance of the facilities is now conducted by UMS by themselves and Taxonomic database for specimen has been upgraded.
		• Major equipments donated by ЛСА include a Compactor, SEM, Image Analyzer, AAS and DNA(?????)
3. Trained researchers, relevant staffs, rangers and community leaders for taxonomy and conservation biology are increased.	No. of officer, researcher, ranger and community leader trained. They will be trained in taxonomy and conservation biology by experts (Malaysian and Japanese) based on international standard, modified to suit local condition until end of 2006 in appropriate sites.	 Conclusion: Based on the activities and participation Output 3 is satisfactory. Until Nov 04, these training courses were focused on IA's. In certain courses where feedback was requested, participants express satisfaction of the course. A post-evaluation during next two years are suggested for all activities. Next 2 years also will focus on community leaders and rangers. The number of ITBC staff and students trained in taxonomy, ecology, and conservation biology has increased. Details of trainings courses and workshops are as below: Japanese Side Counterpart training: 5 persons Country focus training: 3 person Malaysian Side EMCB Course - 2 times, (2) DNA Course - 4 times, Entomology course: 4 times, (4)EMCB Course: 2 times Database management: 5 times, (6) SEM Course: 2 times Training on Research Method of aquatic environment: 2 times Entotourim Course: 2 times, (9) GIS Course: 2 times How to do exhibition' training course: 1 time
L	1	PhD training: 2 person (Kagoshima University and Kyushu University)

	4. Biodiversity and ecosystems in the target areas are studied and better understood.	No. of papers, posters, journals etc published or presented on biodiversity and ecosystems by REC staff members in the international/ local journals, conferences, seminars, symposiums by Feb 2007.	 Conclusion:- Research and books done satisfactorily. For the next 2 years, REC will focus more on long term research useful for conservation and translating material for books proceeding into training kits useful for training for game warden and community leaders. Numbers of research at BBEC sites is increased. Specimen collection from Kinabatangan, CRP and Lower Segama were carried out and identified and kept at BORNEENSIS. Several publications have been produced. Digital database and collection management Project have been developed. Scientific expeditions to Maliau Basin are now under arrangement. Details of research, papers, journals etc are stated below: No. of Research Long term: CRP: 2 post grad student & 1 lecturer, Kinabatangan: 3 post grad student & 1 tutor, and Lower Segama
124			Short term: CRP: 9 research had been conducted Kinabatangan- 2. No. of Papers (1) International journal (2) National (3) Local (4) Conferences 3. No. of Journals, Books, monographs, Proceedings, catalogue: Journal: 1, Book: 5, Monograph: 3, Proceeding: 2, Catalogue: 1
			4. No. of Manuals and trainings kits Manuals: 2, Training kits: 3
	5 Reference centres in IA's are upgraded and networked.	Combined no. of specimen increased, data on the network.	 Conclusion: Achievement of Output 5 is moderate. Although system had been established, curation of specimen and data log-in are poor. For the next 2 years it is necessary to increase curation of specimen and data login also and implementation of two new PO, i.e multimedia databank and installation of taxonomic and conservation information on internet. Exhibition is on-going to educate all level of society of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and so far have been satisfactory but post evaluation of the impact of the exhibition is needed in the next 2 years.
			 As more specimens are identified, catalogued and collated, taxonomic information has expanded. Standardized specimen management system had been established and complete. Botany - 5, 144, ii) Entomology - 7,312, iii) Fish - 91, iv) Mammals - 11 (hardcopy available for 1700++), v) Amphibian vi) Reptiles- vii) Bird - viii) Snails- Establish systematic system of data management had been completed which refers to MUSEBASE. Workshop on multimedia databank was held in September 2004. 12 participants gathered from ITBC and other IAs. Current IT room is to be renovated to multimedia room as a result of the multimedia workshop. Taxonomy and conservation information are available on the internet through ITBC website. Exhibition for conservation and biodiversity in Sabah

	ITDC celloguis 90% completed
	- ITBC gallery is 80% completed
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Annex 3-3 Accomplishment Grid for Outputs, Programme Purpose and Overall Goal for Park Management Component

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Achievement
[Overall Goal]	(Refer to PgDM)	
The endangered and precious biodiversity		
and ecosystems of Sabah are conserved.		
[Programme Purpose]	(Refer to PgDM)	
Comprehensive and sustainable approach	·	
for conservation is established.		No. of Caral III and Caral
[Project Purpose] Effective management options for protected	The majority of protected areas in Sabah and all state in Malaysia have and refer to the handbook	- Management options for the CRP have been discussed and elaborated in the CRP Management Plan (final draft). The Management Plan is currently being finalized
areas are developed.	of lessons learned by the end of January 2007.	and a shortened version of the key concept and executive summary of the Plan is currently being prepared.
		- Many training programmes were conducted for capacity buildings of the Sabah
		Parks Rangers. Trainings on "Community-based Small Business Development"
		and the eco-tourism training course and study tour were also conducted for the local communities.
[Outputs]		
1. Relationship between the local	1. One community profile report on communities	- List of communities which have notable impact on CRP was compiled in October
communities in and around the Crocker	in and around the CRP is produced by the	2003.
Range Park and the park management is	Working Group of the Park Management	- One "Village profile (Community report)" of 17 administrative villages in and
studies and understood.	Component by December 2003.	around the CRP which has notable impact on the CRP was completed in December 2003.
		2003.
2. Management plan is prepared for the	2. One park Management plan for the CRP is	- The Management Plan for the CRP was prepared using a consultative and
Crocker Range Park.	produced by the PMC Working Group by	participative method, involving major stakeholders. A total of five workshops
	March 2004, and approved by June 2004.	were conducted discussing different themes and the outcome and consensus
		during the workshops became chapters in the Management Plan.
		- The final draft of Management Plan was then distributed to all major stakeholders and a final workshop was held to discuss the whole content. The Management plan
·		was also translated to Malay to enable the local communities to understand it.
		Comments and feedback from a local NGO and a few communities has been
		received and will be considered in the final version of the plan.
		- The Management plan is currently being finalized and the process of
		institutionalization will then start. A shortened version of the plan outlining the key concepts and executive summary of the chapters is currently being prepared
		and this will be published and distributed to all stakeholders for easy
		understandings.
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	3. Human resource capabilities of the organizations and communities involved in the conservation of CRP are increased.	3. Training programme related to the management of CRP for the implementing organization and communities are established.	- Training needs regarding the management of CRP has been identified. - Appropriate trainings courses have been designed and implemented based on these needs. Many training programmes were conducted for capacity building, such as the Sabah Parks Rangers annual training, covering various subject matter, such as law enforcement, Sociological survey such as the Rapid Rural Appraisal, Scientific research methods (Ranger training manual for Protected Areas Management Training), and nature photography. - Trainings on environmental education (Environmental Education Facilitators Training) were also conducted. For the communities, trainings on "Community-based Small Business Development" and ecotourism were conducted.
ł	4. The Crocker Range Park Management	4. Crocker Range Park is better managed;	- The CRP Management Plan is in the process of implementation. To better manage
	Plan is implemented.	number of published study data on CRP are	the park, 4 substations and one nature centre were constructed. Communication
-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	increased; water quality is sustained; negative	facilities (radio communication for the whole CRP using repeater system) have
ĺ		activities on CRP are reduced(less	been installed and completed.
-		encroachment, no extinction of species); many	In capacity development, Sabah Parks Rangers annual training course has been
;		people in Sabah appreciate the importance of	started, involving Rangers from Wildlife Dept and Forestry Dept. For the local
۱.		CRP; human induced forest fire is reduced;	communities, an eco-tourism training course and study tour was also held in Feb.
		complains from the public are reduced;	2004 and small scale business development seminar was held in Sep. 2004.
		number of visitors increased; more people	- Environmental Education/public awareness activities for people in and around the
]		visit CRP and learn about conservation.	CRP were planned and prepared. Consultative workshops were conducted and discussed the preparation of appropriate educational material for EE activities at
		,	the CRP. These nature education materials are under preparation.
		_	More than 10 workshops for the communities have been conducted. Keningau
		·	District Office has established an environmental unit.
		1	- In addition, many more people learn about CRP through the extensive media
			coverage. Many more people visit CRP now, for example, an average of 900
			people visits the Mahua Substation after its construction. The Salt trail form
			Tikolod in Tambunan District to Inobong in Penampang District has been
	5 Ti		established and is being promoted.
		5. One handbook on effective protected area	- Not yet done.
Ì	through the implementation of the CRP Management Plan are analyzed and	management is produced by 31st July 2006.	
	compiled.	1	·
l	compiled.	1	

Annex 3-4 Accomplishment Grid for Outputs, Programme Purpose and Overall Goal for Habitat Management Component

Γ	Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Achievement
	Overall Goal] The endangered and precious biodiversity and ecosystems of Sabah are conserved.	(Refer to the PgDM)	
	[Programme Purpose] Comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation is established.	(Refer to the PgDM)	
	[Project Purpose] An integrated approach to habitat management for important species is established	Number of stakeholders including local people in Lower Segama participating in the "Approach" by the end of January 2007.	 Proboscis Monkey, Olang-Utan, Banteng and Elephant as protected species were selected and the important key species to local community were identified. The proposal for the establishment of Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area was submitted to the Sabah State Government in February 2003. Over 80% of Tidong people support the wildlife conservation area. Kg. Dagat 180 people participates community-based tourism activities. One plantation operator supports the wildlife conservation area.
