

Annex 4-1 Accomplishment of Activities for Programme

Activities	Expected Result	Accomplishment					Responsible Organisations	Implementing Organisations	Remarks	
		Planned: ○								
		Implemented: ← →								
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006						
1-1	Design a monitoring plan of the Programme.	Monitoring system is established for BBEC	○	○				Secretariat, Component Heads	All four components	Completed
1-2	Working groups monitor and coordinate the implementation and progress of each component by; 1. Quarterly meetings 2. half yearly reports 3. Others where necessary.	All working group members can monitor and enhanced the progress, coordination and implementation	○	○	○	○	○	Each component head	All working groups	On going
1-3	Secretariat meets whenever necessary to prepare PgSC meeting and coordinate report writing etc.	1.PSC meetings are held as planned. 2. Coordinate progress report are published	○	○	○	○	○	Secretariat.	All component heads and secretariat members	On going
1-4	Hold Heads of Component Meeting where necessary to coordinate and integrate activities.	Coordination and integration are enhanced among components	○	○	○	○	○	Secretariat, Component Heads	All component heads and secretariat members	On going
1-5	PgSC monitor, coordinate and endorse the plan and implementation by; 1.half yearly meeting 2. half yearly reports 3. others if necessary.	PSC members enhanced	○	○	○	○	○	Secretariat.	PSC members	On going
6-1	Organize International Conference to report, publicize and create forum for discussion, to share information and experience and compile feedback from participants.	Use of facilities & human resources are optimised abd maximised	○	○	○	○	○	Component Heads	Component Heads members	On going
6-2	Conduct workshops to draft recommendations to the state government to integrate Government agencies, University, local communities, NGOs and private sector.	Staff of IAs & public share the information knowledge produce by BBEC	○	○	○	○	○	Component Heads	Component Heads members	On going
6-3	Compile and finalize the draft of recommendations and endorsement by the PgSC.	Maximise expertise and resources	○	○	○	○	○	Component Heads	Component Heads members	On going
7	Publicize plans, progress and results of the programme through newspapers, TV, radio and internet websites.	Plan, progress and results of the programme are publicized	○	○	○	○	○	Component Heads and Secretariat	Component Heads members	On going

Annex 4-2 Accomplishment of Activities for REC

Activities	Expected Result	Accomplishment					Responsible Organisations	Implementing Organisations	Remarks
		Planned: O, Implemented: ←→							
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006			
1-1	Discuss on the detailed research plan for taxonomy and conservation biology among implementing organisations.	Research plans are compiled and listed	○		○		ITBC	All Implementing Organisations	Completed
1-2	Establish protocol for collection and distribution of specimens.	Protocol for collection and distribution of specimen is established	○				ITBC	All Implementing Organisations	Completed
1-3	Create and upgrade communication system to provide two ways communication among implementing organisations by means of Webpages and others.	Websites are established	○				ITBC (Leading Organisation)	All Implementing Organisations	Completed
1-4	Exchange research results among implementing institutions.	ias knows about the result of expeditions. Report on the seminar will be published.		○	○	○	ITBC	All Implementing Organisations	On going
1-5	Create opportunities for periodic fora/ academic associations.	Scientific knowledge on conservation biology are disseminated	○	○	○	○	Forestry Department (as head of SITE)	All Implementing Organisations	On going
1-6	Hold research seminars and workshops biweekly	Scientific knowledge on conservation biology are disseminated	○	○	○	○	ITBC	All Implementing Organisations	On going
2-1	Acquire relevant literature/ publication on taxonomy and conservation biology.	Literature/publication on taxonomy and conservation biology are available in ITBC	○	○	○	○	ITBC supported by JICA	ITBC	Other Implementing Organisations also acquires essential books.
2-2	Make literature on taxonomy and conservation biology available.	Researchers from other agencies could find their references in Sabah	○	○	○	○	ITBC	ITBC	ITBC provides reference book lists to the implementing organisations.
2-3	Establish/ introduce database in Research and Education Component.	ITBC as database centers for BBEC	○	○	○	○	ITBC	ITBC	On going
2-4	Establish/ introduce GIS system in Research and Education Component.	ITBC as GIS centers for BBEC	○	○			ITBC	ITBC	Completed
2-5	Maintain the research facilities and equipment.	Research facilities and equipment maintained	○	○	○	○	ITBC	All Implementing Organisations	Each Implementing Organisation has responsibility for equipment provided by JICA.
3-1	Provide training opportunities for researcher, relevant staff, ranger and community leader	More research personnel receive training	○	○	○	○	JICA	All Implementing Organisations	On going
3-2	Plan and run short term and medium term courses in Japan and UMS/ other institutions, including biodiversity assessment, research methodology, curatorial and data/ IT management.	Number of training increased and more staff of IA trained	○	○	○	○	JICA (for training in Japan, ITBC (for training in Malaysia)	All Implementing Organisations	On going
3-3	Make and produce effective / kits for effective teachings at various level (game warden, rangers).	Make more game warden, rangers and others receive training	○	○	○		ITBC	All Implementing Organisations	On going
3-4	ITBC gets many active students and scholarship (from Malaysia and Japan).	Many research conducted by active students	○	○	○	○	ITBC	ITBC	On going
3-5	To train REC researcher on green auditing				○	○	JICA	JICA	To be conducted in October 2006

Activities	Expected Result	Accomplishment					Responsible Organisations	Implementing Organisations	Remarks	
		Planned: O, Implemented: ← →								
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006				
4-1	Plan faunal and floral survey.	Expedition to inventory flora and fauna can be conducted	○	○	○	○	○	ITBC	All Implementing Organisations	Sabah Parks has responsibility on flora and fauna survey in Crocker Range Park. Forestry Department has responsibility on flora survey in the other target areas. Wildlife Department has responsibility on fauna survey in the other target areas.
4-2	Establish permanent research plots.	Long term research can be conducted	○	○	○	○	○	Steering Committee	All Implementing Organisations	On going
4-3	Collect, prepare and identify specimens from the target areas.	No. of specimen collected increase and will be systematically arranged, identified and put into record sheet / database at BORNEENSIS	○	○	○	○	○	Forestry Department and Sabha Parks	All Implementing Organisations	On going
4-4	Make medium and long term plan on collection, storing and application of specimen for conservation.	Collected specimens are kept at BORNEENSIS	○	○	○	○	○	ITBC	All Implementing Organisations	On going
4-5	Conduct studies in the target areas as identified during field survey.	Prepared and classified specimens kept at BORNEENSIS	○	○	○	○	○	ITBC	All Implementing Organisations	On going
4-6	Present research findings at the international symposium, conference etc.	Specimens in BORNEENSIS are identified	○	○	○	○	○	ITBC	All Implementing Organisations	On going
4-7	Publish books on research findings, papers and research journals annually.	Habitat requirement and preferences of rare/ endangered species and prioritized organisms identified	○	○	○	○	○	ITBC	ITBC, Sabah Parks, Wildlife Department, Forestry Department	On going
5-1	Standardise specimen management.	One standard system for data management is being used	○	○				ITBC	ITBC, Forestry Department, Sabah Parks, Wildlife Department	Completed
5-2	Establish systematic system of data management.	One standard system for data management is established (MUSEBASE)	○	○				ITBC	ITBC	Completed
5-3	Establish multimedia databank (video, sound, photo) of nature in the target areas.	Information on nature in target area is increased			○	○	○	ITBC	All Implementing Organisations	On going
5-4	Establish and open database of taxonomic and conservation biology information on the internet.	Knowledge of nature in target area is shared among IA's			○	○	○	ITBC	ITBC	On going
5-5	Make exhibition for conservation of biodiversity in ITBC.	Scientific knowledge on conservation biology are disseminated	○	○	○	○	○	ITBC	ITBC	On going
5-6	Invite IA's to use reference centre of ITBC	Knowledge of nature in target area is shared among IA's	○	○	○	○	○	ITBC	ITBC	On going

Annex 4-2 Accomplishment of Activities for PMC

Activities	Expected Result	Accomplishment					Responsible Organizations	Implementing Organizations	Remarks
		Planned: ○, Implemented: ◐							
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006			
1-1 Identify communities that have notable impact on the park management.	List of communities and villages distribution map	○					SP	DOs	Completed
1-2 Socioeconomics survey and analysis	Preliminary study report, Preliminary management plan	○	○	○	○	○	SP, UMS	UMS, DOs	On going
1-3 Workshop to identify needs	Regular dialogue rules for communities participation	○	○	○			DOs	SP, DOs	Completed
2-1 Compile and analyze existing socio-economic, cultural and scientific data related to CRP	Referred in draft management plan, Referred in bionic study section in draft management plan	○	○	○			SP, UMS	UMS, DOs, SWD, SFD	Completed
2-2 Formulate effective park management plan	Referred in draft management plan, Zoning plan in draft management plan, GIS system and digitized thematic maps are established, Plan on visitor station, research station and trails, Draft management plan (socio-economic and zoning section) and CRP management advisory board	○	○	○	○		SP, DOs	DOs, UMS, LSD	Completed
2-3 Institutionalize the final management plan	Draft management plan considering stakeholders opinions, Final draft management plan, Management plan endorsed		○	○	○	○	SP	DOs, UMS, SWD, SFD	CRP management plan is likely to be institutionalized by the Board of Trustee
3-1 Prepare, conduct and evaluate training programme for stakeholders in relation with park management.	List of in-service training	○	○	○	○	○	SP, JICA	All agencies	On going
4-1 Develop infrastructures for management of CRP	Establishment and operation of research station, Establishment of 4 substations (Mahua, Ulu Kimanis, Ulu Membakut, and Melalap), Establishment of communication system (repeater system), Planning report and facilities development	○	○	○	○	○	SP	SP, JICA support	Completed
4-2 Conduct Public Awareness activities	Construction and development of exhibits of nature centre, Making institutions for honorary warden, Establishment of environmental awareness unit in each district, Public awareness evaluation report		○	○	○	○	SP, DOs	SP, UMS, DOs	Most of activities are completed but honorary park ranger has not been introduced yet.
4-3 Encourage integration and participation	Feasibility study report for ecotourism, Manual for farmers and monitoring report on sustainable agriculture, District Level Committee, Information network system for forest fire prevention	○	○	○	○	○	SP, SFD	SP, SFD, DOs	On going
4-4 Establish a monitoring system of the natural environment.	Planning and establishment of long-term monitoring sites/areas, Monitoring report, Conservation plan report, Report on rehabilitation programme and permanent plot	○	○	○	○	○	SP, UMS	SP, UMS	On going
4-5 Establish CRP Management Advisory Committee.	Consensus of relevant agencies and communities for park management/ implementation plan, Regular meeting report with other authorities.	○	○	○	○	○	SP	All agencies	soon to be established
4-6 Prepare action plans at district level to resolve land issues.	Action plan is prepared	○	○	○	○	○	SP	All agencies	Initial agreement, which includes action-oriented plan, between the Ulu Senagang community and park has been made.
5-1 Conduct interim review of the implementation of the management plan	Report on criteria, Proceeding / seminar report				○	○	SP	All agencies	Completed while short-term Japanese expert is dispatched

Activities	Expected Result	Accomplishment					Responsible Organizations	Implementing Organizations	Remarks
		Planned: ○, Implemented: ←→							
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006			
5-2	Evaluate the progress and compile lessons learned, publish and distribute them to related agencies.			○	○	○	SP	All agencies	This activity will be completed after short-term Japanese expert is dispatched by the termination of the programme

Annex 4-2 Accomplishment of Activities for HMC

Activities	Expected Result	Accomplishment					Responsible Organisations	Implementing Organisations	Remarks	
		Planned: ○, Implemented: ◀▶								
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006				
1-1	Review existing data of whole species especially the protected species in Sarah	Status report of the data collected	○					SWD	FD, UMS, SWD & SP	Completed and wait for publication.
1-2	Decide criteria for selected species	Criteria for key species are finalized	○					SWD, JICA Advisor	FD, UMS, SWD & SP	Completed
1-3	Select species matching the criteria	Key species selected to be monitored	○	○				SWD	FD, UMS, SWD	Completed
1-4	To identify important key species to local community	Important key species to local community identified		○				SWD, JICA Advisor	FD, UMS, SWD	Completed
1-5	Draft methods for monitoring the key species	Monitoring method for key species developed		○	○			SWD, JICA Advisor	SWD & UMS	Completed
2-1	Identify needs to rehabilitate degraded areas around TWR, especially riverine habitat	Important degraded habitat areas identified		○	○			SWD	SWD, Land & Survey Dept., FD	Completed. Vegetation map prepared assisted by Forestry Dept.
2-2	Identify and propose the conservation of important habitat surrounding TWR	A proposal working paper for the Gazettement of the area is produced.	○	○				SWD	All implementing organization	Completed-proposal paper for gazettement submitted to the Ministry.
3-1	Facilitate the gazettement of the proposed area	Gazettement of the proposed.					○	SWD	All implementing organization.	On going and proposal approved by State Cabinet.
3-2	To identify economic incentives for local communities to be involved in conservation.	Economic incentives identified for local communities through conservation activities.		○	○			SWD, JICA Advisor	SWD & UMS	Completed. Community base ecotourism has been developed and tested.
3-3	Acquire relevant biological information	Relevant biological information acquired		○	○			SWD	FD, UMS, SWD & SP	Completed. Relevant information acquired through Lower Segama Scientific expedition.
3-4	Develop plan to realize needs of local community through conservation.	Plans to realize local community needs developed		○	○			SWD	All implementing organization	Completed. Plan has developed and tested.
3-5	Develop monitoring programs for key species	Monitoring programs for key species developed		○	○			SWD, JICA Advisor.	SWD & UMS	Completed. Orang Utan monitored by local youth follow the KOCF method. Proboscis monkey monitored through boat survey and Elephant monitored by GPS collar.
3-6	Develop training program for implementing the plan	Training programs developed		○	○			SWD, JICA Advisor	SWD & UMS	Completed. Series of Warden training. EMCB course, SPSS course by UMS.
3-7	Develop regulations for conservation area	Regulations are developed for the conservation areas			○			SWD, JICA Advisor	SWD	Completed. Yet to be approved by Attorney General's office.
3-8	Draft and develop Lower Segama Management Plan	Management plan for lower Segama formulated		○	○			SWD, JICA Advisor	All implementing organization	Completed. Final draft management plan submitted to ministry to be endorsed.
4-1	Set up an institution for implementation of the plan	The plan is institutionalized (organizations, rules, funds, technology)			○	○		SWD	SWD, UMS & FD	Completed. The local communities in the village have their own institutio (JKKK)

Activities	Expected Result	Accomplishment					Responsible Organisations	Implementing Organisations	Remarks
		Planned: ○, Implemented: ←→							
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006			
4-2	Provide training to all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the plan			○	○	○	SWD	SWD & UMS	Completed. Various training.
4-3	Conduct field monitoring on key species			○	○	○	SWD	SWD & UMS	Completed. This key species Orang Utan and Proboscis monkey have been monitored and elephant will be monitored soon with GPS collar.
4-4	Assist communities in realizing their socio economic needs through conservation			○	○	○	SWD	SWD, UMS & FD	Completed. Socio-economic survey reveal that.
4-5	Evaluate and refine the management plan				○	○	SWD, JICA Advisor	All implementing organization	Completed. Evaluation and refinement of Management Plan was done.
5-1	Identify potential areas for conservation development				○	○	SWD, JICA Advisor	All implementing organization	Completed. Two new potential areas identified (Klias Wetland/Padang Teratak, Beaufort and Simpang Mengayau, Kudat)
5-2	Prepare suggestion					○	SWD	All implementing organization	Completed. General wildlife survey has been conducted recently.

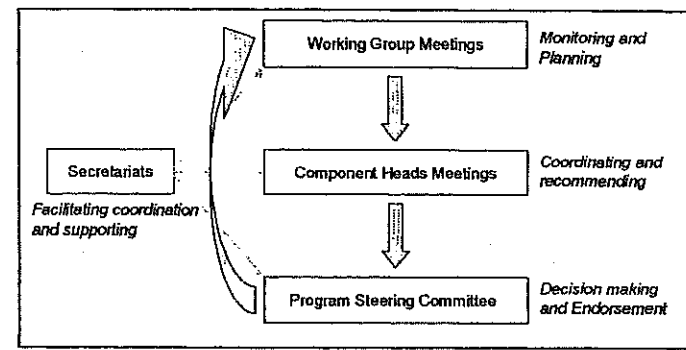
Annex 4-2 Accomplishment of Activities for PAC

Activities	Expected Result	Accomplishment						Responsible Organisations	Implementing Organisations	Remarks
		Planned: ○, Implemented: ◐								
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006				
1-1	Establish a coordination office to coordinate all Activities.	Two coordination establish	○					UST, IICA	All Implementing Organisations	Completed.
1-2	Pre-test of the study (sampling number, area and field survey method)	Result of the study	○					UMS (Social Science)	All Implementing Organisations	Completed.
1-3	Study current public awareness activities in the pre-studied areas.	Understanding and identification of problems and constraints of public awareness in the pre-studied area.	○					UMS (Social Science)	All Implementing Organisations	Completed.
1-4	Identify target people (e.g. school children) of the general public campaign.	Clearly identified target people	○	○				UST	All Implementing Organisations	Completed in 2003.
1-5	Identify necessary themes for the campaign.	Themes are identified for effective general public campaign.	○	○				UST	All Implementing Organisations	Completed in 2003.
1-6	Formulate a strategic plan of campaign (selection of media, media, method and schedule).	Campaign design matrix (CDM) for all target groups	○	○				UST	All Implementing Organisations	Completed in 2004.
1-7	Conduct awareness survey to reach the target groups as the baseline before the campaign	The baseline data of the target group before the campaign is obtained.	○	○				UMS (Social Science)	UMS, UST	Completed in 2004.
2-1	Involve the policy makers/ decision makers in the campaign.	The policy makers/decision makers becoming more knowledgeable and supportive to the nature conservation effort.	○	○	○	○	○	All Implementing Organisations	All Implementing Organisations	On going.
2-2	Produce and distribute materials for the public awareness..	The campaign materials are produced.	○	○	○	○	○	All Implementing Organisations	All Implementing Organisations	On going.
2-3	Conduct Public Awareness campaign activities (conference, talk, competition)	The target groups becoming more knowledgeable and supportive to the nature conservation effort.	○	○	○	○	○	All Implementing Organisations	All Implementing Organisations	On going.
2-4	Expand communication channels (webpage, TV, radio, newspapers)	The communication system is expanded and provide information about BBEC and biodiversity conservation.	○	○	○	○	○	UST, EAC	All Implementing Organisations	On going.
2-5	Monitor, evaluate the implementation and effect of each campaign and feedback to the campaigns	Each campaign is evaluated and feedback to the next implementation.	○	○	○	○	○	UST, UMS (Social Science School)	All Implementing Organisations	On going.
3-1	Plan and implement training for Public Awareness Component	At least 1 PAC member attended training.	○	○	○	○	○	UST	All Implementing Organisations	On going.
3-2	Establish coordination mechanisms among the implementing organisations (conduct workshops, meeting etc)	The mechanisms of coordination among implementing organizations are established.	○	○				UST	All Implementing Organisations	Completed in 2003.
3-3	Conduct staff exchange programme among the implementing organisations.	Staff of implementing organisation understand each organization roles and functions thus enhance their capability in BBEC program.	○	○	○	○	○	UST	All Implementing Organisations	Staff exchange is done on a meeting base only

Activities	Expected Result	Accomplishment					Responsible Organisations	Implementing Organisations	Remarks
		Planned: <input type="checkbox"/> , Implemented: <input type="checkbox"/>							
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006			
3-4 Study tour for members of implementing organisations.	The PAC members understand more about field study and conservation activities done by other members in PAC.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UST	All Implementing Organisations	On going.
4-1 Identify best medium and method for effective public awareness activities. awareness activities.	The effective method and media are determined.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UST, UMS (Social Science)	All Implementing Organisations	Completed in 2005.
4-2 Conduct meeting/ workshop to evaluate/ standardise public awareness guidelines.	The workshop is held.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UST	All Implementing Organisations	On going.
4-3 Produce and distribute a guideline for the public awareness.	The standardise guideline (first draft) is published and distributed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SP, SWD	All Implementing Organisations	On going.
4-4 Revise guidelines and materials after the testing in and around Crocker Range Park and Tabin Wildlife Reserve.	The Public awareness guidelines and materials are revised.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SWD, SP	All Implementing Organisations	On going.
5-1 Monitor change of behaviour of the five target groups.	The change of behaviour is monitored.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UMS	All Implementing Organisations	On going.

Annex 5-1: Accomplishment Grid (Outputs, Programme Purpose, and Overall Goal) for Overall Programme Management

Narrative Summary	Verifiable indicators	Accomplishments (as of Aug 2006)																																																								
<p>Output</p> <p>1 A monitoring system and integration among components for comprehensive conservation is enhanced.</p>	<p>1.1 A mechanism to coordinate and monitor the activities of 4 components is established.</p> <p>1.2 Activities and results of 4 components are coordinated and integrated for comprehensive conservation.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1</p> <p>- The monitoring system was established in April 2003 and further modified in October 2003. Since then, the present monitoring system has been used for monitoring each component as well as the whole programme. It was systematized by the following four layered meetings with the monitoring sheet and annual operation plan (APO). The meetings also became venues for the implementing agencies to coordinate with each other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The working group meeting was held at each component at least every three month for the first three years and every six months for the last two years. In the meeting, the progress of activities and planned activities of the coming quarter are discussed by the implementing agencies. ➤ Component Head Meeting is held as and when necessary with the participation of heads of components and the representatives of the implementing agencies. In the meeting, various matters including results of monitoring, preparation of any joint activities (e.g., International Conferences, Workshops, etc.) and preparation of progress reports are discussed. ➤ The Programme Steering Committee (PgSC) is held every six months. The main functions of PgSC are to discuss/decide overall management and coordination of the Programme; to review and endorse the operation plan; to review and endorse the progress report; and to discuss and decide any other important matters related to the Programme. ➤ Besides, two secretariats were established; one at the ITBC of UMS and the other at UST. The main tasks of the secretariats are to integrate and coordinate the activities of four components effectively. ➤ All the meetings have been held periodically as well as whenever necessary. <p>Indicator 1.2</p> <p>- A number of meetings have been conducted for monitoring and coordinating the activities under the Programme. The following table shows the numbers of meetings organized at the respective levels.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="990 1209 1926 1449"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year (JFY)</th> <th>2002</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006 (as of Aug)</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PgSC</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HCM</td> <td>6</td> <td>20</td> <td>11</td> <td>7</td> <td>6</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WG (REC)</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WG (PMC)</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WG (HMC)</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WG (PAC)</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>21</td> <td>37</td> <td>29</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>127</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: BBEC</p>	Year (JFY)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (as of Aug)	Total	PgSC	3	5	4	3	1	16	HCM	6	20	11	7	6	50	WG (REC)	3	3	3	3	4	16	WG (PMC)	3	3	3	3	3	15	WG (HMC)	3	3	3	2	3	14	WG (PAC)	3	3	5	2	3	16	Total	21	37	29	20	20	127
Year (JFY)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (as of Aug)	Total																																																				
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Narrative Summary	Verifiable indicators	Accomplishments (as of Aug 2006)																					
		<p>- On the other hand, all the results and accomplishments made by the four components were periodically compiled (integrated) into the progress report every six months.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="981 323 1917 408"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year (JFY)</th> <th>2002</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006 (as of Aug)</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PgSC</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: BBEC</p>	Year (JFY)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (as of Aug)	Total	PgSC	4	2	2	2	0	10							
Year (JFY)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (as of Aug)	Total																	
PgSC	4	2	2	2	0	10																	
<p><i>Outputs 2-5 (Please refer to Annex 5-2)</i></p>	<p><i>(Please refer to Annex 5-2)</i></p>	<p><i>(Please refer to Annex 5-2)</i></p>																					
<p>6 A more permanent framework as a basis for comprehensive conservation which is modelled from BBEC is developed.</p>	<p>6.1 No. of joint activities. 6.2 The document containing the framework is produced.</p>	<p>Indicator 6.1</p> <p>- A number of joint activities have been carried out under the Programme. The following table shows the numbers of the joint activities except management meetings presented above.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="902 619 1854 807"> <thead> <tr> <th>Joint activities</th> <th>Related component</th> <th>Q'ty</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Establishment of permanent plots in CRP</td> <td>REC, PMC:</td> <td>4 plots</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expeditions in 5 sites in Sabah</td> <td>All component</td> <td>5 times</td> </tr> <tr> <td>International Conferences</td> <td>All component</td> <td>4 times</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exhibitions</td> <td>REC, PAC</td> <td>4 times</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discussions and workshop for the integration of protected areas</td> <td>PMC and PMC</td> <td>6 times</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discussions and workshop for EE Policy</td> <td>PAC, REC, PMC</td> <td>5 times</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: BBEC</p> <p>Considering the fact that there were few joint activities undertaken before the Programme, the Evaluation Team judges that laying the foundation of collaborative work is one of the great accomplishments made by the Programme.</p> <p>Indicator 6.2</p> <p>- Every component has had a series of discussions on its future framework so that they can keep doing the activities of the respective components after the termination of the Programme.</p> <p>- As of August 2006, PAC drafted the environmental education policy that can be a supporting document for the implementing agencies and the task forces to justify / authorize their environmental education activities. The drafted policy will be finalised by December 2006 and submitted to the State government in the same month. Once the policy is formalized, environmental education activities under PAC will be secured even after the Programme.</p> <p>- HMC (Wildlife Dept) and PMC (Sabah Parks) together with the other relevant agencies (Forestry Dept, Fishery Dept, Dept of Irrigation and Drainage, and Land and Survey Dept.) have just drafted a document on integrated management of the protected areas in Sabah. The document is composed of a master list of all the protected areas under the jurisdiction of several agencies, re-classification of the listed protected areas based on the criteria of IUCN, recommendations on integration of 13 priority protected areas and establishment of a management committee with the participation of about 10 government agencies. Such institutional set-ups will enable HMC and PMC to manage the protected areas comprehensively with the support of the relevant organizations.</p> <p>- The research and education activities enhanced under the component is expected to be maintained without having a formalized document unlike the other components since those activities are parts of the</p>	Joint activities	Related component	Q'ty	Establishment of permanent plots in CRP	REC, PMC:	4 plots	Expeditions in 5 sites in Sabah	All component	5 times	International Conferences	All component	4 times	Exhibitions	REC, PAC	4 times	Discussions and workshop for the integration of protected areas	PMC and PMC	6 times	Discussions and workshop for EE Policy	PAC, REC, PMC	5 times
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Narrative Summary	Verifiable indicators	Accomplishments (as of Aug 2006)																																																								
		<p>mandatory tasks of the main leading agency (ITBC of UMS). However, REC is also preparing a recommendation for translating research information into management for conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Owing to such endeavours made by each component, all the components will be able to develop a framework within the extent of the component, so that they can secure the sustainability of the respective activities. - However, a proposal for maintaining the current coordination set-ups (e.g., PgSC and Component Head Meeting) as an overall framework has been discussed and is in process of finalisation. There seems to be still a need to have more discussions among the components to share such an idea and to finalize the proposal before the completion of the Programme. 																																																								
<p>7 The plan, progress and results of the Programme are made known to the public.</p>	<p>Media coverage on BBEC is increased and maintained.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As of June 2006, the Programme has been covered by the media more than 700 times. Its breakdown is presented below. <table border="1" data-bbox="990 587 1917 798"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year (JFY)</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2002</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006 (as of July)</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Newspapers</td> <td>13</td> <td>75</td> <td>177</td> <td>243</td> <td>142</td> <td>20</td> <td>670</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TV</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>10</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newsletter/ Magazine</td> <td>1</td> <td>13</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>5</td> <td>2</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Journal/Proceedings</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>6</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>14</td> <td>88</td> <td>204</td> <td>265</td> <td>149</td> <td>23</td> <td>744</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: BBEC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BBEC website (English, Malay and Japanese) was opened and has been updated since 2002. A total of 117,068 visitors (29,166 to English website, 1,347 to Malay website and 86,555 to Japanese website) accessed the BBEC website as of August, 2006. - A total of 59 publications have been issued by the Programme for the last five years as shown below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Publications from REC: 28 publications ➤ Publications from PMC: 11 publications ➤ Publications from HMC: 7 publications ➤ Publications from PAC: 7 publications ➤ Publications from Secretariat: 6 publications - Data shows that the Programme has been constantly covered by the media since 2002. However, the frequency of media appearance of the Programme became fewer recently, especially in 2006. 	Year (JFY)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (as of July)	Total	Newspapers	13	75	177	243	142	20	670	TV	0	0	10	4	2	1	17	Radio	0	0	5	10	0	0	15	Newsletter/ Magazine	1	13	6	6	5	2	33	Journal/Proceedings	0	0	6	3	0	0	9	Total	14	88	204	265	149	23	744
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<p>Programme Purpose Comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation is established.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementing agencies are networked to share information, human resources and facilities, and joint conservation activities are increased. 2. Non-BBEC implementing agencies, local communities, NGOs and private sectors are 	<p>Indicator 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As shown in the section for Output 6, the implementing agencies (IAs) have coordinated and networked with each other in the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establishment of four permanent plots (Additional two plots are presently under preparation.); ➤ Conduct of five expeditions; ➤ Organization of four international conferences; ➤ Discussions and workshops on integration of protected areas; ➤ Conduct of public awareness campaigns; ➤ Discussions and workshops on EE policy; and 																																																								

Narrative Summary	Verifiable indicators	Accomplishments (as of Aug 2006)
	<p>involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of conservation activities of the State Government and UMS.</p> <p>3. A more permanent framework as a basis for comprehensive conservation, is proposed framework is increased.</p>	<p>➤ Biweekly seminars.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to the implementing agencies, there used to be organizational barriers between them. It was rare for them to collaborate / coordinate with each other before the Programme came in. - The Programme has created a variety of opportunities and platforms for the implementing agencies to coordinate with each other. As a result of frequent / continuous coordination / co-working, it is becoming usual for IAs to coordinate and take joint activities at present. <p>Indicator 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under PMC and HMC, non-BBEC IAs (District offices, Local communities, Fishery department, Tourist companies, NGOs, etc.) were involved in managing the Crocker Range Park and/or Lower Segama Area. - Under PAC, other non-BBEC organizations were selected as task forces, which would be main mediums for environmental education to the people in Sabah, and have been involved in environmental education activities of PAC. The following non-BBEC organizations were identified as task forces for environmental education activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Teachers and Education department ➤ NGOs (Non-green) ➤ Policy makers (INSAN) ➤ Developers (EPD, tourist company) ➤ Journalists - The members of the task forces much appreciated such effort to create a venue to exchange ideas and co-work with other organization for nature conservation. <p>Indicator 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each component (REC, PMC, HMC, and PAC) under the Programme has tried to formulate a permanent and comprehensive framework, respectively. For instance, PMC and HMC have been discussing integration of protected areas with the participation of the other relevant organizations (Forestry Department, Sabah Foundation, Land and Survey Department, Department of Irrigation and Drainage and Natural Resource Office). They are planning to submit to the State government recommendations that consist of "definition of the protected area", "activities taken to integrate the protected areas" and "organizational set-ups for managing the protected areas". - On the other hand, PAC has just drafted an environmental education policy and is planning to finalise it for submission to the state government by December 2006. The policy will enable the implementing agencies and the task forces to continue the environmental education / public awareness activities in their respective fields after the completion of the Programme. - REC has also had a series of discussions among the component about their formation for "the post-BBEC" term. The component plans to prepare a kind of guideline on how to share resources with and integrate REC activities into management activities to be done by other agencies. - In a sense, each component will be able to create a permanent framework by the end of the Programme so that they can continue their activities after the Programme. - An overall framework of the Programme is still in process of finalization. (In fact, the idea of the framework was verbally proposed to the state secretary during a stay of the evaluation team.) It is recommended that the Programme have more discussions to finalize the idea with a consensus among the components.