3	[Outputs] 1. Key species are selected.	1. At least one key species is determined by 2002.	- Proboscis Monkey, Olang-Utan, Banteng and Elephant as protected species were selected and the important key species to local community were identified.
	2. New protected area around Tabin Wildlife Reserve is proposed.	New protected area is identified and proposed for gazattement.	- The proposal for the establishment of Lower Segama Wildlife Conscruation Area was submitted to the Sabah State Government in February 2003.
	3. Integrated management plan for Lower Segama is developed.	3. The integrated management plan that consist no. of programs in cooperating stakeholder(s) compiled and published by March 2005	 Community-based eco-tourism and sustainable utilization of renewable resources were identified as economic incentives for the local communities. Sufficient information related to biology was acquired. The monitoring methods for Proboscis Monkey and Elephant were developed and tested for evaluation. Strategy and components of management plan were drafted for consensus building. Outlines of the management plan were drafted.
	4. Management plan is implemented and revised.	4. Monitoring program of key species become operational in 2005 (provisionally)	 The community based organization was established and started working for conservation. The management board plan was drafted in the outline of the management plan. 3 community people were trained. 4 rangers were to be trained for Olang-Utan monitaoring.

5.	Application of Lower Segama
	experience to other potential areas
	are recommended.

 No. of identified potential areas applicable with Lower Segama experience.

- Not yet.

Annex 3-5 Accomplishment Grid for Outputs, Programme Purpose and Overall Goal for Public Awareness Component

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Achievement	Assesment
(Overall Goal) The endangered and precious biodiversity and ecosystems of Sabah are conserved.	Total protected areas are increased.		
(Programme Purpose) Comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation is established	Accomplishment report is compiled by the end of the Programme.	PAC is on the right direction to compile the guideline which is essential to achieve the programme purpose.	Good
(Project Purpose) Models to change behaviours of the people in Sabah towards biodiversity conservation are established.	The models including guideline and delivering mechanism are produced, with evidence of successful application to the selected target people (by Activity 1-4), and the selected residents in and around Crocker Range Park (CRP) and Tabin Wildlife Reserve (TWR), by Feb 2007.	 E.E. Materials are produce (e.g. newsletter) but guideline has not been produced / on-going. Nature Centre Directory is refined. Continuous upgrading of WEBSITE has been done. It is difficult to achieve the project purpose within the project period. A study to evaluate behavioural change of participants (from PAC activities) will be conducted through interviewing. SJA cooperate with BBEC in environment journalism worshop. Education Dept. is more keen & cooperative on environment education. 	Moderate
		Recommendations Definition of guideline is urgently to be discussed. Urgent review required for output 4 & 5.	
(Outputs) 1. Effective general public campaigns are planned.	1.1 Reports on current issues produced by end of 2003. 1.2 A comprehensive strategic plan produced by end of 2003.	February 2002-September 2003 Four series of workshops were conducted and identified five target groups, namely teachers, journalists, developers, policy makers and non-environmental NGOs.	Good (Moderate on baseline survey)
		 Task forces leaders for each target group were formed to implement the activities. PAC started campaign activities for the target group. Several exhibitions has been organized such as Kg. Ulu Kimanis (CRP), the Centre Point (Kota Kinabalu), Kg. Tidong (Lower Segama), Tabin Widlife Reserve, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, and the State Assembly Building during the State Assembly Sitting. October 2003 - November 2004 Base line surveys were conducted among 2 of 5 task forces. 	

Effective general biric campaigns are rised out. 2.1 Frequency of appearance of biodiversity programmes in the media (electronic media). 2.2 The Public Awareness campaign materials are distributed from Jan 2004. 2.3 Numbers of the Public Awareness campaign done annually 2.1 The Public Awareness campaign of the Public Awareness campaign done annually 2.2 Numbers of the Public Awareness campaign done annually 2.3 Numbers of the Public Awareness campaign done annually 2.4 The Public Awareness campaign done annually 2.5 Numbers of the Public Awareness campaign done annually 2.6 The Public Awareness campaign done annually 2.7 The Public Awareness campaign done annually 2.8 The Public Awareness campaign done annually 2.9 The Working group of this component has met frequently to discuss issues on effective methods of conservation campaigns. 2.1 Feducation Department for Sabah has joined the working group. 2.2 The Public Awareness campaign done annually 2.3 Numbers of the Public Awareness campaign done annually 2.4 The Working group of this component has met frequently to discuss issues on effective methods of conservation campaigns. 2.5 The Public Awareness campaign done annually 2.6 The Working group of this component has met frequently to discuss issues on effective methods of conservation campaigns. 2.6 The Working group of this component has met frequently to discuss issues on effective methods of conservation campaigns. 2.6 The Working group of this component has met frequently to discuss issues on effective methods of conservation campaigns. 2.6 The Working group of this component has met frequently to discuss issues on effective methods of conservation campaigns. 2.6 The Working group of this component has met frequently to discuss issues on effective methods of conservation campaigns. 2.6 The Working group of this component has methods prepared and unitized during exhibitions, workshops and seminaries. 3.7 Working group of this component has met frequently to discuss issues on effective m			Due to unavailability of experts, the rest 3 decided not conducing the survey.	
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Questionnaire sheet was distributed and collected during and after each				
			· 1	
activity Evaluations were done by tack force growns			activity. Evaluations were done by task force groups.	

3. Capacity of the implementing organizations is enhanced.	3.1 10 staff members are trained in the field of public awareness by 2007. 3.2 10 members are capable of planning, implementing & evaluating the Public Awareness activities by Feb. 2007.	 Newsletters of the 5 versions (series) have been published Publication of Nature Centre Directory (3,000 copies): The directory was distributed among schools and relevant organizations in December 2003. BBEC promotion activities, such as exhibitions were held at the workshops. Education Dept. and Sabah Journalists Association showed intention to bear a part of the necessity costs for activities, such as workshops and study tours. February 2002-September 2003 Capacity building of implementing organizations has been conducted and will continue. The working group of this component has met frequently to discuss issues on effective methods of conservation campaigns. Federal Education Department for Sabah has joined the working group. October 2003-September 2004 Task force was set up for three (3) target groups (teachers, developers and policy makers) and more activities are planned and managed by the task force. In total, 12 persons from the working groups and task force, including three (3) journalists, acquired knowledge on public awareness through participation in the individual CP and country-focused trainings in Japan. One attended GBIF international conference to improve knowledge on biodiversity conservation. An interpretation seminar was organize at KKCBS on November 3, 2004. Approx. 45 participants from various agencies attended to improve their interpretation skills. Recommendation Indicator should be re-examined (3.1 < 3.2) 	Good
4. Refined guidelines and materials are produced.	4. Final guidelines are produced for the Public Awareness implementers in protected areas in Sabah by Feb. 2007 with evidence of successful application.	 Sabah Nature Center Directory is now being revised. A guideline is not produced yet. It will be started to produce from 2005. A question was raised whether or not the guideline is related with any existing law or policy. Detail of the guideline has not been decided. Recommendations Contents and definition of the guideline needs to be made clear. 	Moderate
5. Positive behaviour towards nature conservation is increased in and around CRP and TWR.	Number of individuals with positive change in behaviour towards nature conservation around CRP & TWR by Feb. 2007.	 Not done yet "in and around CRP and TWR' was suggested to omit. A question was raised regarding definition of the output whether or not it is to increase knowledge. A questionnaire was raised the output cannot be verified within five years. Recommendations 	

	•	Working group of the PAC should be held to discuss whether or not the output 5 is relevant as the component's output.	