Annex 5-2: Accomplishment Grid (Outputs, Project Purpose, and Programme Purpose) for REC

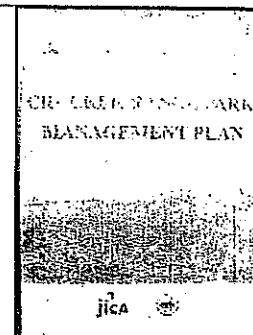
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<p>Output 1. Linkages of implementing and related organisations are enhanced and developed.</p>	<p>No. of jointly conducted expedition, research, publication and data sharing during the five years.</p>	<p>- A total of five (5) expeditions were undertaken jointly together with SWD, FRC, and Sabah Parks. Another expedition will be conducted on September, 2006. As a result, 79 research papers were published in monographs / reports.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="985 375 1848 614"> <thead> <tr> <th>Expeditions</th> <th>Year</th> <th>No. of papers</th> <th>Organizations involved</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kinabatangan</td> <td>2002</td> <td>15</td> <td>UMS, SWD, Darwin Initiatives, KOCP, JICA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crocker Range Park</td> <td>2002</td> <td>27</td> <td>UMS, SWD, Sabah Parks, SFD, JICA, UST etc</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Melalap</td> <td>2003</td> <td>11</td> <td>UMS, SWD, SP, JICA, FRC, UST</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lower Segama</td> <td>2003</td> <td>11</td> <td>UMS, SWD, SP, JICA, FRC, UST, KOCP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maliau Basin</td> <td>2005</td> <td>15</td> <td>UMS, SWD, SP, JICA, FRC, UST, SF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kulamba</td> <td>2006</td> <td>-</td> <td>to be conducted in Sept 2006</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>Total</td> <td>79</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>- Four permanent research plots were established in the Croker Range Park in coordination with Sabah Parks. Vegetative dynamics in the plots are presently studied together with PMC.</p> <p>- ITBC and the other implementing agencies participated in the 8th SITE Seminar (October 2003) and 9th SITE Seminar (Sep/Oct 2005).</p> <p>- Biweekly seminars are main engines to facilitate data sharing between / among the implementing agencies. A total of 52 resource persons from other agencies shared their experience and results in the respective fields. On the other hand, 226 participants from other agencies also attended in the seminars and gained additional knowledge.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="896 917 1937 1125"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>No. of seminars</th> <th>Presenters from ITBC</th> <th>Presenters from other agencies</th> <th>No. of participants</th> <th>No. of participants from other agencies</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2002/2003</td> <td>25</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> <td>465</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003/2004</td> <td>26</td> <td>16</td> <td>10</td> <td>500</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004/2005</td> <td>31</td> <td>15</td> <td>16</td> <td>745</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005/2006</td> <td>30</td> <td>22</td> <td>7</td> <td>566</td> <td>62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr-Jul, 06</td> <td>9</td> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> <td>157</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>121</td> <td>53</td> <td>52</td> <td>2,433</td> <td>226</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: REC, BBEC</p>	Expeditions	Year	No. of papers	Organizations involved	Kinabatangan	2002	15	UMS, SWD, Darwin Initiatives, KOCP, JICA	Crocker Range Park	2002	27	UMS, SWD, Sabah Parks, SFD, JICA, UST etc	Melalap	2003	11	UMS, SWD, SP, JICA, FRC, UST	Lower Segama	2003	11	UMS, SWD, SP, JICA, FRC, UST, KOCP	Maliau Basin	2005	15	UMS, SWD, SP, JICA, FRC, UST, SF	Kulamba	2006	-	to be conducted in Sept 2006	Total	Total	79		Year	No. of seminars	Presenters from ITBC	Presenters from other agencies	No. of participants	No. of participants from other agencies	2002/2003	25	10	15	465	37	2003/2004	26	16	10	500	45	2004/2005	31	15	16	745	75	2005/2006	30	22	7	566	62	Apr-Jul, 06	9	5	4	157	7	Total	121	53	52	2,433	226
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<p>2. Research and training facilities at UMS are developed and made accessible to other implementing agencies.</p>	<p>1) No. of times equipment used. 2) No. of people in IA's using facilities 3) No. of facilities made operational</p>	<p>- According to the Report on Equipment Inspection Survey jointly conducted by Japanese and Malaysian sides, about 60 types of equipment (including office equipment) were procured and installed for the component and most of them are well maintained and in usable condition. Report also noted that some of research instruments are also used by researchers from other institutions. In this study, the focus was put on four major research instruments (e.g., Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Scanning Electron Microscope, Micro Scope Image Analyzer and Geographical Information System), which have been managed by REC with logbooks.</p>																																																																										

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2005	122	16	3	0	141																																																																																																																																																															
2006	51	4	4	0	59																																																																																																																																																															
Total	272	99	23	0	394																																																																																																																																																															
Year	Students	Staff/ Lecturer	Staff/ students from others	Other IAs and Gov agencies	Total No of Usage																																																																																																																																																															
2002	25	38	0	14	77																																																																																																																																																															
2003	76	58	0	14	148																																																																																																																																																															
2004	72	65	0	9	146																																																																																																																																																															
2005	74	55	0	9	138																																																																																																																																																															
2006	40	33	0	8	81																																																																																																																																																															
Total	287	249	0	54	590																																																																																																																																																															

Narrative Summary	Verifiable indicators	Accomplishments (as of Aug 2006)																																																																																																																																										
<p>3. Trained researchers, relevant staffs, rangers and community leaders for taxonomy and conservation biology are increased.</p>	<p>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 the end of 2006 in appropriate sites.</p>	<p>Under REC, 17 types of training courses have been conducted since 2002 with the participation of officers, researchers, rangers and community leaders:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="824 312 2011 890"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Type of courses</th> <th colspan="5">No. of participant</th> <th rowspan="2">Type of participants <1</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2002</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Entomology</td> <td>-</td> <td>14</td> <td>15</td> <td>17</td> <td>20</td> <td>MCB, KOCP, FRC, UMS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Entotourism</td> <td>-</td> <td>14</td> <td>15</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>MCB, KOCP, FRC, UMS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ecological Methodology in Conservation Biology</td> <td>-</td> <td>22</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>23</td> <td>UMS; SP, SWD, FRC, SF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scanning Electron Microscope</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>26</td> <td>12</td> <td>MCB, SP, FRC, UMS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DNA Workshop</td> <td>-</td> <td>10</td> <td>5</td> <td>-</td> <td>12</td> <td>UMS, SP, SWD, FRC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nature Tourism Workshop</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>32</td> <td>-</td> <td>UMS, SP, Local communities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Biodiversity Workshop</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>20</td> <td>50</td> <td>FRC, SF, SP, SWD, UMS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GIS Training Workshop</td> <td>12</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>SP, SWD, UMS, WWF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inventory and Collection</td> <td>7</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>UMS, SP, SWD,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Collection Management Database</td> <td>50</td> <td>30</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>SP, SWD, UMS, FRC, UST</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Multimedia Databank</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>12</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>UMS, SP, UST</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Research methods of aquatic environment</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>10</td> <td>-</td> <td>SP rangers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Microscope maintenance</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>5</td> <td>-</td> <td>UMS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Entobiology and Conservation</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>18</td> <td>18</td> <td>-</td> <td>SP, SWD, UMS, Fisheries, UNDP, PACOS, SEPA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paratoxonomist</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>12</td> <td>-</td> <td>UM, UMS, MNS, JICA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soil Training Workshop</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>13</td> <td>UMS, SP, SF, FRC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permanent Plot Workshop</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>29</td> <td>42</td> <td>UMS, SP, JICA, FRC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>69</td> <td>90</td> <td>85</td> <td>189</td> <td>172</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: <1 MCB: Malaysian Cocoa Board, KOCP: Kinabatangan Orang-utan Conservation Project, FRC: Forestry Research Center, UMS: University of Malaysia in Sabah, SP: Sabah Parks, SWD: Sabah Wildlife Department, SF: Sabah Foundation, PACOS: Partners of Community Organisation Sabah, SEPA: Sabah Environmental Protection Association</p> <p>Source: REC, BBEC</p> <p>- As shown in the table above, a total of 605 persons from the university, the state government agencies, NGOs and local communities were trained under the component for the last five years.</p>	Type of courses	No. of participant					Type of participants <1	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Entomology	-	14	15	17	20	MCB, KOCP, FRC, UMS	Entotourism	-	14	15	-	-	MCB, KOCP, FRC, UMS	Ecological Methodology in Conservation Biology	-	22	20	20	23	UMS; SP, SWD, FRC, SF	Scanning Electron Microscope	-	-	-	26	12	MCB, SP, FRC, UMS	DNA Workshop	-	10	5	-	12	UMS, SP, SWD, FRC	Nature Tourism Workshop	-	-	-	32	-	UMS, SP, Local communities	Biodiversity Workshop	-	-	-	20	50	FRC, SF, SP, SWD, UMS	GIS Training Workshop	12	-	-	-	-	SP, SWD, UMS, WWF	Inventory and Collection	7	-	-	-	-	UMS, SP, SWD,	Collection Management Database	50	30	-	-	-	SP, SWD, UMS, FRC, UST	Multimedia Databank	-	-	12	-	-	UMS, SP, UST	Research methods of aquatic environment	-	-	-	10	-	SP rangers	Microscope maintenance	-	-	-	5	-	UMS	Entobiology and Conservation	-	-	18	18	-	SP, SWD, UMS, Fisheries, UNDP, PACOS, SEPA	Paratoxonomist	-	-	-	12	-	UM, UMS, MNS, JICA	Soil Training Workshop	-	-	-	-	13	UMS, SP, SF, FRC	Permanent Plot Workshop	-	-	-	29	42	UMS, SP, JICA, FRC	Total	69	90	85	189	172	
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<p>4. Biodiversity and ecosystems in the target areas are studied and better understood.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>- A total of 28 publications were published under REC. (Attached table shows a list of publications prepared by BBEC.)</p> <p>- Besides, the staff/members of REC have prepared/published numbers of papers and posters at every event / opportunity, such as exhibitions, international meetings, conferences, seminars for the last five years as shown below.</p> <p>Posters: 115 types of posters for 8 exhibitions/meetings and for ITBC frog museum Papers: 42 papers for 4 international conferences and 2 SITE seminars Oral presentations: 13 oral presentations for 2 international meeting/conference and 1 expedition workshop</p>																																																																																																																																										
<p>5. Reference centres in IA's are upgraded and networked.</p>	<p>1) No. of specimen and data at ITBC research centre is increased. 2) Frequency of use of</p>	<p>- By surveying at the five expeditions and researching in the four permanent plots, the component collected and identified about 19,000 specimens as of August 2006. Of 19,000 specimens identified, those of insect and plants account for about 75% as shown below.</p>																																																																																																																																										

Annex 5-2: Accomplishment Grid (Outputs, Project Purpose, and Programme Purpose) for PMC

Narrative Summary	Verifiable indicators	Accomplishments (as of Aug 2006)
<p>Output 1. The situation of the local communities in and around the Crocker Range Park is studied and understood.</p>	<p>One report (village profile) is produced by December 2003.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 17 villages (local communities) in and around CRP were surveyed and the village profiles of 17 villages were compiled into the report titled "Village profile survey around CRP (2003)". - The report revealed that a total of 612 households or 3,452 persons lived in and around the Crocker Range Park, of which 475 persons lived inside the park. The report also estimated the cultivation area used by villagers within the park at about 3,000 ha.
<p>2. The Crocker Range Park Management Plan is prepared and published</p>	<p>One park management plan (final draft) for the CRP is produced and accepted through public participation by March 2004, and the final version is approved by the Board of Trustees of Sabah Parks and endorsed by the State Government by March 2005.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In April 2004, a management plan of CRP was drafted with inputs given by stakeholders during several times of workshops. It was further revised and edited in 2005, and finally published in May 2006. The CRP management plan is composed of 12 chapters. Main activities of the management plan are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Institutional development; ✓ Physical development; ✓ Conservation, enforcement and monitoring; ✓ Environmental education programme and public awareness; ✓ Community use zones; ✓ Social development; ✓ Legislative provisions; and ✓ Review of the CRP management plan. - The CRP management plan will be presented to and approved by the Board of Trustees of the Sabah Parks in the forthcoming meeting on September 14, 2006.
<p>3. Human resource capacity development of the organisations and communities involved in the conservation of CRP is enhanced.</p>	<p>Training programme related to the management of CRP for the implementing organization and communities established.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As of June 2006, eight training courses have been conducted with the participation of 164 participants. - One training session on forest fire fighting and several sessions for TEEF (Training for Environmental Education Facilitators) will be conducted in the remaining period for local communities and the management staff (park rangers, district officials, etc.), respectively. - Accordingly, major activities undertaken for capacity development of the organizations and local communities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Training on Fire-fighting for rangers and local communities; ➤ Environmental education for local communities and school students; ➤ Exposure trip to the national park in Indonesia for rangers; ➤ Counterpart training on park management / community participation in Japan; and ➤ Monthly facilitator training for environmental education (TEEF) for rangers and other staff. - It is noted that a series of TEEF sessions enabled the participants to obtain the basic knowledge of CRP through reading the management plan and to realize the gaps between their present skills/knowledge and those necessary as a facilitator for environmental education. In fact, the number of visitor to the park has increased recently. It might be related to the quality of the facilitators in the park.



Narrative Summary	Verifiable indicators	Accomplishments (as of Aug 2006)																																				
<p>4. The Crocker Range Park Management Plan is implemented.</p>	<p>4.1 Basic infrastructures for the CRP management are developed.</p> <p>4.2 Pilot public awareness activities in and around CRP are conducted.</p> <p>4.3 Participation and cooperation from stakeholders are gained.</p> <p>4.4 A monitoring system of the natural environment is established.</p> <p>4.5 CRP Management Advisory Committee is established.</p> <p>4.6 Action plans are prepared.</p>	<p><u>For Indicator 4.1:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As basic infrastructure for the CRP management, the following facilities were developed under the component. <table border="1" data-bbox="943 320 1895 560"> <thead> <tr> <th>Facilities</th> <th>Year of establishment</th> <th>Unit</th> <th>Location</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Research and information centre</td> <td>2003</td> <td>1</td> <td>Penampay District</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mahua sub-station</td> <td>2003</td> <td>1</td> <td>Tambunan District</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crocker nature centre</td> <td>2003</td> <td>1</td> <td>Keningau District</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Repeaters stations</td> <td>2003</td> <td>2</td> <td>Keningau & Tenom Districts</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Observation tower</td> <td>2003</td> <td>1</td> <td>Keningau District</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ulu Kimanis sub-station</td> <td>2005</td> <td>1</td> <td>Papar District</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Melalap substation</td> <td>2005</td> <td>1</td> <td>Tenom District</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CRP Hostel</td> <td>2006</td> <td>1</td> <td>Keningau District</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: PMC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Besides, the Sabah Parks constructed four substations additionally and is planning to develop a visitor centre (at Mahua station) by using their own fund. <p><u>For Indicator 4.2:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More than 10 workshops for local communities were organized in 2002 to make local communities aware of the importance of CRP. - In 2005 and 2006, the component had three educational seminars targeting school students as a part of public awareness activities. The importance of environment and the water harvesting function of CRP were presented in the seminars. <p><u>For Indicator 4.3:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eight villages or 30 villagers participated in a two-day training session for tourism guide to foster village guides at the respective villages. (February 17 and 18, 2005) - The Component had a plenary meeting with the heads of all the villages located in and around the Crocker Range Park to discuss the land issues in June 22, 2006. A total of 30 heads of villagers and the officials from the District Offices concerned attended in the discussion. - In 2006, two public consultations were organized with the participation of villagers from the pilot villages (Ulu Senagang and Mongool). In the first session (April 2006), the needs of villagers and use of lands inside the park were discussed to draft a rule and agreement on the use of the land in the park (use of community use zone). In the succeeding session in August 2006, a drafted rule and agreement was discussed among the stakeholders (Sabah Parks, local communities, District Offices, Land and Survey Dept, and Agriculture Dept.) for finalization. In September 2006, PMC plans to have a final session with the pilot villages to finalize the agreement. - In order to enhance the capabilities of park rangers as well as other staff, the component has conducted TEEF (Training for Environmental Education Facilitators) with the assistance of one JOCV since March 2006. As of August 2006, six of 11 batches have been completed. As stated above, the sessions were good venues / opportunities for the participants to upgrade their skills and knowledge and change their attitude. 	Facilities	Year of establishment	Unit	Location	Research and information centre	2003	1	Penampay District	Mahua sub-station	2003	1	Tambunan District	Crocker nature centre	2003	1	Keningau District	Repeaters stations	2003	2	Keningau & Tenom Districts	Observation tower	2003	1	Keningau District	Ulu Kimanis sub-station	2005	1	Papar District	Melalap substation	2005	1	Tenom District	CRP Hostel	2006	1	Keningau District
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Narrative Summary	Verifiable indicators	Accomplishments (as of Aug 2006)
	<p>4. A new protected area management concept and approach (such as coexistence of local communities and park) is understood by stakeholders and referred by other protected area management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In addition to CUZ, PMC is planning to appoint honorary rangers from local communities. Honorary rangers will be responsible for monitoring and managing the area under CUZ as well as their nearby areas. <p><u>For Indicator 3:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through a series of training sessions, the capacities of the stakeholders (park rangers, officers of district offices and local communities) have been enhanced at a certain level especially on the following aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fire fighting ➤ Eco-tourism development ➤ Facilitation skills for environmental education - However, there is still a need to enhance the capacities of stakeholders so that they can manage the park in an effective and sustainable manner. The capacity development should be focused on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Environmental education; ➤ Proper management of CUZ balancing the protection of natural environment and maintenance of livelihoods of local communities; ➤ Facilitation and participatory skills for environmental education; ➤ Extension of the concept of CUZ; and ➤ Project management skills. <p><u>For Indicator 4:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Sabah Parks fully understands the concept of CUZ, which is a new concept/approach for them to manage protected areas. In fact, the Parks is planning to amend/supplement the Park Enactment to legalize the community use zone in the protected area. - All the officers from the district offices concerned also support the concept of CUZ since they appreciate it as a practical way to resolve the land disputes with local communities. - At present, CUZ is just being applied at the pilot site (two villages). The results of pilot activities revealed that the concept was also acceptable for local communities and a participatory decision making procedure taken for pilot activities was also effective in reaching a consensus with local communities. - The Sabah Parks will also apply the same procedure to other parks where they face land issues with nearby villages. - In fact, this was a big shift not only for the Sabah Parks but also the State Government since relocation of local people from the protected area is a conventional practice that they used to take.