Annex 4 List of Japanese Experts

~~~~	2001		2002		2003	<del>-   -   -     -                        </del>	2004	2005	2006 2007
	11 12 I	2 3	4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 1 2	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	11 12 1 7 3	4 5 6 7 8 9, 10 11 12 1 2 3	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3	4 5 6 7 3 9 19 11 12 1 2 3
Chief Advisor Mr Takahisa Kusano		•						(Mat.2002-Mar.2005)	
Programme Goodinator Ms. Ryako Takeda Ivir. Kotaro Taniguchi	•					₩ (Ulav.2001-No	v. 2003)	* (Nov. 2003-Nov	:2005)
Short-term Export Dr.Ksoichi Ishida Prof.Susumu Takahashi			,	•	(11ar, 2003 - Apr., 2003)		•• (Octflav.2004)		
REC Long-term Expert Dr. Yoshiski Hazhimoto Dr. Talaji Tachi Dr. Atsuko Takano Prof.Dr. Akira Takahashi Short-term Expert Prof. Akinori Makanishi Dr. Hiroyuki Akiyama Prof. Dr. Masafuni Matsui Dr. Shigeli Yasuma			(Mar. 2002)	(AucSep.2002)  (AucSep.2002)  (AucSep.2002)	(Apr.,2052~Agr.,2003)	(HovDec.)		(,hm; 2994-June 2095)	
PiviC Long-term Espert Dr.Masaadi Yoneda Mr.Shigeo Sakai Mr.Synoji Usui		•					(14ar.2002-11ar.2004)	(14sr.,2002-Mar.,2005)	// (11e.2001-tiar.2005)
Short-term Expert Dr.Kenji Eitaura Dr.Sigeki Yasuma Dr.Hizashi Shinje			•	(AugNov.20	•	<b>◆</b> • (Fe	 		
HMC Long-term Expest Dr. Toshinari Tsubouchi Short-term Expest Dr. Akinori Mizaro Dr. Hajima Ishibara				(MorAuc.2002)				eb 2003-Feb 2005) 	
PAC Long-term Expert Dr.Jiro Iguchi Mr.Koji Tagi		-		<del>.</del>	-	(h	Tar 2002-Mar 2005)		eb 2004-Feb 2004)
Short-term Expert Prof. Kenichi Kubota Prof. Toshiyuki Mizukoshi Mr. Takeshi Kobayashi		]   			• • (MarApr.2003)	· •••	(Feb Mar.2031) •-• (Oct Nov.2001)		

### ANNEX 5 List of Steering Committee, Heads of Component Meeting and Counterparts(C/P)

#### 1. Steering Committee

	Name	Position	Organization
1)	Datuk K.Y. Mustafa (Chair)	State Secretary	Sabah
2)	Tan Sri Prof. Datuk Panglima Abu Hassan Othman (Deputy Chair)	Vice Chancellor	Universiti Malaysia Sabah
3)	Mr. Takahisa Kusano (Deputy Chair)	Chief Advisor	JICA
4)	Mr. Freddie Cho	Director	Rig. Econo & Env.
4)	Mr. Himmat Singh (Replacing Mr. Freddie from Oct. 2003)	Director	Env. & Natural Resource Section.
5)	Datuk Monica Chia	Permanent Secretary	MoTCE
6)	Datuk Rahim Sidek	Secretary	Natural Resources
7)	Pg. Hasanel Pg. Mohd Tahir	Director	Sabah State EPU
7)	Datuk Hj. Mohd. Noor Moktar (Replacing Mr. Pg. Hasanel Pg. Mohd. Tahir	Director .	Sabah State EPU
8)	Datuk Mohamad B. Jafry	Director	Land & Survey Dept.
9)	Datuk Daniel K.S. Khiong	Director	Forestry Dept.
}	Mr. Sam Mannan (Replacing Datuk Daniel K.S. Khiong)	Director	Forest Dept.
10)	Prof. Datin Dr. Maryati Mohamed (Secretary)	Director	ITBC, Universiti Malaysia Sabah
11)	Datuk Lamri Ali	Director	Sabah Parks, MoTCE
12)	Mr. Mahedi Andau	Director	Wildlife Dept, MoTCE
13)	Mr. Moktar Yassin Ajam	Director	UST, CMD
14)	Ms. Ryoko Takeda	Prog. Coordinator	JICA
14)	Mr. Kotaro Taniguchi (Replacing Ms. Ryoko Takeda)	Prog. Coordinator	JICA
, , ,	Dr. Zulkifli Idris (to be name later)	Director	Biodiversity Section, MoSTE
15)	Mr. Nadzri Yahaya	Director	Cons. & Environ.Mgment

#### 2. Component Heads Meeting (Heads & Deputy, Heads of Working groups & JICA Experts)

	Members Name	Component		
1)	Prof. Datin Dr. Maryati Mohamed	Research & Education Head		
2)	Mr. Takahisa Kusano	Chief Advisor JICA		
3)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mashitah Yusoff	Research & Education Dep. Head		
4)	Dr. Y. Hashimoto	Research & Education JICA		
5)	Dr. T. Tachi	Research & Education JICA		
6)	Dr. A. Takano	Research & Education IICA		
6)	Prof.Dr. A. Takahashi	Research & Education JICA		
7)	Datuk Lamri Ali	Park Management Head		
8)	Dr. Jamili Nais	Park Management Dep. Head		
9)	Dr. M. Yoneda	Park Management JICA		
9)	Mr. S. Usui (Replacing Dr. Yoneda)	Park Management JICA		
10)	Mr. S. Sakai	Park Management JICA		
11)	Mr.·Mahedi Andau	Habitat Management Head		
12)	Mr. Laurentius N. Anbu	Habitat Management Deputy		
13)	Mr. Soffian Abu Bakar	Habitat Management Officer		
14)	Dr. N. Mizuno	Habitat Management ЛСА		
15)	Dr. T. Tsubouchi	Habitat Management JICA		
16)	Mr. Moktar Yassin (Co-chair)	Public Awareness Head		
17)	Ms. Fatimah Jaafar	Public Awareness Deputy Head		
18)	Dr. J. Iguchi	Public Awareness JICA		
18)	Mr. Koji Tagi (Replacing Dr. Iguchi)	Public Awareness JICA		
19)	Ms. R. Takeda	Programme Coordinator ЛСА		
19)	Mr. Kotaro Taniguchi (Replacing Ms. R. Takeda)	Programme Coordinator ЛСА		

#### 3. Research and Education Component

	Name	Position	Organization	Period Assigned
1)	Prof. Datin Dr. Maryati Mohamed	Director	ITBČ	March 2002 - Jan 2007
2)	Assoc, Prof. Dr. Mashitah Yusoff	Deputy Director	ITBC	March 2002 - Jan 2007
3)	Mr. Alimad Sudin	Scientific Officer	1TBC	March 2002 - Jan 2007
4)	Mr. Nordin Wahid	Senior Lab	ITBC	March 2002 - Jan 2007
5)	Assoc, Dr. Menno Schilthuizen	Lecturer	ITBC	March 2002 - Jan 2007
6)	Dr. Monica Suleiman	Lecturer	ITBC	March 2002 - Jan 2007
7)	Dr. Homathevi a/p Rahman	Lecturer	ITBC	March 2002 - Jan 2007
8)	Dr. Henry Bernard	Lecturer	ITBC	March 2002 - Jan 2007
9)	Mr. Mahadimenakbar	Lecturer	ITBC	March 2002 - Jan 2007
10)	Mr. Zulhazman Hamzah	Lecturer	ITBC	March 2002 - Jan 2007
11)	Mr. Kuelı Boon Hee	Lecturer	ITBC	March 2002 - Jan 2007
12	Mr. Bakhtiar Effendi Yahya	Tutor	ITBC	March 2002 - Jan 2007
13)	Mr. Mohd Fairus Jalil	Tutor	ITBC	March 2002 - Jan 2007
14)	Ms Nurhuda Manshoor	Lecturer	ITBC	January 2003 - Jan 2007
15)	Mr. Arman Hadi Fikri	Tutor	ITBC	January 2003 - Jan 2007
16)	Ms. Azniza Mahyudin	Lecturer	ITBC	June 2004 - Jan 2007
17)	Dr. Idris Mohd. Said	Lecturer	ITBC	June 2004 - Jan 2007
18)	Mr. Robert Francis Peters	Lecturer	ITBC	June 2004 - Jan 2007
19)	Mr. Daniel Pamin	Scientific Officer	ITBC	October 2004 - Jan 2007
20)	Mdm. Gomera Jumat	Clerk	ITBC	March 2002 - Jan 2007
21)	Mdm. Azimah Jaafar	Personal Assistant	ITBC	March 2002 - Jan 2007
22)	Ms. Roslinda Sanan	Clerk	ITBC	March 2002 - Jan 2007
23)	Mr. Albinus Ongkudon	Staff	Yayasan Sabah	March 2002 - Jan 2007
24)	Dr. Chey Vun Khen	Staff	FRC, Forestry	March 2002 - Jan 2007
25)	Dr. Arthur Chung	Staff	FRC, Forestry	March 2002 - Jan 2007
26)	Assoc. Dr. Aminudin Mohamed	Dean	SPTA	March 2002 - Jan 2007
27)	Mr. Berhaman Ahmad	Lecturer	SPTA	March 2002 - Jan 2007
28)	Ms. Maria Lourdes	Lecturer	SPTA	March 2002 - Jan 2007
29)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Amran Ahmed	Dean	SPTA	March 2002 - Jan 2007
30)	Prof. Dr. Ho Choy Choke	Lecturer	SST	March 2002 - Jan 2007
31)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abd. Hamid Ahmad	Lecturer	SST	March 2002 - Jan 2007
32)	Dr. Zaleha Aziz	Lecturer	SST	March 2002 - Jan 2007
33)	Assoc Prof. Hasan Mat Nor	Dean	SSS	March 2003 - Jan 2007
34)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fadzilah Majid Cooke	Lecturer	SSS	March 2002 - Jan 2007
35)	Dr. Kartini Saibeh	Lecturer	SST	March 2002 - Jan 2007
36)	Mr. James M. Alin	Lecturer	SPE	March 2002 - Jan 2007
37)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Syed Azizi Wafa	Dean	SPE	March 2002 - Jan 2007
38)	Abd Latiff Lai	Lecturer	SSS	March 2003 - Jan 2007

# 4. Park Management Component

Γ	Name	Position	Organization	Period Assigned
1)	Datuk Lamri Ali	Director	Sabah Parks	5 Years
2)	Dr.Jamili Nais	Asst. Director (R&E)	Sabah Parks	5 Years
3)	Paul Basintal	Asst. Director. (A/F & D)	Sabah Parks	5 Years
4)	Eric Wong	Asst. Director (PM &E)	Sabah Parks	5 Years
5)	Maklarin Lakim	Research Officer	Sabah Parks	5 Years
(6)	Ludi Apin	Park Manager	Sabah Parks	5 Years
7)	Maipol Spait	Park Manager	Sabah Parks	3 Years
8)	Fatimah Simin	Sociologist and Training Officer	Sabah Parks	5 Years
9)	Kenneth C.Sion	Asst. Research Officer	Sabah Parks	5 Years
10)	Ho Gin Wah	Director	Drainage and Irrigation Department	5 Years
	Datuk Daniel K. S.	Director	Forestry Department	5 Years
	Khiong Mahedi Andau	Director	Sabah Wildlife Department	5 Years
	Datuk Mohamad B. Jefry	Director	Land and Survey Department	5 Years
	Moktar Yassin Ajam	Director	Science and Technology Unit	5 Years
	Prof. Datin Dr. Maryati Mohamed	Director	Institute of Tropical Biology and Conservation, UMS	5 Years
11)	Awang Shamsi Hj. Jamih	District Officer	Tuaran	5 Years
12)	Steven Beliku	District Officer	Tambunan	5 Years
13)	Jaffar Ismail	District Officer	Beaufort	5 Years
14)	Amat Mohd. Yusof	District Officer	Tenom	5 Years
15)	Wong Foo Tin	District Officer	Papar	5 Years
16)	Stephen Sondoh	District Officer	Penampang	5 Years
17)	Michael Emban	District Officer		5 Years
18)	Amri Hj. Swatman	District Officer	Ranau	5 Years

# 5. Habitat Management Component

	Name	Position	Organization	Period Assigned
1)	Mr. Mahedi Andau Patrick	Director	Sabah Wildlife Deparment	2002-2007
l) -2)	Mr. Laurentius N. Ambu	Deputy Director	Sabah Wildlife Department	2002-2007
3)	Mr. Augustine Tuuga	Wildlife Officer	Sabah Wildlife Department	2002-2007
[4]	Mr. Molid. Soffian Abu Bakar	Wildlife Officer	Sabah Wildlife Department	2002-2007
. <del>1</del> )	Ms. Jum Rafiah Abd Sukor	Wildlife Officer	Sabah Wildlife Department	2002-2007
.5) :6)	Ms. Anna Wong	Wildlife Officer	Sabah Wildlife Department	2003-2007
7)	Mr. Herman Stawin	Wildlife Ranger	Sabah Wildlife Department	2002-2007
(8)	Mr. Munasir Hj. Rafail	Wildlife Ranger	Sabah Wildlife Department	2003-2007
9)	Mr. Adrianus Onong	Wildlife Ranger	Sabah Wildlife Department	2003-2007
10)	Ms. Xenia Surinday	Asst, Wildlife Ranger	Sabah Wildlife Department	2004-2007
10)	Mr. Freddie Kou Ting Kok	Officer	Land & Survey Deptartment.	
11)	Mr. Joseph Lim	Officer	Land & Survey Deptartment.	
12)	Mr. Vincent Fung	Forest Officer	Forestry Department	2002-2007
13)	Dr. Henry Bernard	Lecturer	ITBC, UMS	2003-2007
14)	Mr. Mahadimenakbar M.Dawood	Lecturer	ITBC, UMS	2002-2003
15)	Mr. Alim Biun	Park Officer	Sabah Parks	2002-2007
16)	Mr. Iman Ali	Asst. District Officer	Kinabatangan District Office	
17)	Mr. Juperin Wong	Officer	Fisheries Department	2004-2007

# 6. Public Awareness Component

	Name	Position	Organization	Period Assigned
1)	Mr. Moktar Yassin Ajam	Director	UST	Apr 2002 - Jan 2007
2)	Ms.Fatimah Jaafar	Sen. Adm. Officer	UST	Apr.2002 - Jan 2007
3)	Ms. Lina Mohd. Lin	Asst.Adm. Officer	UST	Apr.2002 - Jan 2007
4)	Ms. Ken Kartina Khamis	Administrative Officer	UST	Oct,2002 - Jan 2007
5)	Mr. Azman Mohamad	Lecturer	UMS	Apr.2002 - Jan 2007
6)	Mr. Mohd. Soffian Abu Bakar	Officer	SWD	June.2002 - Jan 2007
7)	Dr. Mashitah Yusoff	Officer	ITBC	June.2002 - Jan 2007
8)	Mr. Mohd. Zaini Abd. Wahab	Officer	SP.	Apr.2002 - Jan 2007
(e	Prof. Datin Maryati Mohammed	Director	ITBC	Apr.2002 - Jan 2007
10)	Ms. Ainon Salam	Executive Secretary	EAC	Apr.2002 -Mar.2004
11)	Dr. Jamili Nais	Asst. Director	SP	Sep.2002 - Jan 2007
12)	Dr. Monica Suleiman	Lecturer	ITBC	Apr.2002 - Jan 2007
13)	Mr. Alim Biun	Administrative Officer	SP	Арг.2002 - Јап 2007
14)	Ms. Susan Pudin	Environment Control Officer	EPD	Apr.2002 - Jan 2007
15)	Mr. Jimmy Omar	Officer	YS	Apr.2002 -Dec.2003
16)	Ms. Masniah Othman	Sen. Forestry Officer	SFD	Apr.2002 - Jan 2007
17)	Ms. Sharon Goh	Finance Administrator	EAC	Apr.2002 - Jan 2007
18)	Dr. Ambikavathi Periasamy	Lecturer	UMS	Apr.2003 - Jan 2007
19)	Mary Macdelina Komuji	Officer	EDU	Apr.2003 - Jan 2007
20)	Ms. Bernadette Joemon	Forestry Officer	SFD	Apr. 2003 - Jan 2007
21)	Mr. Benjamin Yundang	Asst. Adın. Officer	UST	June 2003 - Aug. 2004
22)	Rose John	Officer	YS	Nov 2003 - Jan 2007
23)	Angel Majanggil	Executive Secretary	EAC	Apr 2004 - Jan 2007

Annex 6-1 List of Equipments by JICA

(more than 1,000,000 yen)

			linore	than 1,000,000 yen)
NO.	EQUIPMENT NAME	USAGE PLACE	ORGANIZATION	JAPANESE FISCAL YEAR
1	4W Vehicle	UST	· STU	2001
2	SANYO PLC-XU 35 Multimedia	UST	STU	2001
3	Plotter for GIS	GIS Room, Sabah Park	SP	2001
4	Colour Laser Printer	Office, Crocker Range Park, Keningau	SP	. 2001
5	Photocopy Machine and Network Kit	1st Floor, Sabah Park	SP	2001
6	Nikon Camera	1st Floor, Asst. Officer Room, Sabah Park	SP	2001
7	4W Vehicle	Sabah Parks	SP	2001
8	Scanning Electron Microscope	S.E.M. Room, ITBC	ITBC	2001
9	Crank Type Moving Rack for Insect Collection Room	Insect Room, UMS	ITBC	2001
10	Trinocular Microscope	Identification Room 2, UMS	ITBC	2001
11	Stereoscopic Microscope and Peripherals	Identification Room 2, UMS	ITBC	2001
12	Net Server for GIS and GIS software	GIS Room, ITBC	ITBC	2001
13	Photocopy Machine and Network Kit	Library, UMS	ITBC	2001
14	Photocopy Machine and Network Kit	Expert Room 1, ITBC	ITBC	2001
15	Image Analyser	Process Room 3, ITBC	ITBC	2001
16	Pickup Truck	ITBC, UMS	ITBC	2001
17	4W Vehicle	ITBC, UMS	ITBC	2001
18	Scanning Electron Microscope	S.E.M. Room, ITBC	ITBC	2001
19	Crank Type Moving Rack for Insect	Insect Room, UMS	ITBC	2001
20	Trinocular Microscope	Identification Room 2, UMS	ITBC	2001
21	Stereoscopic Microscope and Peripherals	Identification Room 2, UMS	ITBC	2001
22	Net Server for GIS and GIS software	GIS Room, ITBC	ITBC	2001
23	Photocopy Machine and Network Kit	Library, UMS	ITBC	2001
24	Photocopy Machine and Network Kit	Expert Room 1, ITBC	ITBC	2001
25	Image Analyser	Process Room 3, ITBC	ITBC	2001
26	Pickup Truck	ITBC, UMS	ITBC	2001
27	4W Vehicle	ITBC, UMS	ITBC	2001
28	4W Vehicle	UST	STU	2001
29	SANYO PLC-XU 35 Multimedia	UST	STU	2001

Annex 6-2 List of Equipments by JICA

(more than 1,000,000
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NO.	EQUIPMENT NAME	USAGE PLAÇE	ORGANIZATION	JAPANESE FISCAL YEAR
1	Plotter	GIS Room, 1TBC	ITBC	2002
2	Remote Sensing Software/GIS	GIS Room, ITBC	ITBC	2002
3	Stereoscopic Microscope	Identification Room 3, ITBC	ITBC	2002
4	Stereoscopic Microscope	Study Room 2, ITBC	ITBC	2002
5	Fluorescene Microscope	Identification Room 4, ITBC	ITBC	2002
6	Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer	AAS Room, ITBC	ITBC	2002
7	Software for GIS (GIS, image analyzer, image capture)	Office, Crocker Range Park, Keningau	SP	2002
8	GIS Software Training	GIS Room, Sabah Parks	SP	2002
9	Repeator (For CRP Communication system)	Gunung Alap & Mile 16	SP	2002
10	Vehicle 4WD (For Research and Education, CRP)	Office, Sabah Parks	SP	2002
11	Generator (For Substation Mahua, Tambunan)	Gen Room, Mahua	SP	2002
12	Data Base Server	Server Room, STU	STU	2002
13	4WD Vehicle	Tabin, Lahad Datu, SWD	SWD	2002
14	Plotter	GIS Room, ITBC	ITBC	2002
15	Remote Sensing Software/GIS	GIS Room, ITBC	ITBC	2002
16	Stereoscopic Microscope	Identification Room 3, ITBC	ITBC	2002
17	Stereoscopic Microscope	Study Room 2, ITBC	ITBC	2002
18	Fluorescene Microscope	Identification Room 4, ITBC	ITBC	2002
19	Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer	AAS Room, ITBC	ITBC	2002
20	Software for GIS (GIS, image analyzer, image capture)	Office, Crocker Range Park, Keningau	SP	2002
21	GIS Software Training	GIS Room, Sabah Parks	SP	2002
22	Repeator (For CRP Communication system)	Gunung Alap & Mile 16	SP	2002
23	Vehicle 4WD (For Research and Education, CRP)	Office, Sabah Parks	SP	2002
24	Generator (For Substation Mahua, Tambunan)	Gen Room, Mahua	SP	2002
25	Data Base Server	Server Room, STU	STU	2002
26	4WD Vehicle	Tabin, Lahad Datu, SWD	SWD	2002

## Annex 7-1 Modified PgDM for Programme

Programme Name: Technical Cooperation Programme for Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation in Sabah Duration: February 2002 – January 2007 Target Group: People of Sabah

Programme Area: Sabah State Date: 16 December 2004

Version: 4

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Overall goal	Total protected areas are increased.	-IUCN Protected Area List	
The endangered and precious biodiversity and ecosystems of Sabah are conserved.	Number of institutions and individuals cooperated for biodiversity conservation through the formalized framework	1. institutional framework for cooperation	
Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems in Sabah is enhanced.	is increased.  2. Protected areas are increased.  3. Number of collaborated activities for biodiversity	2. Protected Area List in Sabah 3. Records / Reports	
Programma	conservation through the documented framework is increased.		
Programme purpose Comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation is established.	Accomplishment report is compiled by the end of the Programme.		- The acceptance and adoption of
Comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation is established.	I. Implementating agencies are networked to share information, human resources and facilities, and joint conservation activities are increased.	1. Progress Reports and Final Reports.	the framework modelled from BBEC programme.
	2. Non-BBEC implementing agencies, local communities, NGOs and private sectors are involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of conservation activities of the State	2. Progress Reports and Final Reports.	,
	Government and UMS.		
	3.A more permanent framework as a basis for comprehensive conservation, is proposed.	3. A document containing the framework endorsed by PgSC.	
Outputs for the Programme (the Project Purposes and other Outputs		1. Reports. Minutes of meetings.	- Continuous political support by
necessary to achieve the Programme Purpose)*	BBEC.	1.1 Progress Reports. Minutes of	the Sahah State Government on
A monitoring system and integration among components for comprehensive conservation is enhanced.	1.1 A mechanism to coordinate and monitor the activities of 4	meetings.	this programme -