Narrative Summary	Verifiable indicators	Accomplishments (as of Aug 2006)
		<p><u>For Indicator 4.4:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four sets of weather stations were installed at the following sub-stations: i) Mahua sub-station; ii) Crocker Nature Centre; iii) Ulu Kimanis station; and iv) Inobong station. The weather station aims to collect the daily information of wind speed, temperature and rainfall. - In collaboration with REC, four permanent research plots were established in the Crocker Range Park in 2005 and 2006. In the permanent plots, ecological changes will be continuously monitored over a long period of time. Presently, the dynamics of forests are being monitored by both parties. <p><u>For Indicator 4.5:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The advisory committee has not been formalized yet. However, the component has drafted an idea that the present working group would be formalized as the advisory committee. This will be further discussed among the members of the group. Accordingly, the formalization will be finalized by December 2006. <p><u>For Indicator 4.6:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Originally, the action plan was an implementation plan of the CRP management plan. However, the part of the management plan was implemented even before the plan was finalized. Since the action plan seemed to be outdated, it was agreed in the mid-term evaluation that making an action plan to solve land issues between the Park and local communities would be more effective than sticking to the original idea. - However, the action plan to resolve land issues has not been prepared yet. PMC has already discussed the community use zone (CUZ) with stakeholders (district offices, local communities, and Land and Survey Dept) and also drafted an agreement with pilot villages on CUZ without having any action plan. - An action plan should the plan for the Sabah Parks to extend the similar activities (discussion and agreement about CUZ) to the remaining villages. It should be part of the report to be prepared in Output 5.
<p>5. The lessons learned through the implementation of the CRP Management Plan are analysed and compiled. Linkages of implementing and related organisations are enhanced and developed.</p>	<p>One report on evaluation and lessons learned on effective protected area management options is produced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The component has yet to start reviewing the results of the management plan. A short-term expert will be dispatched to facilitate such work. An evaluation report that contains lessons learned on effective protected area management options is expected to be prepared by December 2006.
<p>Project Purpose Effective management options for protected areas are developed.</p>	<p>1. Natural environment is conserved. 2. Participatory park management system is established. 3. Human resource capacity has been enhanced.</p>	<p><u>For Indicator 1:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was difficult to examine whether or not natural environment in Sabah is conserved without having an extensive survey. Hence, this indicator was not assessed in this study. <p><u>For Indicator 2:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As described in Output 2, the management plan was prepared with the participation of the local communities who live in and around the park. One of the main activities under the management plan is to introduce the concept of community use zone (CUZ) to resolve land issues inside the park. This concept aims to allow local communities to stay in and use the areas within the park under some limitations determined by the Sabah Parks.

Annex 5-2: Accomplishment Grid (Outputs, Project Purpose, and Programme Purpose) for HMC

Narrative Summary	Verifiable indicators	Accomplishments (as of Aug 2006)
<p>Output</p> <p>1. Key species are selected</p>	<p>At least one key species is determined by 2002</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The component identified four species (Elephant, Banteng, Orangutan, and Proboscis Monkey) for conservation purpose and additional four species (Fresh water prawn, Mangrove shells, Rotan, and Timbers) for socio-economic stabilization of local communities in 2002. - Later, one of the key species for conservation (Banteng) was removed from the list since the component noticed that the density of the species was limited in the target area.
<p>2. New protected area around Tabin Wildlife Reserve is proposed.</p>	<p>New protected area is identified and proposed for gazettement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Lower Segama area was identified as a proposed site for the new protected area based on the results of the reconnaissance aerial and ground surveys undertaken in 2002. The proposed site is located between Tabin and Kulamba Wildlife Reserves and important for the habitats of key species (Orangutan and Proboscis Monkey) and a route for seasonal migration of elephant. - The first proposal was drafted in March 2003 and submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Technology in the same month. The proposal had been studied and examined by the relevant agencies and finally approved by the cabinet in May 2005. - A perimeter survey of the proposed site is being carried out at present. The survey is expected to be completed in September 2006. Once a perimeter survey is completed, the proposed area will be publicized in the gazette.
<p>3. Integrated management plan for Lower Segama is developed through participatory approach.</p>	<p>The integrated management plan that consist no. of programs in cooperating stakeholder(s) compiled and published by January 2007.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on the results of several field surveys and field trials (scientific expedition, socio-economic survey, trial community-based ecotourism, etc.), the management plan of the Lower Segama was drafted in 2004. The plan is composed of 11 programs/actions as shown below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Action 1: Demarcation and gazettement of the area; ➤ Action 2: Establishment of the SWD operation base for protection; ➤ Action 3: Enhancement of logistic capacity of SWD; ➤ Action 4: Enhancement of human and financial resources for operation of the plan; ➤ Action 5: Establishment of rules and regulations in management of the area; ➤ Action 6: Patrolling and law enforcement; ➤ Action 7: Monitoring of key species; ➤ Action 8: Development of a community-based eco-tourism; ➤ Action 9: Rehabilitation of habitats in the area; ➤ Action 10: Community participation in management and conservation of the area; and ➤ Action 11: Awareness raising in communities and stakeholders. - Among others, the last four programs / actions shall be implemented with the participation of local communities and other stakeholders. The following stakeholders will be involved in the implementation of the programs. In addition to the implementing agencies (SWD, SP, UMS, Land and Survey Dept, SFD, and District office). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local communities ➤ NGOs

Narrative Summary	Verifiable indicators	Accomplishments (as of Aug 2006)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tour companies ➤ Plantation operators - The management plan of the Lower Segama area will be finalized and published soon after the area is gazetted. Accordingly, the management plan will be published in December 2006 since the area is expected to be gazetted in the same month.
4. Management plan is implemented and revised.	Management plan is revised from the results of implementation by January 2007. Monitoring programme of key species becomes operational in 2005 (provisionally).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The component has implemented the following programmes / activities under the drafted management plan of the Lower Segama area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Perimeter survey (under Action 1) ➤ Preparation of rules and regulations in management of the area (under Action 5) ➤ Setting satellite / radio tracking collars on elephants to monitor their seasonal movement (under Action 7) ➤ Training of villagers and assisting them in implementing a community-based eco-tourism (under Action 8) ➤ Rehabilitation of habitats in coordination with one NGO (under Action 9) ➤ Training of villagers and appointment of honorary wildlife wardens (under Action 10) ➤ Preparation and distribution of awareness campaign materials to the related stakeholders (under Action 11) - Since then, the management plan has been revised time to time as it has been implemented. - As a part of monitoring activities of key species, two permanent trails for monitoring of orangutan were developed in 2004. As a result, 174 observations were recorded and kept in a database. - The monitoring of elephant has yet to start due to malfunction in the system of ground receivers. The device will be fixed in September / October 2006. - Besides, orangutan and proboscis monkey are presently monitored by community members, although it is not a systematic monitoring. They monitor and record where they observe those key species through their daily activities and they will report any changes and unusual things to SWD (Sabah Wildlife Department) whenever they find them.
5. Recommendation for application of Lower Segama experience to other potential areas.	No. of identified potential areas applicable with Lower Segama experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two wetlands, Klias Wetland (Padan Teratak) in Beaufort and Simpang Mengayau Wetland in Kudat, were identified as potential areas where the approach and experience of the Lower Segama can be applied. - SWD surveyed both areas and compiled survey reports in 2006.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The management plan aims to integrate as many stakeholders as possible into the management programmes so that the proposed area (a habitat for important species) can be managed efficiently as well as sustainably. - A total of 11 types of stakeholders including local communities are involved in management programs. Tour company is one of them and an important player for the community-based eco-tourist program. As of August 2006, three Japanese tour companies and one American NGO are marketing eco-tours to the pilot village for the community-based ecotourism (Dagat village). The following are the stakeholders involved in the management plan of the Lower Segama Area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wildlife Department

Narrative Summary	Verifiable indicators	Accomplishments (as of Aug 2006)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ District Office of Kota Kinabatangan ➤ Forest Department ➤ Fishery Department ➤ Land and Survey Department ➤ Local Communities (3 villages) ➤ Local community members (11 villagers for honorary wildlife wardens) ➤ Tour company (4 Japanese companies) ➤ NGOs (1 for monitoring of Orangutan and Proboscis Monkey, and the other for ecotourism) ➤ Plantation operators (6 operators for honorary wildlife wardens) ➤ Tour conductors (4 conductors for honorary wildlife wardens) - The underlying concept of the management plan is to protect an important habitat for endangered species making a balance between habitat management (protection) and socio-economic development of local communities around the Lower Segama Area. Therefore, two strategies, i) protection and management and ii) community-based conservation, are employed for the management plan. The former mainly aims to protect the habitat as a protected area, while the latter tries to establish a mechanism to enable local people to coexist with nature in a sustainable manner. - HMC will take a further step in its integration. The component is presently working on the establishment of the Borneon Conservation Trust (BCT) with the participation of several private companies (Shangri-la group, Hap Seng Bhd, Saraya, and Perlis Plantation Berhad of Oil Palm (PPBOP)) so as to protect and properly manage important habitats outside the proposed area. - It is also noted that a couple of non-BBEC and BBEC departments recently committed to provide assistance for Dagat village after realizing the effectiveness of the ecotourism activity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Construction of jetty by Fishery Dept ➤ Construction of water supply and toilet by Health Dept ➤ Delivery of clinical services by Health Dept ➤ Construction of water supply by District Office (under discussion) - Those are actually a part of unforeseen impacts generated by the Program. However, such integration of the program with the localized departments can enhance the program effect and make it more sustainable.

Annex 5-2: Accomplishment Grid (Outputs, Project Purpose, and Programme Purpose) for PAC

Narrative Summary	Verifiable indicators	Accomplishments (as of Aug 2006)																																																																																								
<p>Output</p> <p>1. Effective general public campaigns are planned.</p>	<p>1.1 Reports on current issues produced by the end of 2003.</p> <p>1.2 A comprehensive strategic plan produced by the end of 2003.</p>	<p>For Indicator 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current issues on public awareness campaigns were studied in 2002 and compiled in a report titled "Environmental Public Awareness Campaigns in Sabah" in April 2003. <p>For Indicator 1.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on the issues identified in the aforementioned study, the component defined the target groups for the public awareness campaigns and the necessary themes as well as strategic plans for the respective target groups. All the results were compiled into the report of "Environmental Public Awareness Campaigns in Sabah" in April 2003. 																																																																																								
<p>2. Effective general public campaigns are carried out.</p>	<p>2.1 Frequency of appearance of biodiversity programmes in the media (electronic media).</p> <p>2.2 The Public Awareness campaign materials are distributed from Jan 2004.</p> <p>2.3 Numbers of the Public Awareness campaign are done annually</p>	<p>For Indicator 2.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ten radio interviews to BBEC members have been broadcasted on local radios since 2002. - BBEC website (English, Malay and Japanese) was opened and has been updated by PAC. A total of 117,068 visitors (29,166 to English website, 1,347 to Malay website and 86,555 to Japanese website) accessed the BBEC website as of August, 2006. - Owing to capacity development activities and awareness campaigns to and through the journalist taskforce, a number of article about BBEC or nature conservation have been presented in local news papers (Malay, English, Chinese, and Kadazan). In particular, the number of article has increased from 2003 when the journalist task force was organized under the component. <table border="1" data-bbox="922 794 1912 979"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of materials</th> <th>JFY 2001</th> <th>JFY 2002</th> <th>JFY 2003</th> <th>JFY 2004</th> <th>JFY 2005</th> <th>JFY 2006 (as of Jun)</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Malay</td> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> <td>20</td> <td>21</td> <td>12</td> <td>0</td> <td>62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>English</td> <td>8</td> <td>64</td> <td>127</td> <td>195</td> <td>105</td> <td>17</td> <td>516</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chinese</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>18</td> <td>22</td> <td>22</td> <td>0</td> <td>68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kadazan</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>7</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>13</td> <td>75</td> <td>177</td> <td>243</td> <td>138</td> <td>17</td> <td>667</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: PAC</p> <p>For Indicator 2.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As for materials for public awareness campaigns, a total of 32 materials were prepared and distributed to the respective target groups and organizations. <table border="1" data-bbox="837 1098 1998 1362"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of materials</th> <th>No of materials</th> <th>Year of preparation</th> <th>Organizations that it was distributed to</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Newsletters</td> <td>7</td> <td>2002 ~ 2006</td> <td>BBEC IAs, other offices and participants of BBEC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BBEC Logo competition</td> <td>1</td> <td>2002</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Materials for school</td> <td>5</td> <td>2002 and 2005</td> <td>Education Department and Schools</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pamphlets / Brochures</td> <td>2</td> <td>2003 and 2004</td> <td>BBEC IAs, other offices and participants of BBEC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poster</td> <td>12</td> <td>2004</td> <td>Displayed in all exhibitions organized by BBEC.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Proceedings of workshops</td> <td>2</td> <td>2005 and 2006</td> <td>BBEC IAs, other offices and participants of BBEC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EE resource materials</td> <td>1</td> <td>2004</td> <td>Not distributed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Study report / Plans</td> <td>2</td> <td>2003 and 2004</td> <td>BBEC IAs, other offices and participants of BBEC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EE policy</td> <td>1</td> <td>2006</td> <td>BBEC IAs, and all stakeholder on EE in sabah</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: PAC</p>	Name of materials	JFY 2001	JFY 2002	JFY 2003	JFY 2004	JFY 2005	JFY 2006 (as of Jun)	Total	Malay	3	6	20	21	12	0	62	English	8	64	127	195	105	17	516	Chinese	2	4	18	22	22	0	68	Kadazan	0	1	7	3	3	0	13	Total	13	75	177	243	138	17	667	Type of materials	No of materials	Year of preparation	Organizations that it was distributed to	Newsletters	7	2002 ~ 2006	BBEC IAs, other offices and participants of BBEC	BBEC Logo competition	1	2002	-	Materials for school	5	2002 and 2005	Education Department and Schools	Pamphlets / Brochures	2	2003 and 2004	BBEC IAs, other offices and participants of BBEC	Poster	12	2004	Displayed in all exhibitions organized by BBEC.	Proceedings of workshops	2	2005 and 2006	BBEC IAs, other offices and participants of BBEC	EE resource materials	1	2004	Not distributed	Study report / Plans	2	2003 and 2004	BBEC IAs, other offices and participants of BBEC	EE policy	1	2006	BBEC IAs, and all stakeholder on EE in sabah
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		<p>For Indicator 2,3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several types of public awareness campaigns were conducted by the component. The following table shows the number of public awareness campaigns in each year. <table border="1" data-bbox="943 368 1899 639"> <thead> <tr> <th>Campaign</th> <th>JFY 2002</th> <th>JFY 2003</th> <th>JFY 2004</th> <th>JFY 2005</th> <th>JFY 2006 (as of Jun)</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Talk / Speeches/ Dialogue</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seminars</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Workshops</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>7</td> <td>2</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exhibitions</td> <td>1</td> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange program</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Study tours</td> <td>5</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>7</td> <td>1</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Briefing to policy makers</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>8</td> <td>19</td> <td>17</td> <td>21</td> <td>5</td> <td>70</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: PAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the last five years, 70 public awareness campaigns were organized by the working group or the respective task forces. The number of campaigns per year varies from 5 in 2006 to 21 in 2005. In particular, the frequency of public awareness campaign increased and became stable after the 2003 when the strategic plans were prepared. - A total of 1,521 persons participated in the public awareness campaigns as shown below. <table border="1" data-bbox="943 842 1899 1082"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of materials</th> <th>JFY 2002</th> <th>JFY 2003</th> <th>JFY 2004</th> <th>JFY 2005</th> <th>JFY 2006 (as of Jun)</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Talk / Speeches/ Dialogue</td> <td>50</td> <td>0</td> <td>50</td> <td>30</td> <td>0</td> <td>130</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seminars</td> <td>0</td> <td>20</td> <td>92</td> <td>65</td> <td>160</td> <td>337</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Workshops</td> <td>0</td> <td>127</td> <td>103</td> <td>222</td> <td>50</td> <td>502</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exhibitions</td> <td>U.C</td> <td>U.C</td> <td>U.C</td> <td>U.C</td> <td>U.C</td> <td>U.C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange program</td> <td>0</td> <td>54</td> <td>181</td> <td>0</td> <td>60</td> <td>295</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Study tours</td> <td>35</td> <td>45</td> <td>40</td> <td>137</td> <td>0</td> <td>257</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>85</td> <td>246</td> <td>466</td> <td>454</td> <td>270</td> <td>1,521</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: U.C.: Uncountable Source: PAC</p>	Campaign	JFY 2002	JFY 2003	JFY 2004	JFY 2005	JFY 2006 (as of Jun)	Total	Talk / Speeches/ Dialogue	1	0	1	1	0	3	Seminars	0	2	1	1	2	6	Workshops	1	4	4	7	2	18	Exhibitions	1	5	4	4	0	14	Exchange program	0	2	3	1	0	6	Study tours	5	3	4	7	1	20	Briefing to policy makers	0	3	0	0	0	3	Total	8	19	17	21	5	70	Name of materials	JFY 2002	JFY 2003	JFY 2004	JFY 2005	JFY 2006 (as of Jun)	Total	Talk / Speeches/ Dialogue	50	0	50	30	0	130	Seminars	0	20	92	65	160	337	Workshops	0	127	103	222	50	502	Exhibitions	U.C	U.C	U.C	U.C	U.C	U.C	Exchange program	0	54	181	0	60	295	Study tours	35	45	40	137	0	257	Total	85	246	466	454	270	1,521
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3.Capacity of the implementing organizations is enhanced	<p>3.1 Numbers of staff members are trained in the field of public awareness.</p> <p>3.2 Numbers of staff members are capable of planning,</p>	<p>For Indicators 3.1 and 3.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 3 PAC working group members and 15 TF members had opportunities to study in Japan by either Counterpart Training Course or Country Focused Group Training in Japan. There is also a plan to dispatch two persons (1 from the implementing agencies and 1 from the task forces) to Japan for the counterpart training in 2006. - In addition, PAC members (about 80 persons) participated in the interpreter course held on 18 May, 2005 and the workshop on methodology of nature environmental education organized on 1 September, 2005. 																																																																																																																							