2 An appropriate research and education model for conservation is	components is established.	1.2 Progress Reports. Minutes of	
established.  3 Effective management options for protected areas are developed.	1.2 Activities and results of 4 components are coordinated and integrated for comprehensive conservation.	<u>-</u>	·
An integrated approach to habitat management for important species is established			
5 Models to change behaviours of the target groups towards biodiversity conservation are established	The majority of protected areas in Sabah and all state in Malaysia have and refer to the hand book of lessons-learned by the end of January 2007	3. Survey.	
6-Activities and results of four components are integrated for comprehensive conservation.	4 Number of stakeholders in Lower Segama participating in the	4. Reports.	
6 A more permanent framework as a basis for comprehensive	(approach) which are sustainable and supported by local people, by the end of January 2007		
conservation which is modeled from BBEC is developed.  The plan, progress and results of the Programme are made known to	Models including guideline and delivering mechanism for PA of the target groups are produced with evidence of successful	5. Accomplishment report.	
the public.	application by the end of January 2007 6.1 No. of joint activities by components.		
	6.2 Information facilities and human resources useful for public	6.1) Records/reports	
	awareness are available for PAC.	6.2) Records/reports	
	6.1 No. of joint activities.	6.1 Attendance lists of activities.	
	6.2 The document containing the framework is produced.	6.2 A document containing the	
•	7-1- Number of publicity.	recommendations.	
•	7.2 Number of conferences.		1
	7.3 No. of people become aware of the programme.	7.1 - Printed and electronic-media	
	7. Media coverage on BBEC is increased and maintained.	7.2 - Proceeding	
	·	7.3 Questionnaire result	1
	<u> </u>	7. A record of media coverage.	<u>1</u> _

Programme Name: Technical Cooperation Programme for Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation in Sabah Duration: February 2002 – January 2007 Target Group: People of Sabah

Programme Area: Subali State Date: 16 December 2004

Version; 5

Narrative Summary	Verifinble Indicators		M	eans of Verification	Imper Assum:			
Overall goot  The endangered and precious biodiversity and ecosystems of Sabah are conserved:  Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems in Sahah is enhanced.	1				- (Refer	to the PgDMj	-(Refer to the	
Programme purpose Cumprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation is established.	- (Refer to the PgDM)		· (Refer	to the PgD(d)	- ( PgDM)	Rejer to th		
Project Purpose Appropriate research and education model for conservation is established.	1) Usefulness of model to solve conservation problem brought in.		1. Office	record in ITBC				
Ontputs  1. Linkages of implementing and related organisations are enhanced and developed.  2. Research and training facilities at UMS are developed and made accessible to other implementing agencies.  3. Trained researchers, relevant staffs, rangers and community leaders for taxonomy and conservation hiology are increased.  4. Bindiversity and ecosystems in the target areas are studied and better understood.  5. Reference centres in IA's are appraised and networked.	1 No. of jointly conducted expedition, research, publication and data the five years. 2 2.1) No. of times equipment used. 2.2) No. of people in IA's using facilities 2.3) No. of facilities made operational 3 No. of officer, researcher, ranger and community leader trained. The international standard, modified to suit local condition until end of 2006 in at the No. of papers, posters, journals etc published or presented on bind ecosystems by REC staff members in the international/ local journals, confer symposiums by Feb 2007. 5. Combined no of specimen increased, date on the network. 5.1) No. of specimen and data not TBC research centre is increased. 5.2) Frequency of use of ITBC reference centre by other IA's.	ney will be trained passed on propriale sites. iversity and ences, seminars,	Resource Room 2. Log bo 3. Record	Homepage, newsletter, papers in book for each facility of no. of people trained. If no. of conference/publishing				
Activities  1-1. Discuss on the detailed research plan for taxonomy and conservation biology among implementing organisations.  1-2. Establish protocol for collection and distribution of specimens.  1-3. Create and upgrade communication system to provide two ways communication among implementing organisations by means of Webpages and others.  1-4. Exchange research results among implementing agencies.  1-5. Create opportunities for periodic foral academic associations. (SITE)  1-6. Hold research seminars biweekly.  2-1. Acquire necessary equipment relevant literature/publication on taxonomy and nature conservation and necessary equipments  2-2. Make literature on taxonomy and conservation biology available and accessible to BBEC members.  2-3. Establish introduce database in Research and Education component  2-4. To establish and introduce GIS system in Research and Education component  2-5. Maintoin the research facilities and equipment.  2-6. Makking necessible for research facilities at ITBC to REC and BBEC members.  3-1. Provide training opportunities for researcher, relevant staff, ranger and community leader.  3-2. Plan and run short term and medium term courses in Japan / UNIS / other institutions, including biodiversity assessment, research methodology, curatorial and data/ IT management, taxonomic and conservation biology courses.  3-3. Make and produce effective "kits" for effective teachings at various level (game warden, rangers).	3-4. ITBC gets many active students and schotarship (from Malaysia and Japan).  3-5. To train REC researcher on green-auditing social economic issues.  4-1. Plan for field survey (flora survey, fauna survey, ethnobotany, ethnozoology, ethnoentomology, social aspects, geological survey, nature tourism, natural products, microbs/fungi, environmental parameters.  4-2. Glear and simplified research application (mechanism) to do research on the target-areas established:  4-2. Establish permanent research plots.  4-3. Cellect specimena from the target areas.  4-4. Perpare and cleasify the specimens from the target areas.  4-6. Identify the specimena and set up-reference collections.  4-7. Collect, prepare and identify specimens from the target areas.  4-8. Nake medium and long term plan on collection, storing and application of specimen for conservation.  4-5. Conduct studies in the target areas as identified during field survey.  4-6. Present research findings at the international symposium, conference etc.  4-7. Publish books on research findings, papers and research journals annually.  5-1. Standardise specimen management.  5-2. Establish systematic system of data management.  5-3. Establish systematic system of data management.  5-4. Establish and open database of taxonomic and conservation biology information on the internet.  5-5. Make exhibition for conservation of biodiversity in ITBC and other places.  5-6. Invite IA's to use reference centre of FTBC.	Staff Animal Taxono Plant Taxonom Plant Taxonom Conservation B Technicians for specimens (par Librarian: Ip Research Office Working group Component Administrative - Facilities/equip taxonomy and obiology (includ preserve the specollection) - Building for the - Facilities for Ja (rooms and tele - Operation cost facilities/equip	ian Side  my: 10p  iology: 3p  preparing  afaxonomist): 7p  er: 1p  for the  personnel  ment for  conservation  ling those to  ecimen  e research  panese experts  ephone etc.)  for the	Ispanese Side  Experi  Long-term experts Systematic Biology: Ip Inventory / Museum Management: Ip Conservation Biology: Ip 29 Short-term experts Taxonomy (Entomology, Plant, Aquatic) Field Research Forest Ecology GIS ²⁰ Database System ²⁰ Green Auditing Audio Visual ²⁰ - JOCV (when available) Specimen Management Database Management Equipment - Facilities/equipment for taxonomy and conservation biology (including those to preserve the specimen collection) and education Vehicles - Partial cost for workshops and training courses. Training Taxonomy Conservation Biology/ Field Research	Precor	nditions		

The "Target Areas" are Crocker Range Park, Tabin Wildlife Reserve, Kulamba Wildlife Reserve, Lower Kinabatangan and Maliau Basin.

The long-term expert for Protected Area Management under the Park Management Component can hold this post concurrently.

The short-term experts dispatched for the other component can hold these posts concurrently.

#### Activities Input Design a monitoring plan of the Programme. Malaysian Side Most members of the Steering Japanese Side 1-2 Working groups monitor and coordinate the implementation and progress of each component by: Committee and Working (Input for each Component) - (Input for each Component) 1. Quarterly half-yearly meetings 2, half yearly reports 3. Others where necessary. Groups continue working for Programme Steering Committee - Long-term expert the implementing organisations. 1-3 Secretariat meets whenever necessary to prepare PgSC meeting and coordinate report writing etc. Programme Chairman Chief Advisor Hold Heads of Component Meeting where necessary to coordinate and integrate activities. Deputy Programme Chairman New policy or enforcement of Programme Coordinator laws and regulations related to PgSC monitor, coordinate and endorse the plan and implementation by; 1.half yearly meeting 2. 1-5 Office space and administrative services by ITBC - Members of the Joint the conservation emerging after half yearly reports 3, others if necessary. and UST Evaluation Missions. the commencement of the Members of the Joint Evaluation Missions - Short term experts Programme will not contradict Activities for Outputs 2-5: (Refer to PDM of each Component) Secretary for PgSC. the programme. Secretary for coordinating Sabah State agencies All-findings to be-published 6-1-Sharing-of-facilities human-resource and expertises. Secretary for coordinating BBEC Programme - Networking for information-sharing-established. should get the written permissionof the steering committee (from 6-2 Training are enerdinated. PAC) Organize International Conference to report, publicize and create forum for discussion, to share information and experience and compile feedback from participants. Education-Department energerate and approve teachers participation 6-2 Conduct workshops to draft recommendations to the state government to integrate in PA activities (from PAC). Government agencies, University, local communities, NGOs and private sector. -Baseline data important Compile and finalize the draft of recommendations and endorsement by the PgSC. Publicize plans, progress and results of the programme through the printed, electronic media and formulation of guidelines and other-means. materials of the public awareness Organize annual conference to review activities and publicize results. obtained sufficiently from the Questionnaire survey by PAC protected areas. Publicize plans, progress and results of the programme through newspapers, TV, radio and internet websites. Preconditions (Preconditions of each component)

Modified	Reason		
. Overall Goal	- In the previous 'Overall Goal', subjective words such as 'endangered' and 'precious' are used.		
	- The previous 'Overall Goal' does not show the involvement of all the components under		
	BBEC.		
<del></del>	- Two new indicators are added which are related to all components.		
Programme Output 6	- The word 'permanent framework' is considered appropriate to give explanation of mechanism for inter-agency coordination.		
. Verifiable Indicators for Programme Output 1	- Details of verifiable indicators are added to provide clear definition of Programme Output 1.		
. Verifiable Indicators for Programme Output 6	- Verifiable indicators for Programme Output 6 were changed to provide clear definition.		
. Verifiable Indicators for Programme Output 7	- Verifiable indicators for Programme Output 7 were changed to provide clear definition.		

a: Output 2, 3, 4, and 5 is the project purpose of REC, PMC, HMC and PAC, respectively.

Modified	Reason
Output 5. Verifiable indicators	
<ul> <li>i) No. of specimens and data at ITBC research centre is increased.</li> <li>ii) Frequency of used of ITBC reference centre by other IA's.</li> </ul>	Details of verifiable indicators are added to provide clear definition of Output 1.
Activities	
<ul> <li>4-2. Clear and simplified research application (mechanism) to do research on the target areas established. (deleted)</li> </ul>	This activity served the same purpose as Activity 1-2.
<ul> <li>4-4, 4-5 and 4-6 (to be combine under 4-3)</li> <li>Collect, prepare and identify specimens from the target areas.</li> </ul>	All these activities can be considered under one activity.
<ul> <li>3-5. To train REC researcher on green auditing socio economic issues.(deleted and added)</li> <li>New activities added</li> </ul>	For better understanding on socio economic issue.
2-6. Making accessible for research facilities at ITBC to REC BBEC.	To promote networking
4-4. Make medium and long term plan on collection, storing and application of specimen for conservation.	The actual no. of indicators can be identified.

#### Annex 7-3 Modified PDM for PMC

Programme Name: Technical Cooperation Programme for Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation in Sabah

Project Area: Crocker Range Park
Target Group: Implementing Organizations and Local People living in and around Crocker Range Park

Project Name; Park Management Component (PMC)

Duration: February 2002 - January 2007

Date: 16 December 2004

Version: 5

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
(Overall Goal)	(Refer to PgDM)	(Refer to PgDM)	(Refer to PyDM)
The endingered and provious biodiversity and ecosystems of Sahahare conserved.			
Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems in Sabah			
are enhanced.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
(Programme Purpose)	(Refer to PgDM)	(Refer to PgDM)	(Refer to Pg1)M)
Comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation is established.			
(Project Purpose)	The uniferity of protected areas in Sabah and all state in Malaysia	1. Surveys.	Continuous political support by
Effective management options for protected areas are developed,	have and refer to the handbook-of lessons learned by the end of	2. Publications.	the Sabah state Government on
	<u> 1050000, 7007</u>	13 Progress Reports, -	dhis proicet.

	Modified	Reason
Output 5. Verifiable indicators		
i)	No. of specimens and data at ITBC research centre is increased.	Details of verifiable indicators are added to provide clear definition of
ii)	Frequency of used of ITBC reference centre by other IA's.	Output 1.
Activiti	es	
•	4-2. Clear and simplified research application (mechanism) to do research on the target areas established. (deleted)	This activity served the same purpose as Activity 1-2.
•	4-4, 4-5 and 4-6 (to be combine under 4-3)  - Collect, prepare and identify specimens from the target areas.	All these activities can be considered under one activity.
•	3-5. To train REC researcher on green-auditing socio economic issues.(deleted and added) New activities added	For better understanding on socio economic issue.
	2-6. Making accessible for research facilities at ITBC to REC BBEC.	To promote networking
	4-4. Make medium and long term plan on collection, storing and application of specimen for conservation.	The actual no, of indicators can be identified.