Narrative Summary	Verifiable indicators	Accomplishments (as of Aug 2006)																																								
	<p>implementing & evaluating the Public Awareness activities.</p> <p>3.3 A training course is established in the field of public awareness in Sabah</p>	<p>- Besides, each task force has organized study tours, workshop, seminars, and excursions to open the views of the members of the respective task forces as well as target groups. The following table shows the capacity development activities undertaken under this component.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="904 379 1924 520"> <caption>(unit: Times)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Capacity development activities</th> <th>TTF</th> <th>NGO</th> <th>PMTF</th> <th>DTF</th> <th>JTF</th> <th>WG</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>C/P training /Focus grouped training</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>6</td> <td>3</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Study tours</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>6</td> <td>8</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seminars / Workshops / Excursions</td> <td>9</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>14</td> <td>7</td> <td>6</td> <td>3</td> <td>15</td> <td>11</td> <td>56</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: PAC</p> <p>- As shown in the tables above, 22 study tours and 16 seminars / workshops / excursions have been undertaken so far.</p> <p>For Indicator 3.2:</p> <p>- It is difficult to exactly judge how many of them are capable enough to plan, implement and evaluate the public awareness campaigns at this moment. However, Six UST Staffs currently involved in the component seem to be capable to manage and monitor the public awareness campaigns under PAC.</p> <p>- On the other hand, the planning and implementation of public awareness campaigns are generally conducted by the respective task forces under the present concepts of PAC. Seeing that the task forces prepared their annual work plans and implemented planned activities in 2005 and 2006, it can be judged that the active members of the task forces are capable of making and implementing a plan. The active members of each task force are: 13 in Teacher TF; 11 in NGO TF; 8 in Policy Maker TF; 7 in Developer TF and 7 in Journalist TF.</p>	Capacity development activities	TTF	NGO	PMTF	DTF	JTF	WG	Total	C/P training /Focus grouped training	4	2	2	1	6	3	18	Study tours	1	4	1	2	6	8	22	Seminars / Workshops / Excursions	9	1	3	0	3	0	16	Total	14	7	6	3	15	11	56
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<p>4. Refined guidelines and materials are produced.</p>	<p>4-1 Guidelines are produced for the Public Awareness implementing agencies.</p> <p>4-2. Contents of guidelines are utilized by the implementing agencies.</p>	<p>For Indicators 4.1 and 4.2:</p> <p>- As described in the section of Project Purpose, the guidelines were replaced with the Environmental Education Policy, which can be a basis / backbone for the task forces to continue the environmental education / public awareness campaigns in their respective fields even after the Programme although it might not be used for a technical guideline at the field level.</p> <p>- In 2006, PAC IAs and members of the task forces had a series of meetings / discussions on the environmental education policy for preparation. The draft policy was presented to all the members of PAC in the workshop organized in August 2006. After collecting comments and suggestions from the members and making necessary revisions, it will be submitted to the State Secretary by December 2006.</p> <p>- The draft policy is composed of three chapters: Chapter 1 Introduction; Chapter 2 Vision and Mission; and Chapter 3 Strategies and Action Plan. The contents of the draft policy were shared among the members (working group and task forces) of the component since they were fully involved in the preparation.</p> <p>- It will take some time for the drafted policy to be effective since it has to be passed by the cabinet.</p>																																								
<p>5. Positive behaviour of the five target groups towards nature conservation is increased.</p>	<p>Number of the participants who have attended the public awareness activities</p>	<p>- Owing to the continuous activities under the component, the understandings of the task force members about nature conservation and biodiversity have positively changed. The Terminal Evaluation Team conducted a questionnaire survey to members of the task forces on 21 August, 2006, when they had a two-day workshop on</p>																																								

Narrative Summary	Verifiable indicators	Accomplishments (as of Aug 2006)																												
	<p>with positive change in behaviour towards nature conservation.</p>	<p>evaluation of BBEC activities. A total of 18 questionnaires were collected from the five task forces. All of them responded that the activities under BBEC gave them opportunities to gain more knowledge on environmental education activities and positively changed their attitude toward nature conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is noted that they expressed their intention / commitments to use what they have learned by the project at their working fields to change the attitude of their neighbours (teachers, students, developers, NGOs, etc.). - It is again difficult to count the precise number of participants who changed their attitude, but at least those who have actively participated in the task force activities can be counted as the participants who changed their behaviour towards nature conservation. The following shows the current numbers of active members of the task forces as well as those from target groups who actively participated in the PAC activities. <table border="1" data-bbox="1160 539 1693 724"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task force</th> <th>Active</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Others</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Teacher TF</td> <td>13</td> <td>13</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NGO TF</td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Policy maker TF</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Developer TF</td> <td>7</td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Journalist TF</td> <td>7</td> <td>9</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>46</td> <td>53</td> <td>69</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: PAC</p>	Task force	Active	Total	Others	Teacher TF	13	13	37	NGO TF	11	12	10	Policy maker TF	8	8	5	Developer TF	7	11	12	Journalist TF	7	9	5	Total	46	53	69
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Journalist TF	7	9	5																											
Total	46	53	69																											
<p>Project Purpose Models to change behaviours of the people in Sabah towards biodiversity conservation are established.</p>	<p>The models including guideline and delivering mechanism are produced, with evidence of successful application to the five target groups (teachers, journalists, policy-makers, developers and Non-environmental NGOs).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The right drawing shows the present concept of the model established under the component (PAC) to change behaviours of the people in Sabah towards biodiversity conservation. - The aims of this model are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ develop task forces of key groups that can become effective mediums of environmental education (EE) to the people of Sabah and potential exploiters; ➤ capacitate and facilitate the task forces so that they can undertake necessary activities for environmental education to the respective target groups; ➤ develop capacities of the working group to provide necessary support and to monitor the activities of task forces; and <div data-bbox="1265 758 2027 1332"> </div>																												

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Accomplishments (as of Aug 2006)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ prepare and formalize the environmental education policy that can support and ensure the activities of task forces even after the termination of the Programme. - Accordingly, the environmental education / public awareness component in the beginning put its focus more on the field activities especially at the Crocker Range Park and Tabin Wildlife Reserve. Therefore, the output 4 in the PDM Version 3 aimed to establish a field guideline for public awareness activities based on a filed test at the said areas and the output 5 in the same also specified the communities in and around the CRP and Tabin areas as target groups for public awareness campaigns. Nevertheless, the scopes of both outputs were enlarged and shifted from "fields-based" to "task force-based" as a result of discussions at the mid-term evaluation in 2004. In short, the component shifted its focus to the enhancement of capacities of people in Sabah through five target groups so that environmental education/public awareness activities can be independently conducted by the core groups. - Because of such changes, the component decided to formulate the environmental education policy which can politically and financially support environmental education activities by respective stakeholders rather than prepare a guideline for field activities.

Annex 6: Implementation Process

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
1. Progress of Activities		<p><u>Overall</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of the activities under the Programme have been implemented as planned. Although some activities delayed and/or changed in the implementation of the Programme. All activities are expected to be finished before the completion of the Programme. Major issues observed in the implementation of the activities under each Output are highlighted below.
(1) Under Output 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection and review of the reports - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The monitoring system was established in April 2003 and further modified in October 2003. Based on the developed monitoring system, the Programme has monitored the activities of the four components periodically. - At the beginning of the Programme, the coordination and collaboration among the implementing agencies were limited, especially between the agencies of the state government and those of the federal government. The relationships among the implementing agencies have been improved and become tightened owing to a series of collaborative activities. - In general there has been no change and delay in the implementation of the activities under the Output 1.
(2) Under Output 2	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A multimedia database, the MUSEBASE, was established as planned. Due to systematic errors, it was not fully utilized in the initial year after the installation. REC was not able to identify all the systematic errors or bugs within the warranty period under a contract with Fujitsu, which is the company that established the MUSEBASE. Consequently, REC has suffered with systematic malfunctions in entering data. The errors and bugs are currently being fixed by REC with the assistance of a JOCV member, but a systematic support will be required. (in Activities under Output 5 of REC)
(2) Under Output 3	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The management plan of CRP was drafted as planned. However, it had taken two years to finalise it after the preparation of the draft plan. As a result, the publication of the plan by the Sabah Parks was behind the original schedule. (in Activities under Output 2 of PMC) - Nevertheless, PMC implemented part of the proposed actions/components of the management plan even though it was still in draft. Therefore, there was no significant delay in activities of Output 4. - An implementation plan for the management plan of CRP was supposed to be prepared as an action plan in Output 4 in the original PDM of PMC. Although PMC drafted an implementation plan, it became outdated since the finalisation of the management plan was delayed and the plan had been implemented before the implementation plan was drafted. Therefore, it was changed from an implementation plan to a plan to resolve land issues between the Sabah Parks and local communities in the Mid-term Evaluation in 2004. In the end, the action plan was prepared as a part of the draft agreement with the community in 2006. (in Activities in Output 4 of PMC)
(2) Under Output 4	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Owing to the favourable political situation (HMC was supported by higher authorities of the state government), the Component was able to propose the Lower Segama Area as a new protected area and such a proposal was approved by the state government in 2005. However, the gazettelement is

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
		<p>still under process, since it is a time consuming process. (in Activities under Output 2 of HMC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The progress of a perimeter survey for gazettement was affected by a severe flood in 2006. That event also affected the progress of gazettement. (in Activities under Output 2 of HMC) - Several proposed actions in the management plan for the Lower Segama Area have been implemented. Among others, the community-based ecotourism and community participatory management of the protected area have been well implemented with the participation of local people, the district office, the Fishery Department, and tour companies. In fact, those activities have made local people more cooperative for biodiversity conservation. (in Activities under Output 4 of HMC) - Because of the successful implementation of the management plan, there were several ripple effects emerged, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Borneo Conservation Trust is being founded with the support of several private firms; ➤ Number of tour companies involved in the ecotourism increased; and ➤ District office and other state departments were committed to provide infrastructure development support to Dagat village. <p>(in Activities under Output 4 in HMC)</p>
(2) Under Output 5	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Originally, public awareness campaigns aimed at local people in and around CRP and Tabin Wildlife Reserve. Since the scope of the component was shifted from "field-based" to "task force-based" in accordance with the strategic plan prepared in 2003, PAC has focused its effort on the five task forces since the Mid-term Evaluation in 2004. (in Activities under Output 2 of PAC) - Some materials and guidebooks were prepared for use of the task forces. In order to maintain the sustainability of EE activities by the task forces, PAC decided to prepare a policy to ensure EE activities after the Programme rather than technical guidelines to be used at the field level. (in Activities under Output 4 of PAC)
(2) Under Output 6	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each and every component has had a series of discussions on "integration" and "permanent framework" for the post-BBEC term. As a result, each component has been preparing a future framework, namely, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establishment of Integrated Protected Area Management Committee (PMC and HMC) ➤ Establishment of EE policy (PAC) ➤ Preparation of recommendations on translating research information into management - As for an overall framework of the Programme, the Programme presently has discussions with the higher authorities (State Secretary and Director of Resource Management Office) to formalize the present set-ups as an organisation underneath of the Sabah Biodiversity Conservation Council. - Although there is no written document on this matter at present, the Programme is planning to finalise a proposal by the end of the Programme.
(2) Under Output 7	- ditto -	- The activities under Output 7 have been implemented without significant delay and change.
2. Decision Making &	- Collection and review of the	Monitoring System within the Programme

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
Monitoring	reports - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Programme has been monitored by the monitoring system developed in 2003. In the system, the activity is to be monitored by the following three layers, namely, the component level (Working Group); programme level (Component Head Meeting) and state level (Programme Steering Committee). - The monitoring system has functioned well and it also helped the components to share issues and the same direction of the Programme. <p><u>Monitoring System by JICA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Programme has been monitored and managed by an advisory committee organised in Japan since the beginning of the Programme. The advisory committee has provided technical advice to the Programme time to time.
3. Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection and review of the reports - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication between the Japanese experts and the Malaysian project staff has been closely undertaken in planning, implementation, and monitoring of the activities. - Thanks to the monitoring system developed in 2003 and a variety of collaborative activities initiated by the Programme, the relationships between/among the implementing agencies have become tightened. In consideration of the situation that there was limited collaboration/communication between/among the implementing agencies prior to the Programme, the communication among the implementing agencies has been improved.

Annex 7-1: Evaluation by Five Criteria (Overall Programme Management)

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
1. Relevance		
1.1 Necessity (1) Relevance with the needs of Malaysia	- Collection and review of the documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Malaysia is one of the 12 mega-biodiversity countries in the world where diversified species and rich ecosystems are recognized. Over 15,000 known flowering plants, 1,500 terrestrial vertebrates and 150,000 invertebrates are distributed in Malaysia. These rich and diversified species are important resources for Malaysia and also for the world as a common heritage. - The biodiversity of Malaysia is supported by diverse habitats, especially by tropical rainforests in Sabah and Sarawak. However, the natural forests in Sabah and Sarawak have been reduced by conversion of forests to farmland, mainly palm oil plantations. Rate of deforestation in Sabah is the highest among three regions (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, and Sarawak) of the country. Hence, biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah is an urgent issue to be tackled for sustainable development. IUCN also categorized the region (North Broneo) as one of the world's 12 hotspots. - Considering the values and importance of such rich ecosystems, the Federal government of Malaysia issues the National Policy on Biological Diversity in 1998 and defined its vision as "to transform Malaysia into a world centre of excellence in conservation, research and utilization of tropical biological diversity by the year 2020". - In this connection, the Overall Goal ("Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems in Sabah is enhanced.") and Programme Purpose ("Comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation is established.") are considered highly relevant with the needs of the country.
(2) Relevance with the needs of target groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection and review of the documents - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target groups of the Programme are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ REC: ITBC of UMS, Forestry Department, Wildlife Department, Sabah Parks, and Sabah Foundation; ➤ PMC: Sabah Parks, Wildlife Department, Forestry Department, District offices, UMS, Land and Survey Department, Environmental Conservation Department; ➤ HMC: Wildlife Department, Forestry Department, Sabah Parks, District offices, UMS, Land and Survey Department, Environmental Conservation Department, Sabah Parks,; and ➤ PAC: Science and Technology Unit (UST) of Chief Minister's Department, UMS, Sabah Foundation, Forestry Department, Sabah Parks, Wildlife Department, Environmental Protection Department. - The project purposes of the components are consistent with the duties and tasks of the implementing agencies of the respective components as described in the Evaluation Grids for the components.
1.2 Priority (1) Relevance with policies	- Collection and review of the documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Programme Purpose and the Overall Goal are in line with the following policies, enactments and plans of the federal and state governments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Policy on Biological Diversity (1998) ➤ Environment Protection Enactment (2002) ➤ Sabah Biodiversity Enactment (2000)

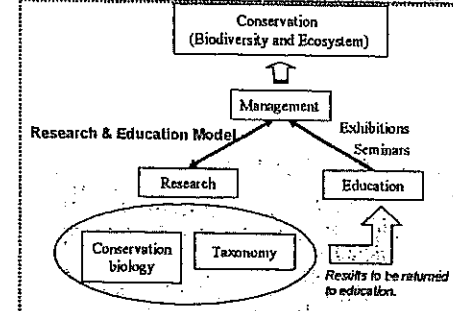
Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
		<p>and ecosystem in Sabah.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Because of community participatory approaches taken for park management as well as habitat management, local communities in and around the protected areas became cooperative and were aware of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems. In the Lower Segama Area, a total of 11 villagers were appointed as Honorary Wildlife Warden for habitat management. ➤ Non-BBEC organisations and agencies have participated in management and conservation activities under BBEC, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District office, Health Dept and Fishery Dept for community development of Dagat village • Private firms for the establishment of the Borneo Conservation Trust • Four Japanese tour companies and NGOs for community-based ecotourism at Dagat village • Sabah Journalist Association and Education Dept for environmental education ➤ Capabilities of the project staff (e.g., the staff of IAs, lecturers/tutors in ITBC, and rangers) and other stakeholders (community members, teachers, NGOs, etc.) were enhanced through a series of seminars/meetings and on-the job training. ➤ Some ministers / politicians had interests in conservation of biodiversity. ➤ The number of articles related to conservation of biodiversity in Sabah has drastically increased from 2003. A total of 667 articles have been presented in local newspapers since the Programme started. ➤ Many schools has started teaching environmental issues using the guidebook and materials developed in the Programme. ➤ The number of post-graduate students in the institute increased, thanks to the substantial accomplishments made through the Programme. ➤ ITBC was able to get opportunities of scholarships not only from the Ministry of Education in Japan but also from the Nagao foundation after the Programme was much publicized.
(2) Negative Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There seems to be few negative impacts that might emerge unless the implementing agencies can provide necessary support for local communities involved in CRP and/or the Lower Segama area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Illegal activities by villagers in CUZ unless alternative sources of livelihoods can be maintained. ➤ Social conflict between/among villagers in Dagat village unless the capability of the village is enhanced.
5. Sustainability		
5.1 Institutional Aspect (1) Policy support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the report - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity conservation is consistent with the national policy as well as the state one. The existing legislation set-ups also support the Programme as shown in the Relevance in this Evaluation Grid. In fact, the conservation of biodiversity is a national commitment since Malaysia ratified the Convention on Biodiversity in 1994. The policy support for the activities relevant to the component is likely to continue.