Management Plan Staff for Crocker Range Park; 40 p Community Participation; 1 p (Preconditions) 2-1 Compile and analyse existing <del>socio economic, cultural,</del> natural and social scientific data related to CRP required for formulation of the Social scientist/counterpart for Output - Short-term experts CRP Management Plan. Community Participation 2-2 Formulate an effective the CRP Management Plan. GIS specialist/technician (UMS/Forestry Dept/SP) 2-3 Institutionalise the final CRP Management Plan. Management/Exhibition at the Visitor 3-1-Identify-training needs of the stakeholders for effective-park-management. Trainers 3-2 Prepare and design training programme. GIS data informers Monitoring of Threatened species 2.3 Conduct trainings according to the training needs and the training programme as on 3.1 and 3.2. (UMS/Land & Survey Dept.) - JOCV(when available) 3-4-Conduct-evaluation of all the trainings. Working group for the component Plant Ecology 3-1 Prepare, conduct and evaluate training programme for stakeholders in relation with park management. - Administrative personnel Entomology 4-1 Develop basic infrastructures for management of the CRP. Facilities for Japanese experts Community Development 4-2 Conduct pilot public awareness activities in and around CRP. (rooms, telephone, etc.) - Local consultants for preparation of the 4-3 Encourage integration and participation and cooperation by other from stakeholders. management plan of CRP(Local Travel Allowance of Mulaysian staff 4.4 Monitor the natural unvironment and social economic situation. Small-Scale Development Study) - Secretarial service 4-4 Establish a monitoring system of the natural environment. - project area/site 1-5 Establish CRP Management Advisory Beard/Committee. - Facilities of the information center in 4-6. Prepare action plans at district level to resolve land issues, CRP 5-1 Conduct interim review of the implementation of the Management Plan. - Facilities for research stations in CRP 5-2 Produce records of implementation of the management plan. - Vehicles 5-2 Evaluate the progress and compile lessons learned, publish and distribute them to related agencies. - Equipment for monitoring endangered 5-2-Compile protected area management options as a handbook. species - GIS(hardware/software) Training - Protected Area Management - Monitoring of threatened species - Management and exhibition of the visitor centre - GIS

Modified	Reason	•
1. Outputs 1,2,3.5	Clarified the meaning of outputs.	
2. Output Indicators 1	Clarified the meaning of outputs.	
3. Output Indicators 2	Inserted because of importance of public participation	
	Clarified the process	
4. Output Indicators 5	Added "options" because of keeping consistency with the Project Purpose.	<u></u>
5. Project Purpose; Means of Verification	Added because of better verifications	
6. Activities 4-6	Added "action plan at district" because of the importance of land issue	
7. Other Activities (1-1,1-2, 5-3)	Clarified activities	

## Annex 7-4 Modified PDM for HMC

Project Area: Lower Segama (including Kulamba and Tabin		Date: 16 December 2004	Version: 5
Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Overall Goal  Conservation of Thelindangeredandbiodiversity and ecosystems of Sabah is enhanced are conserved.	(Refer to the PgDM)	(Refer to the PgDM)	(Refer to the PgDM)
rogramme Purpose comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation is stablished.	(Refer to the PgDM)	(Refer to the PgDM)	(Refer to the PgDM)
Project Purpose An integrated approach to habitat management for important species is established	The management plan is functioning.  Number of stakeholders including local people in Lower Segama participating in the "Approach" by the end of January 2007.	i Reportivimiles of meetings.	
Outputs  1. Key species are selected  2. New protected area around Tabin Wildlife Reserve is proposed.  3. Integrated management plan for Lower Segama is developed through participatory approach.  4. Management plan is implemented and revised.  5. Recommendation for application of Lower Segama experience to other potential areas.	programs in cooperating stakeholder(s) compiled and published by March-January 20075	Minutes of the meeting.     Proposal submitted.     Document.     Manuals and reports of monitoring are produced.     Documented recommendation.	The official procedure will formalized without delay
Activities  1-1 Review existing data at whole species especially the protected species in Sabah.  1-2 Decide criteria for selecting key species.  1-3 Select species matching the criteria.	3-5-3-6 Develop training program for implementing the plan. 3-6-3-7 Develop regulations for conservation area. 3-7-3-8 Draft and develop Lower Segama Management Plan.	Malaysian side Japanese side	Preconditions

1.4 To identify insection law		72 124 44 1 7 1 1 1 1 1	1	
1-4 To identify important key	•	Facilitate the land use zone planning around the		- Short-term expert
1-5 Draft methods for monite	ring the key species.	proposed area for the purpose of securing the	organizations	Protected Arca Planning
2-1 Identify needs to rehabi	litate degraded areas around TWR	continuity of the habitats.	- Workgroup for the	GIS,
especially riverine habita	4-1	Set up an institution for implementation of the plan.	Component	Wildlife Biology,
2-2 Identity and propose the	conservation of important habitat 4-2	Provide training to all stakeholders involved in the	- Administrative personnel	Animal Behavior
surrounding TWR		implementation of the plan.	- GIS Data information	- JOCV (when available)
3-1 Facilitate the gazetteme	nt of the proposed area. To identify 4-3	Conduct field monitoring on the key species.	- Facilities for JICA experts	Equipment
economic-incentives-for-	ocal-communities to be involved in 4-4	Assist communities in realizing their socio-	- Operating cost	- GIS
GORSEFVELION.	•	economic needs through conservation.	- Local staff working for	- Radio/GIS tracking
3-2 To identify economic in	eentives for local communities to 4-5	Evaluate and refine the management plan.	HMC	- Vehicles
be involved in conser	vation_Acquirerelevantbiological-5-1	Identify potential areas for conservation		- Boats
गासिकास्त्रांसारः		development.		- Field Equipment
3-3 Acquire relevant biolog	ical information. 5-2	Prepare suggestions.		Training
3-4 Develop plan- to realis	e the needs of local community			- (Depend on the results of
through conservation.				activities)
3-5 Develop monitoring prog	ram for key species.		İ	

Modified	Reason	
1. Output3. Integrated management plan for Lower Segama is developed through participatory approach.	More precise explanation of approach	
2.Activities 3-1	To record of processing	
3. Activities 3-9	To be secure the continuity of habital	
4. Project Purpose 2.; Verifiable Indicator	Clarification of indicator	
5. Output Important Assumptions	External factor	
6. Verifiable indicator for output 3	The achievement of project purposed may not be achieved by the end of March	
	2005 because the gazzetement of Lower Segama proposed by SWD is an	
	external factor	

### ANNEX 7-5 Modified PDM for PAC

Program Name: Technical Cooperation for Bornean Biodiversity & Ecosystem Conservation in Sabah

Project Name: Public Awareness Component

Project Area: Sabah State

Duration: February 2002 - January 2007

Target Group: Implementing Agencies/5 target groups People in Sabah

Date: 16 December 2004

Version: 5

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
Overall Goal  Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystems in  Sabah is enhanced. The endangered and precious- hindiversity and ecosystems of Sabah are conserved.	(Refer to the PgDM)	(Refer to the PgDM)	(Refer to the PgI)M)
Program Purpose Comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation is established.	(Refer to the PgDM)	(Refer to the PgDM)	(Refer to the PgDM)
Project purpose Models to change behaviours of the people in Sabah towards bireliversity conservation are established.	The models including guideline and delivering mechanism are produced, with evidence of successful application to the five target groups (tenchers, journalists, policy-makers, developers and Non-environmental NGOs), selected target people—(by Astivity 1-4), and the selected-residents in and around Crocker Range Park (CRP) and Tabin Wildlife Reserve (TWR), by Feb 2007.	Accomplishment report	
Outputs  1. Effective general public campaigns are planned.  2. Effective general public campaigns are carried out.  3. Capacity of the implementing organizations is enhanced.  4. Refined guidelines and materials are produced.  5. Positive hehaviour of the five target groups towards nature conservation is increased in and around CRD and TWR.	<ol> <li>1.1 Reports on current issues produced by the end of 2003.</li> <li>1.2 A comprehensive strategic plan produced by the end of 2003.</li> <li>2.1 Frequency of appearance of biodiversity programmes in the media (electronic media).</li> <li>2.2 The Public Awareness campaign materials are distributed from Jan 2004.</li> <li>2.3 Numbers of the Public Awareness campaign are done annually</li> <li>3.1 Numbers of 10 staff members are trained in the field of public awareness by 2007.</li> <li>3.2 Numbers of 10 staff members are capable of planning, implementing &amp; evaluating the Public Awareness activities by Feb. 2007.</li> <li>3.3 A training course is established in the field of public awareness in Sabah</li> <li>4-1 GFinal guidelines are produced for the Public Awareness implementing agencics. implementers in protected areas in Sabah by Feb. 2007 with evidence of successful application.</li> <li>4-2. Contents of guidelines are utilized by the implementing agencics.</li> <li>5 Number of the participants who have attended the public awareness activities individuals with positive change in behaviour towards nature</li> </ol>	1-1 Report 1-2 Report 2.1 Number of appearance on the paper 2.2 Materials are distributed 2.3 Reports 2.3 Evaluation & monitoring produced-annually (beginning-2004) 3.1 Record of training 3.2 Self evaluation - self assessment by respective employers 3.3 Record & report of training 4. Guideline, and record of application (report of PA in CRP./-TWP.) 5. Report Evaluation reporter PA in CRP & TWR (Act 5.2).	