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preparation of implementation plans / guidelines for EE policy (PAC) ➤ Expansion of target groups (PAC) ➤ Monitoring of EE activities and preparation of a white paper (PAC)
(2) Utilisation of the provided facilities	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the facilities and equipment provided for the components are generally used and well maintained by each component. - The implementing agencies can maintain those facilities and equipment except MUSEBASE without any difficulties even after the completion of the Programme. For MUSEBASE, it is recommended that a maintenance system should be established in ITBC with the allocation of an IT technician so that ITBC can maintain and utilize the database effectively.
(3) Duplication / Application of the developed options	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The options and approaches developed by PMC and HMC can be applied to other areas and/or other specie as described in the Evaluation Grids for both components. - The models developed by PAC and REC are the mechanisms for promotion of EE activities to the public in the state and integration of research and education in the university, respectively. Both mechanisms can be maintained by the implementing agencies and will likely function even after the completion of the Programme.

Annex 7-2: Evaluation by Five Criteria (REC)

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
1. Relevance		
(1) Relevance with policies	- Collection and review of the documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As described in the Evaluation Grid for the programme management, the Programme Purpose (overall purpose of this component) is still relevant with needs of both federal and state governments. - The project purpose ("Appropriate research and education model for conservation is established.") is also in line with the federal and state policies and enactments. - In particular, one of the objectives stipulated in the National Policy on Biological Diversity (1998) is "to enhance scientific and technological knowledge, and educational, social, cultural and aesthetic values of biological diversity". Furthermore, the policy stipulates the improvement of the scientific knowledge base is one of the strategies for effective management of biological diversity to achieve the objectives of the policy. In this connection, the project purpose is judged highly relevant with the national policy.
(2) Relevance with the needs of target groups (IAs and Local Communities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection and review of the documents - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The objectives of the Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation (ITBC) of University of Malaysia Sabah (UMS) include, but not limited to, the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ to be a research and reference centre in the field of tropical biology and conservation; ➤ to be a reference point for local biodiversity, to aid in management and environmental impact assessment; ➤ to carry out studies on tropical rain forests and freshwater ecosystems as well as the conservation of these habitats and inhabitants; ➤ to provide well trained and skilled manpower in the field of tropical and conservation through long and short-term research / training programmes and postgraduates supervision; and ➤ to disseminate biodiversity knowledge by organising conferences and workshops. - Therefore, to establish an appropriate research and education model for conservation is in line with the above mentioned objectives of ITBC. In fact, almost all the activities programmed in the component are consistent with the objectives.
2. Effectiveness		
2.1 Project Objective	- Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project purpose ("Appropriate research and education model for conservation is established.") is likely to be achieved on a certain extent. There are still some improvements needed for making the model useful in solving conservation problems. The following are the reasons behind the judgment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The research and education model illustrated below was established under the component. The model is composed of i) Research and ii) Education, and the former (Research) is further divided into "conservation biology" and "taxonomy". ➤ Research and education are interlinked closely. For instance, all the results gained by researches are used for educational purposes and disseminated to the related agencies through bi-weekly seminars and/or exhibitions, while many students (BSc and post-graduates) are also involved in

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
		<p>researches under BBEC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ REC together with the other components / IAs has carried out several types of joint research and education activities. ➤ For the last five years, about 600 persons from UMS, other IAs, NGOs, local communities, etc. have been trained on conservation biology and taxonomy under the component. ➤ Although the relationship between ITBC and other technical departments responsible for management of biodiversity became close because of the Programme, it would still take some time for ITCB to be a source of useful data and information to solve conservation problems.
2.2 Contribution of the outputs to the Project purpose	- Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid)	- Outputs 2 to 5 directly contribute to the achievement of the project purpose, while Output 1 paves the way for having close collaboration between REC and the other components (PMC, HMC, and PAC).
2.3 Important assumptions	- Collection and review of the documents - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps	- There is no important assumption set between the project purpose and outputs.
3. Efficiency		
3.1 Achievement level of Outputs	- Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid)	<p>- Outputs 1 to 4 are still on-going but mostly or almost achieved as highlighted below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ REC in collaboration with other IAs have conducted the following joint activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 expeditions • Researches in 4 permanent plots • Organisation of 4 international conferences • Organisation of 2 SITE seminars • Organisation of 121 bi-weekly seminars ➤ Four major research instruments (Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Scanning Electron Microscope, Micro Scope Image Analyzer and GIS) have been shared with students and staffs from other faculties and other IAs. ➤ A total of 17 types of training courses on conservation biology and taxonomy have been organised with the participation from other IAs, NGOs, and local communities. ➤ A total of 28 publications were published under REC and 42 papers and 115 types of posters were prepared as of August 2006. <p>- For Output 5, the numbers of specimens and data at ITBC were drastically increased owing to the project. However, it would take longer time for ITBC to be a useful reference point for other IAs.</p>



Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
		<p>Hence, the achievement level of Output 5 is judged "moderate". Some of causes are highlighted below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ About 19,000 were already identified and encoded into the database (MUSEBASE). ➤ Originally, MUSEBASE was supposed to be a consolidated database of ITBC, FRC (Forest Research Centre) and SP (Sabah Parks). But FRC and SP did not share their data with ITBC maybe because they did not understand the objective of sharing data. ➤ The system of MUSEBASE still needs to be improved. At present, data prepared in excel format can not be converted into MUSEBASE. ➤ On the other hand, data available in ITBC do not always meets the needs of other IAs.
3.2 Input		
(1) Japanese Side a. Experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid) - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts 	<p>Timing: Satisfied (There has been no delay in timing.) Quantity: Appropriate (The number of assign staff was appropriate.) Quality: Appropriate (The expertise and background of the experts were appropriate.)</p>
b. C/P Training	- ditto -	<p>Timing: Appropriate Number of courses: Satisfied Period of courses: Satisfied Quality: Appropriate</p>
c. Equipment	- ditto -	<p>Timing: Appropriate Quantity: Appropriate Quality: Fair</p> <p>As mentioned above, MUSEBASE was supposed to be an integrated database where all the technical departments would access and refer to in the future. However, due to the bureaucratic barriers and difficulties in the system, MUSEBASE is merely a model of multimedia database with data collected only by ITBC. MUSEBASE needs more improving to comply with its original purpose. MUSEBASE was installed in ITBC in 2003. Due to systematic errors, it was not fully utilized in the initial year after the installation. REC was not able to identify all the systematic errors or bugs within the warranty period under a contract with Fujitsu, which is the company that established the MUSEBASE. Consequently, REC has suffered with systematic malfunctions in entering data. The errors and bugs are currently being fixed by REC with the assistance of a JOCV member, but a systematic support will be required.</p>
d. Operational cost	- ditto -	<p>Timing: Appropriate Quantity: Appropriate Utilization: Appropriate</p>
e. JOCV	- ditto -	<p>Timing: Appropriate Quantity: Appropriate Utilization: Appropriate</p>

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
(2) Malaysian Side a. Project Staff	- ditto -	Timing: Appropriate - From the beginning, a total of 37 staffs have been assigned for the component. There has been no problem in the assignment of the project staff. Quantity: Appropriate Quality: Appropriate
b. Equipment, Lands, and Facilities	- ditto -	Timing: Appropriate (There has been no delay in provision of equipment / lands / facilities.) Quantity: Appropriate (The storage for plant specimens were constructed by Malaysian side.) Utilization: Appropriate
c. Operational cost	- ditto -	Timing: Satisfied (There has been no delay in provision of budget.) Quantity: Satisfied (There has been no impediment due to a shortage of budget.) Utilization: Satisfied (The budget allocated has been properly utilized.)
4. Impact		
4.1 Programme Purpose Level		
(1) Level of achievement of the Programme Purpose	- Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid)	- REC developed a research and education model that is supposed to bridge the gap between research and management for conservation. However, the model still needs to be enhanced and improved so as to be effective in solving conservation problems that other IAs face in the respective fields. - Therefore, it is judged that the programme purpose (the establishment of comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation) could be achieved to a certain extent, if the Programme can integrate the outputs of this component with those generated by the other components as a comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation.
(2) Important assumption	- Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts	- There is no important assumption set between the project purpose and the programme purpose.
4.2 Other impacts		
(1) Positive Impact	- Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts	- The following impacts have been already observed and/or are expected to be generated. ➤ IAs were able to develop close linkages with other IAs in the course of the project. In fact, there was less coordination between ITBC/UMS and technical departments of the state government prior to BBEC, since UMS belongs to the Education Department of the Federal Government. ➤ The number of post-graduate students in the institute increased. ➤ ITBC was able to get opportunities of scholarships not only from the Ministry of Education in Japan but also from the Nagao foundation after the Programme was much publicized. ➤ The existence of the Programme and its continuous cooperation facilitated the federal government to support the institute. For instance, a DNA analyzer and storage for plant specimens were procured / constructed by the Malaysian side. ➤ The staff / lecturers of ITBC have gained self-confidence through participating in the activities of the component. This also improved the quality of lectures.
(2) Negative impact	- ditto -	- There was no negative impact expected in this evaluation.

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
5. Sustainability		
5.1 Institutional Aspect (1) Policy support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the report - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As mentioned in Relevance, conservation of biological diversity is the national policy and it is hardly foreseen that it will be changed. Hence, policy support to ITBC can likely be maintained.
(2) Organisational capacity	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Almost all the project staffs under REC are professors / lectures / tutors in ITBC. They are permanent staffs and won't transfer to any other offices. Besides, their main duties / tasks in the institute are to research and have lectures. Therefore, they will keep doing the same activities as what they have done during the period of the project. - Accordingly, there were only several staffs in ITBC before the Programme began. However, more than 20 lectures / tutors are presently working in the institute at present. The organisational capability of the institute has been and is expected to be enhanced by the federal government. - In addition, REC has also had a series of discussions among the component about their roles for "the post-BBEC" term. The component has been preparing a recommendation for translating research information into management for conservation so that ITBC can smoothly coordinate with other technical departments of the state government. - In this connection, the organisational capacity of the component to continue the current activities is considered satisfactory.
(3) Coordination with other relevant organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the report - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ITBC has developed linkages with the following universities which the dispatched Japanese expert comes from. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hyogo University ➤ Kyusyu University ➤ Kyoto University - They have already exchanged the memorandum of understandings (MOU) for future collaborative researches. ITBC will be able to have technical assistance from the said universities even after the completion of the Programme.
5.2 Financial Aspect	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on the observations by the component head and the long-term expert, it is judged that the probability of funding support from the federal government for continuation of research and education activities would be high.
5.3 Technical Aspect (1) Technical Capability	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical level of the project staff has been enhanced enough to keep the current research and education activities, such as research in permanent plots, research on entomology, joint research, joint exhibitions, bi-weekly seminars, etc. - However, its technical capability may not be sufficient to provide solutions to conservation problems / issues that IAs for PMC and HMC are facing / will face at the respective fields. As stated in the effectiveness in this grid, it would still take some time for ITCB to be a source of useful data and information to solve conservation problems. The Component head also pointed out

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
		<p>that the following aspects still need to be enhanced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plant and animal physiology ➤ DNA analysis ➤ Environmental ecology ➤ Taxonomy
(2) Utilization of the provided facilities	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the facilities and equipment except the following instruments are generally used and well maintained. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Electronic analytical balance: It is under maintenance. ➤ Microtome: More accessories are required for operation. Procurement is in process. - ITBC is willing to use and keep updating MUSEBASE after the Programme. However, it is probably difficult for ITBC to maintain and operate the system since there is no IT staff for MUSEBASE. The database was supposed to be an information source of biological specimens so that the relevant organizations for conservation of biodiversity can refer to it for effective management. In order to improve the database and make it useful in the future, it is recommended that REC should establish a maintenance system including allocation of an IT technician (as the counterpart of a JOCV staff) for improvement of MUSEBASE.

Annex 7-2: Evaluation by Five Criteria (PMC)

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
1. Relevance		
(1) Relevance with policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection and review of the documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As described in the Evaluation Grid for the Programme Management, the Programme Purpose (overall purpose of this component) is still relevant with needs of both federal and state governments. - In particular, the state development agenda (HALATUJU) strongly supports environmental protection and also specifies that the ecotourism development should be encouraged to balance “protection” and “utilization” of natural resources. - Coping with both “protection” and “utilization” is also the basic principle of the management plan of CRP, which contains the effective management options to manage protected areas. Hence, the project purpose (“Effective management options for protected areas are developed”) is also relevant with the State Policy.
(2) Relevance with the needs of target groups (IAs and Local Communities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection and review of the documents - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land issues between the Sabah Parks and nearby communities have been longstanding and controversial issues to be tackled. Therefore, the idea of CUZ that aims to make a balance between livelihoods of local people and protection of the park is consistent with the needs of both sides. - The mandates of the Sabah Parks, which is the leading agency of the component, are to control, manage and maintain parks under the Parks Enactment in 1984. The management plan of CRP would be a good example to manage the parks in a practical manner. In addition, actual implementation of the plan and provision of necessary training to the staff have improved the capacity of the Sabah Parks to comply with its mandates properly. - It was a good opportunity for the implementing agencies to collaborate with one another to put the policies and enactments into practice. - On the other hand, the management plan of CRP aims to develop an alternative source of income for the local communities to maintain their lives without exploiting natural resources in the park. It is, therefore, considered that the plan is in line with the principal needs of local communities. - CRP is an important catchment for sources of water for more than 1 million people in the West Coast and Interior of Sabah. In addition, CRP has other valuable functions, namely i) importance and potentials of biodiversity; and ii) effect of environmental services. Hence, the protection of natural resources in CRP also benefits the people in Sabah.
2. Effectiveness		
2.1 Project Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project purpose (“Effective management options for protected areas are developed”) is likely to be achieved in consideration of the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A new management option, called “community-use zone (CUZ)”, was proposed in the management plan of CRP and initiated in a pilot site (two villages) successfully. The concept of CUZ was the first initiation for the Sabah Parks to allow local communities who reside in and around the park to keep staying and using the lands within the park in a sustainable manner. ➤ Conventionally, the Sabah Parks used to force local communities out from the park. However,