Activities Inputs Education Department council to and 1-1 Establish a coordination office to coordinate all activities. approves teachers'unsticination in-Japanese Side Malaysian Side 1-2 Pre-test of the study (sampling number, area and field survey method). PA activities Counterpart & Human Resources Expert 1-3 Study current public awareness activities in the pre-studied areas. -Coordinator at STU -Long term experts Environmental 1-4 Identify target people (e.g. school children) of the general campaign. -C/P(s) from STU for JICA expert & Education Baseline data important for JOCV volunteer on ICT 1-5 Identify necessary themes for the campaign. - Short-term experts on ICT/Multimedia formulation of guidleines and - C/P from UMS -JOCV (when available) on ICT & 1-6 Formulate a strategic plan of campaign (selection of media, method and schedule). materials of the public awareness - C/P from Public Awareness Environmental Education 1-7 Conduct awareness survey to reach target group as the baseline before the campaign. obtained sufficiently from the Sub-committee of EAC Training 2-1 Involve the policy maker / decision makers in the campaign. protected areas - C/P from Forestry Dept. -Environmental Education (for the 2-2 Produce and distribute campaign materials for the public awareness.. - C/P from SWD general public campaign) 2-3 Conduct PA campaign activities (conference, talk, competition). - C/P from SP Environmental Education (for the 2-4 Expand communication channels (webpage, TV, radio, newspapers). - C/P from Sabah Foundation school children) - C/P from ECD 2-5 Monitor, evaluate the implementation and effect of each campaign, and feedback to the plan Equipment Preconditions Campaigners from Public Awareness - Vehicle 3-1 Plan and implement training for the PAC implementing organizations Sub-committee of EAC & other - ICT equipment 3-2 listablish coordination mechanisms among the implementing organizations (conduct workshops, meeting etc). - Desktop Publishing equipment NGOs (i.e. PACOS, WWF, Malaysian 3-3 Conduct staff exchange programme among the implementing organizations. Nature Society, Sabalı Nature Club - Audio visual equipment 3-4 Study tour for members of the implementing organizations. Partial cost when contracting out some 4 | Analyse the results of socia commence study under Component 1 (Research & Education), Component 2 (Park-- Rangers from Sabah Parks & SWD of the activities for local consultants Management) and Component-3 (Habitat Management). Facility & Equipment and NGOs is necessary. - Facilities for JICA experts (e.g. 4-14-2 Identify best medium and method for effective public awareness activities. working rooms, direct telephones etc.) 4-24-3 Conduct meeting / workshop to evaluate / standardise public awareness guidelines. Operating Cost. 4-34-4 Produce and distribute a guideline for the public awareness. Recurrent cost for the NGOs activities. 4-5-Produce and distribute materials for the public avareness. Revise guidelines and materials after the testing in and around CRP and TWR. 4-44-6 4-54-7-Compile public awareness materials to be used in other areas/status in Malaysia. 5-1 Test the public awareness guideline in and around CRP & TWR-Monitor change of behaviour of the people the five target groups-in and around CRP and TWR.

Modified	Reason
1. Target Group: People in Sabah => Implementing Agencies/5 target groups	Clarified the target group
<ol> <li>Output 5 Positive behaviour of the five target groups towards nature conservation is increased in and around CRP and TWR.</li> </ol>	No limit area
3. Output 4; Verifiable Indicator; Final guidelines are produced for the Public Awareness implementing agencies. implementers in protected areas in Sabah by Feb. 2007 with evidence of successful application.	Contents of guideline is better indicator than production of guideline.

Annex 8 Schedule of the Mid-term Evaluation Mission

Day	Date	Activity	Stay
1	21 Nov (Sun)	1st Batch of the Mission: Consultant Members	KK
		(Mr. Hideaki Higashino, Mr. Kunio Nishimura)	İ
ł	[	Tokyo → Kuala Lumpur → Kota Kinabalu	
2	22 Nov (Mon)	- Meeting with REC (Component Head & ЛСА Advisor: ITBC)	KK
		- Meeting with PMC (Component Head & JICA Advisors: Sabah Parks)	
	}	- Meeting with HMC (Component Head & JICA Advisor: Sabah Wildlife Dept.)	
		- Meeting with PAC (Component Head & JICA Advisor: Science and	
		Technology Unit)	
3	23 Nov (Tue)	- Joint Working Groups / Task Forces / Counterparts Meeting	KK
	}	- Participatory Exercise on Evaluation	}
		Moderators: Mr. Higashino, Mr. Nishimura	
4	24 Nov (Wed)	- Workshops on Self Evaluation by REC & PMC	KK
<u> </u>	2533 (77)	Moderators: Mr. Higashino, Mr. Nishimura	ļ <u>.</u>
5	25 Nov (Thu)	- Workshops on Self Evaluation by PAC & HMC	KK
<u> </u>	OC Nov. (Ev.)	Moderators: Mr. Higashino, Mr. Nishimura	7737
6	26 Nov (Fri)	- Workshop on Self Evaluation for Programme Output #1 (Monitoring), 6 (Integration), 7 (Publicity)	KK
		Moderator: Mr. Higashino	
7	27 Nov (Sat)	- Workshop on Action Plan of Integration and Sharing for Biodiversity	KK
′	27 1107 (501)	Conservation	1/2/
	1	Moderator: Dr. Jiro Iguchi	
8	28 Nov (Sun)	Data Analysis	KK
9	29 Nov (Mon)	Data Analysis & Report Writing	KK
10	30 Nov (Tue)	- Component Heads Meeting (Venue: ITBC); Discussion on Result of Self	KK
		Evaluation	
11	1 Dec (Wed)	- Consultant Members: Data Analysis	KK
•		- 4 Components: Final Submission of Self Evaluation Report by each	
	0.79 (57)	Component to Secretariat	
12	2 Dec (Thu)	- Consultant Members: Data Analysis	KK
13	3 Dec (Fri)	- Programme Steering Committee; Presentation and Endorsement of Self Evaluation Report	KK
14	4 Dec (Sat)	Data Analysis	KK
15	5 Dec (Sun)	1 st Batch of the Mission: Consultant Members (2)	KL
(1)	S Doo (ban)	(Kota Kinabalu → Kuala Lumpur)	KL
\-'		2 nd Batch of the Mission: Official Members	
}		(Mr. Ryuji Matsunaga, Mr. Tomohiko Hideta, Dr. Isaya Higa)	
	,	Tokyo → Kuala Lumpur	
16	6 Dec (Mon)	- Meeting with IICA Malaysia Office	KL
(2)	, ,	- Courtesy Call on Representative of External Assistance Section of Economic	100
		Planning Unit	
		- Meeting with Embassy of Japan	
		Official Member: Prof. Kunio Kikuchi	
		Tokyo → Kuala Lumpur	
17	7 Dec (Tue)	-Meeting (External Assistance Section, EPU)	KK
(3)		-Formation of the Japan-Malaysia Joint Midterm Evaluation Mission	
	]	Briefing / Presentations & Discussions (schedule, evaluation methods, etc.)	,
		KL → Kota Kinabalu	
18	8 Dec(Wed)	- Courtesy Call on State Secretary	KK
(4)	}	- Meeting with Consul-General of Japan	1
		- Meeting with REC	Ì
		- Mission members & Programme Coordinator	
		ITBC → Inobong Visitor & Research Station → KK	ļ
		- BBEC Internal Meeting (BBEC Members ONLY)	Ì
		- Component Heads Meeting	
L	L	;Modification of PgDM & PDM etc.	

19	9 Dec (Thu)	- Meeting with ЛСА Experts & Mission	KK
(5)		- Meeting with PMC	
20	10 Dec (Fri)	- Meeting with Joint-Secretariats	KK
(6)		- Meeting with HMC	
21	11 Dec (Sat)	- Meeting with PAC	Kenin
(7)		Transfer to Keningau	gau
22	12 Dec (Sun)	- Field Visit to Crocker Range Park	KK
(8)		Keningau HQ→Keningau Nature Centre→Proposed Location of Hostel→	
		Mahua Visitor Centre	1
23	13 Dec (Mon)	- Working Group / Task Force Meeting (PAC); Preparation of Minutes	KK
(9)		- Working Group Meeting (HMC);Preparation of Minutes	
24	14 Dec (Tue)	- Working Group Meeting (PMC);Preparation of Minutes	KK
(10)		- Working Group Meeting (REC); Preparation of Minutes	ļ
25	15 Dec (Wed)	- Working Group Meeting (Joint-Secretariats); Preparation of Minutes	Sanda
(11)		- Component Heads Meeting, Preparation of Draft Final of Minutes	kan
		All; Kota Kinabalu → Sandakan	
26	16 Dec (Thu)	- Sepilok Orang Utan Rehabilitation Center (under SWD)	KL
(12)		- Wrap-up Meeting between Programme Steering Committee and Mission	
		- Signing Ceremony of the Minutes of the Meetings	[
		All; Sandakan → KK →KL	
27	17 Dec (Fri)	- Report to MoNRE	Trans
(13)	,	- Report to the Embassy of Japan	fer
		- Report to the JICA Malaysia Office	
		All; KL → (Tokyo (18 Dec (Sat)))	ļ
28	18 Dec (Sat)	All; (KL →) Tokyo	
(14)			