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
		<p>they also realised that such a conventional option was not able to resolve the issue completely since local communities in and around the park cannot help using / staying the area for sustaining their lives. Therefore, the idea of CUZ with a social development component (eco-tourism development) can be an effective management option for the Parks to apply them to other parks where the Parks face the similar issues. Likewise, the option of community participatory management (honorary village rangers) will likely be an effective and efficient way to manage the area.</p> <p>➤ The implementing agencies including local communities as well as district offices fully understand the concept of CUZ and supporting programmes. In fact, they appreciate the plan as practical options to resolve the land disputes with local communities. The results of pilot activities also revealed that the concept was acceptable for local communities and a participatory decision making procedure taken for pilot activities was effective in reaching a consensus with local communities.</p> <p>- Although the lessons learned on effective management options for protected area has yet to be compiled in a report as stated in Output 5 in the PDM, the Evaluation Team judges that this will be attained by the end of the Programme since a short-term expert will be dispatched for this purpose.</p>
2.2 Contribution of the outputs to the Project purpose	- Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid)	- Output 2, 3, 4, and 5 directly contribute to the achievement of the project purpose as they are a series of activities from planning, implementation, and evaluation of the management options. On the other hand, Output 1 contributes to drafting the management options and making them more applicable to the field.
2.3 Important assumptions	- Collection and review of the documents - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps	- According to the key informants, important assumptions (“Key players remain in the Park Management Component during the duration of the project.” and “Sever drought or extreme climate will not take place.”) have been satisfied.
3. Efficiency		
3.1 Achievement level of Outputs	- Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid)	- Outputs 1 and 2 have been achieved already. Outputs 3 and 4 are still on-going but mostly or almost achieved. Output 5 has yet to start the activities. It is, however, expected that Output 5 can be achieved soon after the short-term expert for this purpose is dispatched.
3.2 Input		
(1) Japanese Side a. Experts	- Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid) - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts	<p>Timing: Satisfactory</p> <p>- In the first two years, two (2) long-term experts, Park management and Community participation, were dispatched and allocated for the component. In the succeeding two years, one long-term expert for Park management was assigned. Then, the expert for Community participation has succeeded to him for the remaining one year. With regard to the schedule of assignment (timing of dispatching experts), the experts were allocated efficiently and without a break.</p> <p>- Between the 3rd and 5th year when only one expert was available, they (the former expert and present one) often faced difficulty in handling an issue beyond their expertise. However, each of</p>

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
		<p>them in cooperation with the project staff of PMC made a great effort toward achieving the project purpose. As a result, the component is likely to attain the project purpose within the given period of time. Therefore, the timing of the experts is judged satisfactory.</p> <p>Quantity: Satisfactory</p> <p>- Due to the above reason, there is a view that the Community participation should have been assigned in 2005 (one year before the actual dispatch), even on a short-term basis, so that both expertise could synchronize with one another in the implementation of the management plan. Except this, the number of the experts was judged sufficient.</p> <p>Quality: Satisfactory</p> <p>- All the experts dispatched for the component were with relevant technical level and experience in the respective fields. One expert (either Park management or Community participation) had to cover all the activities that were not always directly related to their technical background for the last 3 years. However, they were able to manage in close coordination with the implementing agencies.</p>
b. C/P Training	- ditto -	<p>Timing: Appropriate (A total of 14 persons were trained in Japan, and most of them have functioned well.)</p> <p>Quantity: Appropriate (The number of trainees is considered just enough.)</p> <p>Quality: Appropriate (These were good opportunities to open their views on park management.)</p>
c. Equipment	- ditto -	<p>Timing: Satisfactory</p> <p>- Timing of provision of equipment was judged satisfied. However, some of them (equipment / devices) were provided earlier than planned. In general, the timing of provision of equipment was satisfactory.</p> <p>Quantity: Appropriate</p> <p>- The quantity of the facilities and equipment is evaluated appropriate. The Malaysian side constructed additional four sub-stations by themselves after seeing the effectiveness of the facilities installed by the project. The facilities and equipment provided were just enough and effective in fostering their ownership.</p> <p>Quality: Appropriate</p>
d. Operational cost	- ditto -	<p>Timing: Appropriate</p> <p>Quantity: Appropriate</p> <p>Utilization: Appropriate</p>
e. JOCV	- ditto -	<p>Timing: Satisfactory</p> <p>Quantity: Satisfactory</p> <p>Quality: Satisfactory</p>
(2) Malaysian Side a. Project Staff	- ditto -	<p>Timing:</p> <p>- From the beginning, a total of 23 staffs have been assigned for the component. Although the park manager of CRP was replaced, most of them have been assigned continuously. There has been no</p>

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
		<p>problem in the assignment of the project staff.</p> <p>Quantity: Appropriate (As stated above, the sufficient number of staff has been assigned.)</p> <p>Quality: Appropriate (All of them are responsible for park management.)</p>
b. Equipment, Lands, and Facilities	- ditto -	<p>Timing: Appropriate (There has been no delay in provision of equipment / lands / facilities.)</p> <p>Quantity: Appropriate</p> <p>Utilization: Appropriate</p>
c. Operational cost	- ditto -	<p>Timing: Appropriate (There has been no delay in provision of budget.)</p> <p>Quantity: Appropriate (There has been no impediment due to a shortage of budget.)</p> <p>Utilization: Appropriate (The budget allocated has been properly utilized.)</p>
4. Impact		
4.1 Programme Purpose Level		
(1) Level of achievement of the Programme Purpose	- Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid)	- The programme purpose could be achieved if the Programme can integrate the outputs of this component with those generated by the other components as a comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation.
(2) Important assumption	- Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts	- The important assumption ("Continuous political support by the Sabah State Government on this project.") is likely to be satisfied.
4.2 Other impacts (1) Positive Impact	- Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts	<p>- Although five months are still left before the completion of the Programme, some impacts have been already observed as listed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Linkages between / among the implementing agencies became tightened owing to the project. In particular, the establishment of permanent plots in Crocker Range Park in coordination with ITBC of UMS will help the Parks to have scientific understandings of biodiversity/ecosystem of CRP. It would be difficult for the Parks to collaborate with UMS without having the Programme, since the relation between the agency of the State Government and that of the Federal Government was very limited. ➤ The project gave the Parks and District offices a new idea to resolve land issues with local communities in and around the parks. ➤ In addition to the provision of the usufruct of land (community use zone), the project presented an alternative livelihood option that local communities can engage in without harming biodiversity /ecosystem of CRP. Hence local communities became cooperative to the government. ➤ The project also enhanced awareness of the importance of CRP among local government, local communities, and people in Sabah. They were aware of the importance of CRP as the critical catchment area for water supply to people living in the down reach. ➤ The rangers of CRP were also aware of their potentials / mandates in public awareness /

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
		<p>environmental education to the public. They have been developing their facilitation skills thank to the continuous training/coaching by the component.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A local politician became very supportive for the activities of the component as well as nature conservation. ➤ Recently, the Sabah Parks together with the Wildlife Department initiated meetings with the other relevant agencies (Forestry Dept, DID, Fishery Dept, etc.) to integrate the protected areas in the state and to establish an authorized committee for management of protected areas. This would be a great step towards the achievement of the programme purpose as well as the overall goal. ➤ Although there is no clause about allocation of the usufruct (land use right) of land to local communities in the current Park Enactment, the Sabah Parks is planning to supplement the existing enactment to make the community use zone effective.
(2) Negative impact	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are few negative impacts expected as listed below. ➤ The community use zone is still a concept for the local communities although drafted rules and regulations on land use in CUZ were already presented to them. Once the agreement is effective and communities start using lands, they might realise some difficulties in maintaining their livelihoods. If the proper assistance would not be provided the communities in developing an alternative livelihood, another social issue might take place. ➤ The Sabah Parks has little experience in community organisation and community development as well. Unless the Parks will be able to outsource appropriate expertise, it might be difficult for local communities to manage the community use zone properly.
5. Sustainability		
5.1 Institutional Aspect (1) Policy support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the report - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity conservation is consistent with the national policy as well as the state one. The existing legislation set-ups also support the activities of the component. In fact, the conservation of biodiversity is a national commitment since Malaysia ratified the Convention on Biodiversity in 1994. The policy support for the activities relevant to the component is likely to continue.
(2) Organisational capacity	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The establishment of the advisory committee for CRP management is one of the key factors in maintaining the management activities for CRP even after the completion of the Programme. The implementing agencies have already drafted an idea of formalizing the current working group as the advisory committee and are planning to formalize it by December 2006. - Almost all the project staffs are permanent employees of the Sabah Parks and the other IAs. Though some of the staff might be transferred / promoted to other sections/posts under the respective mother organisations, it is expected that most of staff will remain at the same organisations to continue the activities. - The management plan of CRP recommends that the number of staff for CRP should be about 115 with 29 permanent rangers (including senior rangers) by 2010. In fact, the number of the staff has increased from 16 in 2002 to 60 in 2006. However, many of the new employees are temporary /

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
		<p>contractual staff and there is no augmentation in the number of rangers. Though the Sabah Parks is planning to utilize community members who reside in and around the park as honorary rangers, it might be difficult for the parks to monitor and manage the park properly and timely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As described above, PMC together with HMC is preparing for integration of protected areas in the state. The lists of protected areas, activities to be taken for integration, and an institutional framework (establishment of a committee) to manage the listed protected areas will be prepared as recommendations for submission to the State government. Once the recommendations are authorized by the state government, a management committee will be formalized with the participation of other departments. - Consequently, the organisational capacity of the implementing agencies to continue the project activities seems to be adequate in general. It is, however, recommended that the number of the staff, especially park rangers, should be increased as planned in the management plan so as to manage CRP properly.
(3) Coordination with other relevant organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the report - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMC is working with other organisations to establish two levels of committees, namely i) the advisory committee for managing CRP and ii) the integrated protected area management committee for managing all the protected areas in the state. All the members of the working group (District offices, Department of Irrigation and Drainage, Forestry Department, and UST) will be the members of the former committee. On the other hand, the six organisations including the Sabah Parks are coordinating for the establishment of the latter committee as organisers. - PMC (the Sabah Parks) has closely coordinated with REC (ITBC, UMS) in establishment and management of four permanent plots in CRP. This coordination will be maintained even after the completion of the Programme since it (monitoring at the permanent plots) could benefit both sides.
5.2 Financial Aspect	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on the observations by the component head and the long-term expert, it is judged that the probability of funding support from the State government for management of Crocker Range Park would be high. Seeing that the Sabah Parks has constructed four units of substations and is planning to construct one hostel by itself, the financial capacity of the Sabah Parks seems to be high.
5.3 Technical Aspect (1) Technical Capability	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical level of the project staff has been enhanced enough to implement the management plan of CRP through co-working with Japanese experts in planning and implementation and a series of training courses provided in the course of the project. - However, there may be a need to further improve the technical capabilities of the following fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Management and operation of the community use zone after making an agreement with communities (It would be more difficult to guide communities in coping with biodiversity protection and maintenance of livelihoods than to make an agreement on CUZ.) ➤ Monitoring of natural environment and forest dynamics of the park at the permanent plots ➤ Participatory environmental education ➤ Project management

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
(2) Utilization of the provided facilities	- ditto -	<p>➤ Application of CUZ to other areas</p> <p>- The Sabah Parks is presently managing the facilities provided under the component well. It is expected that the Sabah Parks will utilize and properly maintain them even after the completion of the Programme.</p>
(3) Duplication / Application of the developed options	- ditto -	<p>- The options developed are not the structured models but the procedures for application of CUZ and other programmes. Hence, the options can be duplicated / applied to other villages in the park or other protected areas where the Parks faces the same issues with local communities.</p> <p>- Some activities under the management plan such as infrastructure development, monitoring and environmental education can be implemented by the Sabah Parks in coordination with other agencies. The project staff may be able to apply the options, especially the concept of CUZ, to other protected area with or without the assistance of external experts (such as NGOs or national consultants). However, management of CUZ and social development of communities may require more technical assistance.</p>

Annex 7-2: Evaluation by Five Criteria (HMC)

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
1. Relevance		
(1) Relevance with policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection and review of the documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As described in the evaluation grid for the programme management, the Programme Purpose (overall purpose of this component) is still relevant with needs of both federal and state governments. - In particular, the state development agenda (HALATUJU) strongly supports environmental protection and also specifies that the ecotourism development should be encouraged to balance “protection” and “utilization” of natural resources. Coping with both “protection” and “utilization” through community-based ecotourism is also the basic principle of the management plan of the Lower Segama Area. Hence, the project purpose (“An integrated approach to habitat management for important species is established”) is highly relevant with the State Policy. - Malaysia ratified the Convention on Biodiversity in 1994. Hence, the conservation of endangered species is a national commitment.
(2) Relevance with the needs of target groups (IAs and Local Communities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection and review of the documents - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Sabah Wildlife Department (SDW), the leading agency of the component, have, but not limited to, the following mandates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ to conserve wildlife to ensure perpetuity of all species in the natural habitat and manage it as to maximize its socio-economic benefit; ➤ to protect fauna in natural habitat and manage them for socio-economic benefit and protect the for extinction; and ➤ to enforce the Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1977 and Bird’s Nest Ordinance 1914. - Therefore, the establishment of an integrated approach to habitat management for important species is highly relevant with the needs of SWD. - The Lower Segam Wildlife Reserve, which is still in the process of gazettelement, is the first wildlife reserve gazetted since the Wildlife Enactment was effective. Going through the whole process of gazettelement of a new wildlife reserve was a great opportunity for the department to know how to apply the enactment and protect important habitats for endangered species. - On the other hand, the management plan of the Lower Segam Area aims to develop an alternative livelihood for the local communities by engaging in the community-based ecotourism. It is, therefore, considered that the plan is in line with the principal needs of local communities.
2. Effectiveness		
2.1 Project Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project purpose (“An integrated approach to habitat management for important species is established”) is likely to be achieved in consideration of the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A total of 11 stakeholders including local communities are involved in the implementation of the management plan. Tour company is one of them and an important player for the community-based eco-tourist programme. As of August 2006, three Japanese tour companies and one American NGO are marketing eco-tours to the pilot village (Dagat village). ➤ A habitat for three key species (Orangutan, Proboscis Monkey, and Elephant) was approved by

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
		<p>the state government as a wildlife protected area and its gazettement is still in process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The underlying concept of the management plan, which is to protect an important habitat for endangered species making a balance between habitat management (protection) and socio-economic development of local communities around the area, was accepted by local communities. The pilot activities of the management plan revealed its effectiveness in generating cash income for local communities and changing their understandings of the surrounding nature. Local communities were aware that the existing natural resources and biodiversity around them were valuable and important for their livelihoods. ➤ Trial implementation of participatory protected area management (training and awarding stakeholders as honorary wildlife wardens) also revealed its effectiveness in managing and monitoring key species. ➤ The management plan has been revised time to time based on the results gained through the trial / pilot activities of the management plan. The implementing agencies have already identified two potential areas where the same approach can be applied.
2.2 Contribution of the Outputs to the Project Purpose	- Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid)	- Outputs 2 to 5 directly contribute to the achievement of the project purpose as they are a series of activities from identification of the area, planning and implementation of the plan, and evaluation of the approach. On the other hand, Output 1 contributes to define the scope of the plan.
2.3 Important Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection and review of the documents - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Important assumption ("The official procedure will be formalized without delay.") was not fully satisfied. It took a longer period of time for gazettement of the Lower Segama area than expected. However, the influence to the achievement of the project purpose was limited. - An unexpected flood hampered the progress of a perimeter survey, which is being carried out at the Lower Segama Area for gazettement. The perimeter survey was supposed to be completed in August 2006, but it is one month behind the schedule due to a severe flood.
3. Efficiency		
3.1 Achievement Level of Outputs	- Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output 1 was completed in 2002. For Output 2, the new protected area was already approved by the state government in 2005, but the gazettement of the area is still on process. Accordingly, it will be publicized in the gazette by the end of the Programme. - Outputs 3 and 4 are still on-going but mostly or almost achieved. However, the installation of GPS collars on elephants is behind the schedule due to malfunction of the ground receiver. Accordingly, the problem will be fixed in September 2006. - For Output 5, the implementing agencies have already identified the potential areas for further application of the established approach.
3.2 Input		
(1) Japanese Side a. Experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid) - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese 	<p>Timing: Satisfactory (There has been no delay in timing.)</p> <p>Quantity: Appropriate (The number of assign staff was appropriate.)</p> <p>Quality: Appropriate (The experts were with adequate expertise and background in general.)</p>

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
	experts	
b. C/P Training	- ditto -	Timing: Appropriate Number of courses: satisfactory Period of courses: Appropriate Quality: Appropriate (These were good opportunities to open their views on wildlife protection and habitat management.)
c. Equipment	- ditto -	Timing: Satisfactory Delivery of radio collars for monitoring elephants was delayed because the manufacturer of collars was taken over by a new company. Quantity: Appropriate Quality: Satisfactory The ground receiver of collars for monitoring elephant is out of order at present. Therefore, the collars have not been set on elephants. In the original plan, four sets of collars are supposed to be set. Accordingly, the receiver can be fixed in September/October, 2006, and therefore, they can start setting collars on elephants in October / November 2006.
d. Operational cost	- ditto -	Timing: Appropriate Quantity: Appropriate Utilization: Appropriate
(2) Malaysian Side a. Project Staff	- ditto -	Timing: Satisfactory - From the beginning, a total of 5 staffs have been assigned for the component. There has been no problem in the assignment of the project staff. Quantity: Satisfactory Quality: Satisfactory (All the assigned staff are permanent staff of SWD and responsible for habitat management.)
b. Equipment, Lands, and Facilities	- ditto -	Timing: Appropriate Quantity: Appropriate Utilization: Appropriate
c. Operational cost	- ditto -	Timing: Satisfactory (There has been no delay in provision of budget.) Quantity: Satisfactory (There has been no impediment due to a shortage of budget.) Utilization: Satisfactory (The budget allocated has been properly utilized.)
4. Impact		
4.1 Programme Purpose Level		
(1) Level of achievement of the Programme Purpose	- Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid)	- The programme purpose could be achieved if the Programme can integrate the outputs of this component with those generated by the other components as a comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation.
(2) Important assumption	- Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts	- There is no important assumption set between the project purpose and the programme purpose.

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
4.2 Other Impacts (1) Positive impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The following impacts have been already observed and/or are expected to be generated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Two Japanese tour companies are presently marketing the eco-tour to Dagat village. Additional two companies are under consideration. ➤ Socio economic conditions of villagers in Dagat were improved by the ecotourism activities. Because of stable cash income, they became aware of the importance and values of natural resources for their livelihoods. ➤ Perception of conservation for biodiversity and ecosystem became positive among local communities. A total of 11 villagers were appointed as Honorary Wildlife Warden for habitat management. ➤ District office of Kinabatangan and other state departments committed to provide the following assistance for Dagat village after realizing the effectiveness of the ecotourism activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of jetty by Fishery Dept • Construction of water supply ant toilet facilities by Health Dept • Delivery of clinical services by Health Dept • Construction of water supply facilities by District Office (under discussion) ➤ The Borneo Conservation Trust is being founded with the participation of private firms, such as Shangrila group, Hap Seng Bhd, Saraya, and Perls Plantation Berhad of Oil Palm (PPBOP). It is expected that important habitats outside the protected area can be protected through BCT.
(2) Negative impact	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With the increase in the number of tourists in the future, the following negative impacts might occur in case proper countermeasures are taken. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase of environmental load to environment ➤ Social conflicts between/among villagers due to improper financial / organisational management
5. Sustainability		
5.1 Institutional Aspect (1) Policy support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the report - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity conservation is consistent with the national policy as well as the state one. The existing legislation set-ups also support the activities of the component. In fact, the conservation of biodiversity is a national commitment since Malaysia ratified the Convention on Biodiversity in 1994. The policy support to the component is likely to continue.
(2) Organisational capacity	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SWD is planning to establish a management committee of Lower Segama together with the District Office, NGOs and local communities. This will be a main body to implement and monitor the management plan. - All the project staffs are permanent employees of the Wildlife Department and the other IAs. Though some of the staff might be transferred / promoted to other sections/posts under the respective mother organisations, it is expected that most of staff will remain at the same organisations to continue the activities. - HMC together with PMC is preparing for integration of protected areas in the state. Recommendations composed of a list of protected areas, activities to be taken for integration, and

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
		<p>an institutional framework (establishment of a committee) to manage the listed protected areas, will be prepared for submission to the State government. Once the recommendations are authorized by the state government, a management committee will be formalized with the participation of other departments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HMC is further working on the registration of the whole basin of Segama River with the Ramsar Convention. Although it would take some time for the idea to be materialised, this movement shows the accountability of the implementing agencies (or SWD) for management of the Lower Segam Protected Area. - Hence, the sustainability from the organisational point of view is judged high.
(3) Coordination with other relevant organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the report - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The following coordination and integration have been done under the component. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ SWD together with other organisations (Sabah Parks, Forestry Dept, DID, Fishery Dept, Land and Survey Dept, and Natural Resource Office) are working on the establishment of an integrated protected area management committee for managing the protected areas in the state. ➤ BCT is being founded in coordination with private firms. ➤ SWD has explored linkages with foreign research institutes (Univ. of Akita, WWF, and SOS Rhino) to establish a wildlife research centre in Borneo. (in planning)
5.2 Financial Aspect	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on the observations by the component head and the long-term expert, it is judged that the probability of funding support from the State government for the implementation of the management plan would be high. In fact, the revenue generated by the Wildlife Department is the third highest among the state departments. - BCT can be another source of fund to support conservation and protection of the Lower Segama Protected Area. If a wildlife research centre in Borneo is founded in cooperation with the foreign research institutes, another funding support can be expected.
5.3 Technical Aspect (1) Technical Capability	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical level of the project staff has been enhanced enough to implement the management plan of the Lower Segama Area through co-working with Japanese experts in planning and implementation and a series of training courses provided by the project. - The implementing agencies (or the Wildlife Department) have acquired basic knowledge about the management plan (planning and implementation of some activities) and, therefore, they could apply the principle of the management plan to other potential areas. - However, its technical capability may not be sufficient to cope with new / inexperienced issues. In particular, the following fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ monitoring of different species; ➤ management of habits for different species; ➤ support to Dagat village in proper management of the ecotourism ➤ registration with the Ramsar Convention; and ➤ making an integrated protected area management committee operational. - Unless the capacity of Dagat village is enhanced in financial and organisational management and

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
		<p>the optimum level of income for each household in the village is maintained, sustainability of the ecotourism would not be secured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Furthermore, the participatory management and monitoring activities would be adversely affected in case the community-based ecotourism is suspended due social conflicts in the village. - Consequently, the evaluation team judges that the technical capability of IAs needs to be further enhanced for expanding the project effect to the entire state.
(2) Utilization of the provided facilities	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the facilities and equipment except radio collars for monitoring elephants are generally used and well maintained. The collars have not been set on elephants since its ground receivers are out of order at present. The collars will be set after the ground receiver will be fixed in Sep/ Oct 2006.
(3) Duplication / Application of the developed approach	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As mentioned above, the component has already identified the potential areas (wetlands) for application of the established approach. Although the management plan of the Lower Segama can not be copied and applied to the potential areas without modification, its concept and process can be adopted.

Annex 7-2: Evaluation by Five Criteria (PAC)

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
1. Relevance		
(1) Relevance with policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection and review of the documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As described in the evaluation grid for the overall programme management, the Programme Purpose (overall purpose of this component) is still relevant with needs of both federal and state governments. - The Project Purpose of PAC ("Models to change behaviours of the people in Sabah towards biodiversity conservation are established") is also in line with the policies and enactments of the state and federal governments. In particular, the purpose is highly consistent with the state development agenda (HALATUJU) since it strongly supports environmental protection.
(2) Relevance with the needs of target groups (IAs and Local Communities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection and review of the documents - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target groups of the component are five task forces (teachers, journalists, non-environmental NGOs, developers and policy makers) and the implementing agencies. Because of the following reasons, the project purpose of the component is judged relevant with the needs of the target groups. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Teacher TF</u>: In 1996, the Education Department of the Federal Government instructed elementary and secondary schools throughout the country to teach environmental issues in their curriculum. Since then, environmental education has been one of the subjects for teachers. However, the department lacked a teaching guidebook and materials for teachers to use in their lectures. Hence, the preparation of a teaching guidebook and materials in addition to the awareness campaigns to teachers is highly consistent with the needs of teachers. ➤ <u>Journalist TF</u>: Journalists had difficulty in writing articles on environmental issues since the sources of information on environmental issues were very limited before the Programme came in and many of them had little knowledge on environmental issues. Participation in the activities under the component was a timely and good opportunity for them to explore linkages with several sources of information in addition to improve their knowledge about environment and skills of writing articles. ➤ <u>Non-environmental NGO TF</u>: Non-environmental NGOs needed to expand their network even to the environmental sector. They were also aware of the necessity of making their activities (development / business-oriented activities) environment-friendly. ➤ <u>Developer TF</u>: Most of the members of the TF are from the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), which is responsible for controlling / monitoring developer's activities. Therefore, expanding the knowledge about nature conservation meets their needs. ➤ <u>Policy maker TF</u>: The members of this TF are middle-class staff of the implementing agencies and a training institute of the state government (INSAN). Since environmental education / capacity development activities will help developing human resources who can materialize the vision of the state policy, the activities of the component is relevant with their needs. ➤ <u>IAs (especially UST)</u>: One of the mandates of UST is to enable technology transfer and sustainable development. Development of the capacity of UST to plan and implement environmental education helps them to continue EE activities and eventually fulfil the

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
		aforementioned mandate.
2. Effectiveness		
2.1 Project Objective	- Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid)	<p>- The project purpose ("Models to change behaviours of the people in Sabah towards biodiversity conservation are established.") is likely achieved in consideration of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ PAC developed a model of environmental education (EE) to the people in Sabah through the relevant task forces (target groups) as illustrated in the Accomplishment Grid for PAC. ➤ Five TFs (target groups) were selected as effective mediums for environmental education to the public. ➤ The component provided training, seminars, and workshops for members of the task forces so that they could further undertake EE activities to other members as well as the people in Sabah. ➤ At the same time, the component developed the capacity of the implementing agencies to enable them to conduct EE activities for TFs and to monitor the activities of TFs. ➤ Finally, the component drafted an environmental education policy that can support and ensure the activities of task forces even after the termination of the Programme. The policy will be finalised in December 2006 and submitted to the state government in the same month for approval.
2.2 Contribution of the outputs to the Project purpose	- Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid)	<p>- All the outputs except Output 1 directly contribute to the achievement of the project purpose as they are the main pillars of the established model. On the other hand, Output 1 made up the basic framework of the component.</p> <p>- In Output 4, refined guidelines were supposed to be proposed. However, it was changed into the EE policy, since the policy can bind the governmental organisations to continue the EE activities even after the Programme. In a sense, the policy can make the models more sustainable, but it is also true that there would be a need to formulate implementation plans/guidelines for IAs and TFs to put the policy in practice.</p>
2.3 Important assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection and review of the documents - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps 	- There is no important assumption set between the project purpose and Outputs.
3. Efficiency		
3.1 Achievement level of Outputs	- Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid)	- Outputs 1 to 3 have been achieved already. In Output 4, the policy was drafted and it will be finalised in December 2006. For Output 5, PAC is presently assessing the changes of minds and attitude of TFs before and after the project. The results of assessment will be ready in November 2006. However, as described in the Accomplishment Grid for PAC, the component positively changed the behaviour of at least 50 participants.
3.2 Input		
(1) Japanese Side a. Experts	- Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid)	Timing: Appropriate (There has been no delay in timing.)

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
	grid) - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts	Quantity: Appropriate (The number of assigned staff was appropriate.) Quality: Appropriate (The experts dispatched were with adequate expertise and background in general.)
b. C/P Training	- ditto -	Timing: Appropriate (A total of 17 persons (9 for C/P training, 6 for group training and 2 for others) were trained in Japan, and most of them have functioned well.) Quantity: Appropriate (The number of trainees is considered just enough.) Quality: Appropriate (These were good opportunities to open their views on environmental education.)
c. Equipment	- ditto -	Timing: Appropriate Quantity: Appropriate Quality: Appropriate
d. Operational cost	- ditto -	Timing: Appropriate Quantity: Appropriate Utilization: Appropriate
e. JOCV	- ditto -	Timing: Appropriate Quantity: Appropriate Quality: Appropriate
(2) Malaysian Side a. Project Staff	- ditto -	Timing: Appropriate - From the beginning, a total of 31 staffs have been assigned for the component. There has been no problem in the assignment of the project staff. Quantity: Satisfactory (Accordingly, the component needed to increase additional technical staff to carry out the activities.) Quality: Appropriate
b. Equipment, Lands, and Facilities	- ditto -	Timing: Appropriate (There has been no delay in provision of equipment / lands / facilities.) Quantity: Appropriate Utilization: Appropriate
c. Operational cost	- ditto -	Timing: Appropriate (There has been no delay in provision of budget.) Quantity: Appropriate (There has been no impediment due to a shortage of budget.) Utilization: Appropriate (The budget allocated has been properly utilized.)
4. Impact		
4.1 Programme Purpose Level		
(1) Level of achievement of the Programme Purpose	- Review of the assessment of accomplishments (accomplishment grid)	- The programme purpose could be achieved if the Programme can integrate the outputs of this component with those generated by the other components as a comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation.
(2) Important assumption	- Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts	- There is no important assumption set between the project purpose and Outputs.

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
4.2 Other impacts (1) Positive Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The following impacts have been already observed and/or are expected to be generated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The component established a platform that enables the five target groups to exchange and share views on conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem in Sabah. It was the first time for almost all the members to jointly discuss the environmental issues with the people from different sectors as well as offices. ➤ The implementing agencies from the state government closely coordinated and co-worked with the Education Department of the federal government. It was also unusual for them to collaboratively work together before the Programme. ➤ Some ministers / politicians had interested in conservation of biodiversity. ➤ Some Developers showed their willingness to know / gain information of environment-friendly technologies. ➤ Journalists improved their skills of interviewing, evaluating data and information collected, and writing articles. In fact, the number of articles related to conservation of biodiversity in Sabah has drastically increased from 2003. A total of 667 articles have been presented in local newspapers since the Programme started. ➤ Environmental NGOs also showed their interest in participation in / cooperation with the component. ➤ More schools will teach students environmental issues using the guidebook and materials developed by the component. ➤ Many women were involved in several activities under the component, such as planning and implementation of public awareness campaigns (seminars, workshops, meetings, etc.), preparation of materials, and preparation of the policy.
(2) Negative impact	- ditto -	- There was no negative impact expected in this evaluation.
5. Sustainability		
5.1 Institutional Aspect (1) Policy support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the report - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Environmental Education (EE) policy was drafted based on the following federal and state policies and enactments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Policy on Environment ➤ National Philosophy of Education ➤ National Policy on Biological Biodiversity ➤ Sabah Biodiversity Enactment ➤ Sabah Wildlife Conservation Enactment ➤ Sabah Forest Enactment ➤ Conservation of Environment Enactment ➤ Sabah Education Department's Principle - Since the drafted EE policy is in line with the current policies and enactments of the state as well as federal governments, EE activities stipulated in the policy could be rationalized once the policy is

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
(2) Organisational capacity	- ditto -	<p>approve.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consequently, the sustainability in terms of policy support is likely high. - The sustainability in terms of organisational capacity is evaluated high to fair because of the following reasons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A sense of responsibility for the activities has been fostered in UST (the leading agency of IAs). In fact, UST is amending its mandatory clauses so that it can be involved in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of environmental education activities in the future. ➤ It is expected that most of the staffs who have been involved in the project in UST will remain at the current post and can keep working for environmental education / public awareness campaigns. However, UST needs more manpower to implement environmental education activities effectively. ➤ It is also expected that five task forces might be able to continue the respective activities although it will be on a voluntary basis. It is noted that each of them has prepared a three-year action plan for the post-BBEC term. ➤ In fact, Sabah Journalist Association has assisted the Journalist TF in carrying out the environmental education activities (such as study tours in Japan and organisation of workshop), and is willing to continue its support. ➤ In the drafted environmental education policy, it proposes strengthening the functions of an existing environmental network named the Sabah Environmental Education Network (SEEN) as a future mechanism to facilitate and maintain environmental education in the state. If SEEN is reinforced by the initiatives of UST, the current platforms established by the component can be maintained and even expanded under SEEN ➤ However, it depends on whether and when the environmental education policy will be approved. Unless the policy will be effective soon after the termination of the Programme, it might be difficult for some task forces to maintain the current momentum.
(3) Coordination with other relevant organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the report - Questionnaire survey - Interviews to C/Ps and Japanese experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the last five year, PAC has developed the linkages with the Sabah Journalist Association (for EE activities to the journalists), the Federal Education Department (for EE activities to teachers) and NGOs (for EE activities to non-green NGOs). The respective TFs will likely maintain the linkages and coordinate with those organisations. - In addition, UST is planning to work on the state government to strengthen SEEN so that it can be the succeeding framework/mechanism in the post-BBEC.
5.2 Financial Aspect	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on the observations by the component head and the long-term expert, it is judged that the probability of funding support from the State government is fairly possible. Accordingly, the annual budget necessary for future operations is estimated at RM 50,000~100,000 and it could be allocated by the state government.
5.3 Technical Aspect	- ditto -	

Item	Sources / Methods	Evaluation
(1) Technical Capability		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The implementing agencies and the task forces may need external expertise from relevant organisations when they organise environmental education activities (seminars, workshops, etc.). But it can be overcome by coordinating with other organisations. - UST will not have much difficulty in continuing the current activities under the component. However, its technical capability may not be sufficient to cope with new issues, especially for implementation of the proposed policy. In particular, the following fields need to be enhanced in UST. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ preparation of implementation plans / guidelines for the EE policy; ➤ expansion of target groups; ➤ monitoring of environmental education activities done by several organisations; and ➤ preparation of a review report (as White Paper). - Consequently, the evaluation team judges that the sustainability of the component from the technical point of view would not necessarily be high especially in the implementation of the proposed policy.
(2) Utilization of the provided facilities	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The main facilities provided for the component are OA facilities and audio equipment. Those are well maintained in general.
(3) Duplication / Application of the developed models	- ditto -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The model developed by the component is not a technical tool to be used at the field level, but an overall mechanism to promote environmental education in the state. If the proposed policy becomes effective, this mechanism is supposed to be operational by the state government. It is, however, considered that implementation plans / guidelines should be further prepared for the implementation of the proposed policy. - The environmental education to the public through the selected task forces can be maintained and be effective by increasing task forces.